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# PENN JONES' THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

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WHO REALLY KILLED JFK?

by

DONALD A. JEFFRIES

*Kennedy's clothing cleaned*

*Leads nowhere*

It has been nineteen years since President John F. Kennedy was murdered on a street in Dallas, Texas. Hundreds of books and articles, from Buchanan to Lifton, have been written about that tragic event. Nearly as many theories, at little variance with one another, have been dished out for public consumption. Humbly proclaiming my own familiarity with the subject, I offer a few ideas for consideration.

Anyone who has read the classic assassination books by Lane, Jones, Weisberg, Meagher, Thompson, etc. will come away with the firm conviction that Lee Harvey Oswald could not have killed anyone that day, let alone President Kennedy. It is that simple. In fact, the evidence so inordinately points towards Oswald's innocence that one wonders how a distinguished group like the Warren Commission could have left such nonsense in the public record. Under the circumstances, it is only natural to become possessed with the notion that any literate person, when exposed to the evidence, will see a conspiracy. That such a conspiracy is usually attributed to right-wing fringe elements is no more a credit to the critics than is the indefensible record of the Commission to those apologists who defend it, nevertheless.

Experience shows that to be confronted with the distortions, inconsistencies, and obvious treachery of the official investigation is to awaken, rudely and permanently. Knowing, as we do, of the extent of dishonesty in the investigation, of the scores of dead witnesses, is it not reasonable to examine the feasibility of extremist groups pulling off such a heinous crime, then left untouched by an investigative body headed by the Chief Justice Earl Warren, known to be very unsympathetic to all right-wing political philosophy?

Of all the major participants in the cover-up, the media are first and foremost. If not for their total submission to higher powers, there would be no need for this newsletter or this article, and all of us would have the answers we desire. But, from the beginning, the media has played games with the truth and made a mockery of our history.

Now, let's look at who has played the biggest roles in the media cover-up. Newspapers? How about the New York Times? The Washington Post? The L.A. Times? Magazines? Time? Life? Look? Newsweek? The New Republic? T.V. and Radio stations? All of them! Now do any of these stalwarts of the press have anti-Castro cubans sitting on their board of directors? Do the minutemen control the editorial content of these organizations? If they do indeed control these powerful forces of communication, they certainly haven't been successful in putting across their political views. All of the aforementioned voices speak with a moderate to liberal bias. They are in accord with the John Birch Society about as often as they agree with the Flat Earth *Continued -*



Society. So, why would they misrepresent the truth in the name of right-wing extremists? Could it be we have been looking in one wrong direction for all these years? Is it not reasonable to question the plausibility of anti-Castro cubans, or renegade C.I.A. agents, being able to assassinate the President of the United States and inducing or duping the mass media to launch a cover-up of such magnitude that its threads run through every fiber of the american establishment? Or is it more logical to look for a force powerful enough to control every major source of information?

As for specific individuals, we know all too well of Dan Rather's treasonous role in the cover-up. Walter Cronkite and the rest of the gang at CBS performed in like manner. NBC and ABC, for the most part, have followed CBS's lead in ignoring this issue, and, when forced to report it, to do so dishonestly. That darling of the radical left, I.F. Stone, had no problem swallowing the Warren Report's conclusions. Jack Anderson has more important things to investigate than the official findings about the assassination of his president. "liberal" columnists such as Carl T. Rowan, Joseph Kraft, and Meg Greenfield, have no quarrel with their "conservative" brethren such as George F. Will, James J. Kilpatrick, and Hugh Sidey on this particular issue. They all believe the government's version of events, but it should not surprise the observant that those with supposedly diametrically opposed political opinions should happen to agree on this very political issue.

It comes as no surprise because a careful reading of their columns reveals that they disagree on everything trivial, while on matters of significance they are in complete unanimity. This should expose the "conservative" and "liberal" labels as a sham, as both in reality are subservient to higher authorities. Those higher authorities are behind it all, yet you will never find their names on a ballot.

The other major party in the cover-up, needless to say, has been the government. Once again "liberals" Lyndon Johnson, Hubert Humphrey, Leon Jaworski, Earl Warren, Abe Fortas, and Nelson Rockefeller squared off against their arch rivals, "conservatives" Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, the Hunts, J. Edgar Hoover, Arlen Specter, Richard Helms, and William Colby in a fierce ideological battle which ended with them joining hands and disappointing their audience by refusing to disagree. So, it is apparent that "conservative" and "liberal" political figures covered up side by side. Actually, all politicians are guilty, if not by action, by inaction. If you were a politician or trying to become one by running for office, wouldn't you think that the assassination of an american president was an issue worthy of discussion? No politician I know of has thought so yet, and I fail to believe that they achieved their positions through stupidity, so that is no excuse.

I have read enough right-wing literature to know what they believe in. That is not apropos here, but it is a fact that nearly every far right group believes that JFK was killed by a conspiracy. Naturally, they pin the blame on the communists,

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but at least they don't accept the lone-nut theory. That is more than can be said for a lot of far left organizations.

As an example, Liberty Lobby, a far right-wing group based in Washington, D.C., is in financial jeopardy as a result of costly legal battles with our old friend, E. Howard Hunt. Hunt is suing them because he believes that the group's newspaper, The Spotlight, implied his involvement in the JFK assassination. Then there is Don Bell Reports, a small right-wing newsletter. A friend of mine showed me a copy of the newsletter, in which Don Bell claims that JFK spoke of a vast conspiracy against the American people in the government he was running. JFK then said that he must be citizens of their plight before he left office. According to Bell, these remarks were made in a speech at Columbia University ten days before the assassination. I checked the records and Kennedy is not listed as having delivered any speech at Columbia while president. My friend wrote Mr. Bell, asking him where he got his information, but he received no response. I don't know why. Still, though unsubstantiated, it is fascinating to picture JFK saying something along those lines.

There is another item from the right-wing file that may serve of interest. It appears in many far right books, usually to "prove" the communists were behind the assassination. I have read all the major works on the subject, but it is not mentioned in any of them. Whatever its significance, it is a fact that the Communist Daily Worker, in a front page editorial November 26, 1963, stated its recommendation that LBJ should appoint an investigative committee, headed by the Chief Justice of the supreme court, to look into the circumstances surrounding the assassination and the death of the suspect (Oswald). Johnson did just that three days later. So I believe that, whatever its importance, it is an interesting tidbit to consider.

Over the years, I have studied the conspiratorial actions of the C.I.A., the F.B.I., the D.I.A., the N.S.A., the mafia, big corporations, and the whole military-industrial complex. However, I have also studied the conspiratorial actions of the Council On Foreign Relations, the Federal Reserve System, the I.R.S., the Trilateral Commission, the U.N. and all its sub-agencies, and the multinational banks and corporations. Many hardworking researchers are toiling late into the night to bring to light the various abuses of all the above mentioned groups. It is well documented that they are all working for someone, and are willing to do anything to achieve their apparently transparent goals. To rip the veil from their mysterious doings, all that is necessary is for left and right-wingers to come together and seek the evidence that interlocks these fascistic organizations. If that unlikely event ever occurs, not only will the murderers of John F. Kennedy be unmasked, but the whole conspiracy will be crushed forever.

In the final analysis, it is wise to remember that the same forces who brought us communism and nazism can roll the world up



their totalitarian sleeves and let it breathe when they want it to. It is therefore imperative, if we are to save this country, that the researchers presently investigating the assassination flex their stagnant intellects and look at the big picture. It is my hope that this article will provide fresh food for thought. After all, given the facts as we know them, can we continue to ignore major parts of the establishment we profess to investigate? I believe we can begin any meaningful political inquiry by asking 'who really killed JFK?'

THE END

Everyone was deeply disturbed by the assassination of John F. Kennedy, (everyone except the killers). The following excerpt is from THE NOEL COWARD DIARIES, edited by Graham Payn and Sheridan Morley. The book is published by Little, Brown Co., Boston and Toronto, 1982.

" The most horrible and incredible catastrophe. On Friday President Kennedy was shot dead in Dallas, Texas, by a young man of twenty-four called Oswald apparently. Oswald himself was shot this morning while he was being transferred from one prison to another. The whole country is in a state of deep shock. Mrs. Kennedy who was with the President in the car when he died, has behaved throughout with dignity, grace and magnificent self-control. I watched her today on television accompanying the President's body from the White House to the Capitol and was moved to tears. The shooting of the suspected murderer by an exhibitionistic nightclub proprietor is too idiotic to be believed. That the Dallas police should have allowed it to happen is so stupid that the brain reels. Now it will never be satisfactorily proved whether Oswald shot the President or not, and there will be a jungle of rumours.

.....It seems so desolately wasteful that a virile man in the prime of his life, to whom the whole world was looking for leadership and who, incidentally, was doing a gallant job of it, should be wiped out of life by the action of a zany delinquent with Communist tendencies....."

WRITTEN NOVEMBER 24th, 1963.

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Six prizes totaling \$10 are offered for the best title to this picture—\$5 for the cleverest, \$1 each for the next five. Titles must not exceed twenty (20) words in length and must be written on post cards. Address: Title Editor, SUNDAY Magazine, Dallas Times Herald, Dallas, Texas 75202. Titles must be in this office by noon next Wednesday. Winners will be announced Feb. 3.

Not so long ago in a land far far away, there lived a simple man who had a dream...

Cash for Captions!

*Sunday Magazine  
Dallas Times Herald  
Jan. 7, 1968*



It's the same old case and the same theory. Marilyn Monroe was murdered by the Kennedy brothers. It was necessary to keep her from talking about an alleged plot to kill Castro. When one considers that Marilyn and John and Robert Kennedy are dead and not Castro, then it should make one scratch one's head.

The book is titled MARILYN MONROE: MURDER-COVER UP, by Milo Speriglio. Not a very original title or theory and we are supposed to believe there was such a shortage of men that Marilyn had to sleep with John and or Robert Kennedy. Then she was dumb enough to think one of them would give up their family or political power to marry her.

In the first place, Marilyn Monroe wasn't stupid. She was a beautiful, tough girl who had made it to the top of one of the toughest businesses in the world. When beautiful girls are a dime a dozen, Marilyn had to have something going for her more than just looks. Beauty is cheap in Hollywood. Brains aren't.

The author with the support of Robert Slatzer, put together a badly written book and had a sorry proof reader. On page eighty eight, assassination is spelled wrong. If an author is going to talk about a subject; then the least he could do is spell it correctly. This book has no index, which is convenient since that would have taken some research and work. It is a lazy author who will not put an index in a book, be he Laurence Olivier or Milo Speriglio.

An author who presents no new evidence and lazily throws together a clumsy book with a few previously unpublished photos, is either working for the crooked government of this country or the CIA or FBI.

Robert Slatzer, in the first sentence of his book ties the crime to the Kennedy's. He almost had me believing he was for real, at least as a lover scorned, until he hooked up with Speriglio. And Slatzer's book makes pretty good reading. He even brings out some good points, but all of these now since his teaming with Speriglio.

If it were all George Smiley situations, what a wonderful world it would be for us all. If agents for this government were suave and sophisticated as George Smiley and had his loyalty, then at least, we would have something going for us. But as it is, the agents of the government are not loyal or the least bit sophisticated. They are nothing short of being criminals and they have no love for art or anything/anyone except for their own corrupt souls.

I weep for Marilyn Monroe, for if anyone deserved a good life and fame with all its trappings, she did. I am sorry that she had to die like many others, to cover up what is going on in this country. And it all started shortly before 1963, when the crooks now in control decided John F. Kennedy was going to win re-election and knew he had to be killed.

None of us will ever know really what kind of person Marilyn Monroe was or what kind of man John F. Kennedy was, but the facts remain. Marilyn was a beautiful woman with illusions of greatness and John F. Kennedy was a man with dreams of creating a country with freedom and justice for all.

The crime has been done, both are dead and since the killers of both are such corrupt, devious schemers and liars, then certainly the personages of Marilyn Monroe and John F. Kennedy had to be dragged down to their level. -----

#### 1. THE CURIOUS DEATH OF MARILYN MONROE

By: Robert F. Slatzer  
Pinnacle Books New York City

## Auschwitz America

The prison camp at Auschwitz was established by the greatest anti-Communist of history. Adolf Hitler sent his Gestapo to run a program at Auschwitz which would achieve two specific objectives.

The inmates were divided into two groups. The members of the group which had no labor value were used as raw material. Their hair, dental gold and bone meal were useful for insulation, foreign exchange and fertilizer. They were simply killed and salvaged in a rational factory system.

The group having labor value was put to work. Work crews consisted of eight men. There were only seven wheelbarrows per crew. Only those who had a wheelbarrow were permitted to eat that day. The first six people who got to the wheelbarrows had no fear about getting their daily bread. Even though the work was made harder than it had to be—the wheelbarrows had octagon wheels—they could eat. The strongest and swiftest might even be able to survive. The last two people to get to the one remaining wheelbarrow were faced with the most awful dilemma. Both wanted to live; neither wanted to starve. Would they fight each other for it? Would one sacrifice his life for the sake of the other? Or, would they organize to attack their smug Gestapo guard?

This simple outline of the Auschwitz system is the paradigm for Raygun's America. There is one difference between Raygun's America and Hitler's Auschwitz: those with no labor value are merely killed — they are not salvaged for raw material.

The old, the young, the poor, the blind, the crippled have no labor value. Raygun is having them killed. He ends their lives in the name of anti-Communism. He puts unlimited money into the war machine and cuts money for food, heat, shelter and medical care. They die.

The 25 million Americans who are not allowed to work enough or at all, get to fight over the last wheelbarrow. The Americans who have a wheelbarrow thank their guard and his Fuehrer that they can eat that day. So what if the cost of food is up and wages are down, they will not have to beg for food like the "lazy bums" who were too slow to get a wheelbarrow.

Communism is the phony external threat Raygun uses in his turn to terrify the simple-minded into compliance with monstrous policies. He is following the bloody path of all the fascists who preceeded him. Now, as a direct and calculated consequence of the vicious program of which Raygun is the final act,

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there is a massive and terrifying internal threat: crime.

Crime in the streets is being combined with the "Communist Threat" to give Raygun the imperial power which his successor will use to institutionalize the Fourth Reich. Nixon was premature in his effort to implement this project. There were not enough people out of work, not enough starvation, not enough fear to break the spirit as was done at Auschwitz.

The past decade has seen the systematic eradication of human security for most Americans by the four members of the fascist money lenders team: Nixon, Ford, Carter and Raygun. Never again will the people of this country be allowed to have the education, information, organization or income to pose a threat to the real government of the American Empire. The 60's will not be repeated.

27 Dec. 1982

Ace R. Hayes

In cattle slaughter plants, a goat is used to lead the animals to a room where they are killed and processed. These goats are appropriately named Judas goats.

It is unusual, we feel, for a minister to be used as a Judas goat, but the actions of the Reverend Baxton Bryant (then a Ducanville pastor) deserves such a title.

In 1963 Bryant insisted loudly on the downtown Dallas parade route for the President. The Secret Service gave some pretended opposition, but allowed the Main Street parade even though the assassination plot had already been made known to the FBI by Richardson resident, Ben Phelper. (See TCI March, 1981)

In 1968, Bryant loudly urged Rev. Martin Luther King to return to his Lorraine Motel room. The tragedy followed.

If the Reverend Baxton Bryant approaches you for a motorcade, we suggest you run as fast as you can in the opposite direction.-----Penn Jones Jr.-----

**WHATEVER HAPPENED TO . . .**

Few have skirted the darker edges of this nation's recent history as closely as the Rev. Baxton Bryant, the Methodist minister who twice ran for the Fifth Congressional district in the Sixties.

A circuit-riding preacher in the hills of Arkansas at nineteen, Bryant alternated years of work and college. In 1962, the Perkins theology graduate left the pulpit to run for the Democratic nomination in the Fifth. He lost to Bill Jones by less than 300 votes. Two years later, a second try against former mayor Earle Cabell also failed.

In November 1963, Bryant organized local grassroots Democrats to meet with President John Kennedy on his Dallas visit. He wanted Kennedy "to meet the people who voted for him." The White House agreed, and Bryant was waiting with his troops for JFK at Love Field when a Secret Service agent passed the word.

Five years later, Bryant preceded the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. to the podium in Memphis. After King's "I have been to the mountaintop" speech, Bryant urged the tired civil rights leader to return to his motel to rest. He remembers saying to friends, before the assassination, "The man gave his own eulogy."

At the time, Bryant was executive director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. He served for seven years during the civil rights movement, working for integration as well with the Cumberland mountaineers. Later, he was pastoral liaison between parents and war-resister sons who had fled to Canada.

Now 62, Bryant leads the 500-member Wesleyan United Methodist Church in Wichita Falls. Its new \$1-million building replaces the structure blown away by the 1979 tornado. Bryant's wife, Bea, is currently recovering from colon surgery and complications. President of Wichita Falls' Ministerial Alliance, Bryant is still an active Democrat.

DALLAS LIFE  
DALLAS MORNING NEWS  
JAN. 8, 1983



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Sunday, February 8, 1981

THE WASHINGTON POST

*By Henry Fairlie*

**T**WENTY YEARS AGO a new president of the United States took the oath of office. If he were alive now, he would be 63. He would still be younger than his successor who took the oath 18 days ago. Ronald Reagan on Jan. 20, 1961, had not even begun his political career, although he was six years older than the John F. Kennedy who was inaugurated.

One observer at the time looked forward to "a rare show worth the penny." It has been impossible in the past two weeks, with all the talk of a new elegance and the expectations which people now have, not to look back to that inauguration. The mere thought makes one very uncomfortable. The greatest nation in the world has in 20 years slid from luster to glitter.

Those of us who have been and still are severely critical of the political method of John Kennedy can nevertheless feel a twinge of pain. It should not in two decades have come to this. We ought not to be trying to applaud an inauguration week which was no more than a tawdry display of opulence. We should not be reading greatness into an inaugural address which has no chance of making an anthology of political oratory. Hollywood in a mere 20 years has come to Washington; we ought not to brush aside the degeneration. The coinage of political life has been debased.

Two decades may not be long under the gaze of eternity. But they are long in the history of a nation. What is it which even we who were and are critics of Kennedy can say has been lost in that time? There have been five inaugurations since Jan. 20, 1961. None of them has given people any reason to be inspired to public service as a noble and selfless pursuit.

Lyndon Johnson was able to seize a mood which he himself had not created. He did it well in the flurry of his first two years, before and after his inauguration, and in many of his programs there was an inspiration to serve. It must not be forgotten that the idealism which Kennedy had excited in the young was carried into much which Johnson did until the war in Vietnam broke their hearts.

But what beacon since then have the young been given? Gordon Liddy is a powerful attraction on today's campuses. His meretricious talk of the power of "will" is all the students have in place of genuine purpose. They are titillated by the voguish appeal of libertarianism, which is only selfishness exalted into a moral system.

Who cannot look back to 1961 and wonder, in the depths of his heart, what has happened in the span of a generation? Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Car-

*Henry Fairlie's columns appear biweekly.*

## FAIRLIE AT LARGE

# A Wistful Look at 20 Years Ago by A Kennedy Critic

ter, Ronald Reagan: How long can America afford this declension of its public spirit? How long can it survive it? No bright pennants now capture the ardor of a people as they encounter their destiny as the champions of men's freedoms and highest hopes.

Ribbons are not a substitute for banners.

There was much that was false, some that was even laughable, in the inauguration 20 years ago. Twelve dozen writers and artists, composers and philosophers, scientists and cultural figureheads tumbled into Washington in ecstasy. The heady atmosphere was caught by Lincoln Kirstein: "Mrs. Kennedy had said that she was going to redecorate the White House, and every American abstract expressionist had had palpitations."

It is possible to be still critical of "the politics of expectation" and yet grant that it was at least better than what we have had since. Four presidents in succession have now come to power promising a reduction of expectations. It is both sad and alarming that the reason most often given for welcoming the new president is that he is amiable. Whenever before has a great nation set forth amiability as a virtue in those called to lead it? Amiability is in this context a euphemism for mediocrity. It is mediocrity we now applaud.

Eight years ago on the eve of St. Valentine, Richard Nixon gave a copy of my book, "The Kennedy Prom-

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By Harry Natichayan — The Washington Post

### The Kennedys and Vice President Johnson at the 1961 inaugural.

ise," to a visitor who called on him at the White House. That visitor was Ronald Reagan. I was grateful for the 15 percent royalty on the single copy — did it come from the public treasury, or had he gone personally to a discount store? — but I was flabbergasted at such a donor and recipient. All I can say now is what I said at the time: that both would take the wrong lesson from it.

It is 12 years of steady lowering of expectations which make even a critic of Kennedy like myself look back to that other inauguration with an ache. It is not even against President Reagan himself that the real burden of my criticisms today are leveled. Jimmy Carter came to power proclaiming a reduction of expectations to be his goal as the leader of the Democratic Party.

The truth is that the politics of America has since 1965 been dispirited. One simply does not believe that Reagan will place it again in command of a great alliance in the world when he inspires its people to no high expectations even of themselves at home. You do not stir a nation to greatness abroad by snatching the food stamps from the poor at its checkout counters.

The president may proclaim a foreign policy of strength and firmness; his director of OMB wishes to run it by saving candle ends. If anything may be said from history, it is that a government which is not active at home will not have or excite the will to be active

abroad. The conflict which lies at the heart of the new administration is between a policy of domestic docility and the promise of assertiveness overseas. The two do not go together.

This used to be the true understanding of the liberals: Wilson and Roosevelt, Truman and Kennedy, even of Johnson, from whose tragedy the wrong lessons can be drawn. It was the understanding of the greatest Republican president of this century, Theodore Roosevelt, as it was also the understanding of the greatest Tory prime minister of this century, Winston Churchill. Republican and Tory though they were, however, no one would label them as conservatives. As they were active abroad, so they were at home. This is a correlation which conservatives can never bring themselves to face.

The canker which is at the core of this administration is the canker which has caused America's difficulties for 12 years. It is impossible to assert a new nationalism in foreign policy without asserting the same nationalism in domestic policy. If the national government is weakened here, it will be that much be weakened overseas. It is the sheerest deception to base a strong foreign policy on a weak federal government.

One cannot spend most of one's inaugural address telling the people that government will inspire them only to look after their pocketbooks, and then tack on to the end an appeal to a warrior of several wars ago who was ready to sacrifice all in the service of his country. If you wish people to be ready to die, you must first excite them to live. You do not make your country soldierly simply by sewing the ribbons of an unscarred general to the tunic of its State Department.

This administration is at heart passive. It is for this reason that one fears that it will seek to prove itself by rash adventure. Every prescription is there for America to go to war in the wrong place, with the wrong ambitions, for the wrong objectives, with the wrong weapons, at the wrong time, and more probably than not suffer yet one more defeat for its pains.

What we will soon discover is that a national government cannot be created by direct mailing. What at least was present 20 years ago was the assertion that without a government there is no nation. This truth may have been tricked out in false colors. So be it. But government was held up as a proper object of our allegiance and even our affections.

That sense has been lost in America. Like its servants who are hounded into the pillory, government has itself been all but stripped of honor. It would be much harder than 20 years ago to find young people now who believe that it is more honorable to serve government than to serve Mobil Oil. The emotions which attended the release of the hostages were cheap in the sense that they were a patriotism that costs nothing. The public in America is dissolved. Who then will the president lead to battle?

6 Transcript-Telegram, Holyoke (Mass.) Wednesday, July 21, 1982

### Guard slain at JFK library

The Associated Press

BOSTON — A federal security guard in his last week on the job at the John F. Kennedy Library was shot to death while making his rounds at the slain president's museum, authorities said early today.

Robert W. Yesucevitz, 24, of Brockton, an officer with the Federal Protective Service Division, was shot once in the back of the head and was taken to Boston City Hospital, where he was pronounced dead at 11:56 p.m., said Michael Roper, hospital night administrator.

It was the first slaying of a Protective Service officer in New England since the founding of the department 11 years ago, according to Donald Kimball, a staff inspector with the service.

The death is being investigated by the FBI and the General Services Administration, which supervises the guards.



LYNDON B. JOHNSON, A MEMOIR  
By: George Reedy

It is unfortunate for the world that an education does not make a person honest. If you are a fool and get an education, then you are just an educated fool. Sadly, this seems to be the case with George Reedy, author of the book, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, A MEMOIR. The book was published by ANDREW AND MCMELL, INC. of New York and Kansas City.

Possibly I am unreasonable, but I despise a book without an index even though it is a thin book of only 159 pages. No table of contents, no index, just a damn lazy Journalism professor trying to be a writer.

But table of contents and index are not the only things left out of the book. While Lyndon was President, Reedy was sent to Texas to protect the President's interests at a State Convention of Democrats held in Dallas.

Reedy got a shade too dictatorial. Delegate District Judge Jim Sewell of Corsicana, blinded on the Aircraft Hornet during World War II, demanded to know where Reedy was. Sewell found Reedy and promptly chewed off a hunk of one of Reedy's ears, before anyone could break them up.

Now, I don't mind a writer, whether he has only one leg, or one ear, if the writer will just be honest. Particularly do I feel college professors should be honest, although this may be an impossible dream.

Reedy seems to be proud of this sentence about Lyndon: "... he demonstrated to the American people that a crackpot with a mail-order rifle could not kill the government of the United States." Well, I agree with him, but that assassination sure as hell did change the direction of the United States government----- and all bad.

1982 is too late for anyone, especially a Journalism Professor, to write a book and not have one single mention of the brutal and contradictory evidence shown in the Abraham Zapruder film which had to be stolen for us to see.

There are mountains of additional evidence and other live witnesses to the assassination who have never been questioned by any government agency. Reedy does not mention that Lyndon was frightened, or forewarned, and ducked down out of sight in his car, while the President's driver never tried to take any evasive action such as speeding the powerful automobile out of the danger area.

Reedy does not mention that President Kennedy's clothing was given to Johnson aide, Clifton C. Cartar at Parkland Hospital. The clothing was not found until it had been cleaned and pressed. Surely, the clothing worn by the President when he was killed was important evidence, and the destruction of material evidence is a crime, but was treated as of no importance by the bunch of lawyers investigating the assassination!

We know from the evidence made available by Ben Phelper that many, but not the President knew he was going to be killed. Johnson knew, and did not trust the gunmen which is why he ducked down in the bottom of his car. Lyndon did not even try to pull his wife down. Stock traders in New York knew in advance and made hundreds of millions of dollars with their exclusive information. The Secret Service knew, and knew not to interfere or they would be killed.



The firing went on for six seconds; some people can run fifty yards in six seconds, but President Kennedy's guards made no move. We feel sure the guards had been told: "You make one move to protect the President, and you will be killed too."

If this country is going to be saved, and this seems extremely unlikely as of this time, the actions of brave men are going to be required. Unfortunately, I feel, one eared George Reedy will not be among them.-----Penn Jones Jr.-----

## INTRODUCTION

TO

DIARY OF AN EX-DALLAS DEPUTY - ROGER CRAIG

By Rita Musgrove

I was privileged to meet Roger Craig for the first time in the summer of 1970 when my husband, daughter and I came to Dallas on vacation from our mid-western home. I was introduced to him at the home of Mr. Penn Jones, whom I had gone to visit while in Dallas. I did not know that Roger would also be visiting there that same evening.

Even though I was thrilled to meet him, the thrill itself paled in comparison to the admiration and respect I felt almost immediately for this soft-spoken, proud man who was truly to later become one of our nation's classic unsung heroes.

I made every effort that evening to meet Roger in his ballpark and on his terms. Apparently and thankfully it was a warm and successful meeting with no aggressiveness nor pinning him to the wall with questions on my part. Within a few days, Roger and I were spending hours on the telephone in conversation, once again at his pace. I came to Dallas frequently after that first meeting at Penn's house and spent several days each time with the Craig family. There developed a bond and a trust between the two of us specifically that remains unbroken --- to this very hour.

I was here, either by telephone across the country, or in person, or by letter, and I saw first-hand his inability to even feed his small family; I saw the pain; I sensed the anger and unbearable frustration; I felt his feelings of injustice and indignation at the price he was being forced to pay even then ---- and all for telling the truth. I believe this is called PERSECUTION. Had it not been for Penn Jones and a small handful of others, I shutter to think how much worse life might have been for Roger and his family.

The Roger Craig story, which will follow in this newsletter over the next few months, I trust will give you a true and honest insight into Roger Dean Craig, the man I came to know so very dearly --- the same man I would wish all of you reading this newsletter could have known as well and as personally as a very small group of us were honored to have known him.

The words, all of them, in these next few issues of The Continuing Inquiry are his words, not mine. He was meticulous in his record keeping. When he was told that the President was coming to Dallas, he began to keep daily (and sometimes even hourly) notes as to what was taking place through those incredible days and their aftermath of several years. These hundred-plus pages of notes and records

*Continued*

were given to me in 1971 and the only changes that I have made are grammatical, punctuational, spelling, etc. I do not claim journalistic expertise but he trusted me to put in it it's proper edited form -- and, I am greatly honored.

And, to Roger, I say to you I have done the best I can, my friend, and wherever you are, God keep you.

Remember ---- we believe.

Rita Musgrove

ABOUT ROGER CRAIG

I was born in the small town of Cornell, Wisconsin, on May 12, 1936. I was curious about life and living things from the very start of my own. I always had a lot of energy and was an excessively ornery young man. My family moved to Minneapolis when I was about seven or eight years of age. One of my favorite past-times (much to the chagrin of my parents) was climbing the tall cliffs overlooking the Mississippi River. These adventures many times ended in near disaster. For instance, I once fell in excess of fifty feet straight down into the river -- but lucky me -- I was brought out by a fisherman who caught a small boy. I was curious about places as well, places I had never seen nor been and at the age of thirteen, I hopped a freight train which took me to Miles City, Montana. I took various odd jobs (one has to eat, you know) and from there I went from town to town and state to state. Over the next two years, I traveled entirely seven states, working on farms and ranches.

At age fifteen I made a gigantic decision. The exciting part of the world was somewhere else. So, I joined the Army. Very shortly, Uncle Sam caught up with the fifteen year old renegade and ended my very brief military career at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

After that, I decided to find my parents for a visit and discovered that they had moved to Dallas, Texas. I stayed with them a short while and took a job in a local factory until I became seventeen years old. I was then drafted by the military, sent to Korea where I served my thirteen months. When my time was up, I returned to Dallas and took a job with the Purex Corporation in 1956. Three years later, I went to work as a Deputy Sheriff in Dallas County --- it is now October, 1959. In 1960, I was privileged to receive the honor as Officer of the Year for the Sheriff's Department. I was with the Department for eight years (or until July 4, 1967) at which time I was terminated by Sheriff Bill Decker -- no explanation, no reason given. But I know why and here begins my story as told to Rita Musgrove from November 22, 1963, until late 1970. There I stopped.

(The first segment of *DIARY OF AN EX-DALLAS DEPUTY - ROGER CRAIG* to begin in the next month's issue of *The Continuing Inquiry*).



THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

REVISED BY THE THURGOOD SYDNEY BOND, THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

REV. DR. KING

AND THE SYDNEY BOND, PUBLISHED BY SYDNEY AND SON

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Dr. King has written a magnificent biography on the life of Martin Luther King, Jr. The title of the book is "The Life of Martin Luther King, Jr." The book is a masterpiece of biography and is a must-read for all who are interested in the life of the great leader. The book is written in a clear and concise style and is easy to read. It is a book that should be read by all who are interested in the life of the great leader.

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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

BORN January 15, 1929  
 ASSASSINATED April 4, 1968

" Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming  
 of the Lord."

Martin Luther King, Jr.

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THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

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Review of: LET THE TRUMPET SOUND, THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

By: Stephen B. Oates, published by Harper and Row

Stephen B. Oates has written a magnificent biography on the life of Martin Luther King, Jr. It tells of the complex side of the man who gave his life in order that his people might seek and attain freedom. His people are still waiting for the freedom for which Martin Luther King, Jr. fought.

King was one of the bravest men who ever lived and would not give up the fight for rights of the Black population and for the poor. Stephen B. Oates has given Martin Luther King, Jr. the tribute, he so richly deserved. The exquisite words and detailed account of King's life leaves nothing unsaid.

Martin Luther King, Jr. and John Kennedy did not agree on many subjects and theirs had been a struggle of wills. They agreed on principle, but not on tactics or urgency.

When Martin Luther King, Jr. received the word of President John F. Kennedy's death, he said, "I don't think I'm going to live to reach forty."

He continued, "This is what is going to happen to me also. I keep telling you this is a sick nation."

He also said, "we mourned for a man who had become the pride of the nation, but we grieved as well for ourselves because we knew we were sick."

J. Edgar Hoover was obsessed with King's sexual behavior, (which is interesting considering what Hoover was) and concocted a scheme to remove the "moral degenerate" once and for all.

When Martin L. King, Jr. won the Nobel Peace Prize, J. Edgar Hoover was fuming, in the words of Stephen B. Oates. Hoover said, "He was the last person in the world who should ever received it," speaking of King.

Hoover in November 1964, publicly called Martin Luther King, Jr., "the most notorious liar" in America. Three days later, one of Hoover's top assistants wrote and sent a letter to King which was certainly his death sentence. It concerned his conduct in hotel rooms. Hoover was definitely out to get King. In April 1968, King was assassinated and his murder was not avenged until 411 days later when the killer was captured in England. Again, it was a lone nut.

This significant fact shows the total lack of concern for the Black Leader. The FBI did not feel it was necessary to capture and pin the murder immediately as when President John F. Kennedy had been assassinated.

Early in his career, Martin L. King, Jr. had received hate letters, as many as thirty or forty a day. A white person obviously a KKK member wrote, "WE NEED AND WILL HAVE A HITLER TO GET OUR COUNTRY STRAIGHTENED OUT."

Well, America is rapidly approaching Nazism. We are a country growing in decadence and are not "straightened out".

SOURCES:

1. THE FBI AND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. By: David J. Garrow  
Norton Company, New York and London, 1981
2. AN AMERICAN DEATH, By: Gerold Frank, Doubleday, 1972.

THE YEARS OF LYNDON JOHNSON THE PATH TO POWER  
 By: Robert A. Caro, Alfred A. Knopf, 1982  
 ( A negative review of the book )

This nation can never recover greatness by gutless, dishonest writers such as Robert A. Caro and Bryan Woolley. Woolley, book editor for the Dallas Times Herald, writing about Caro's book in The Herald December 19, 1982, quotes Caro, " One thing he (Lyndon) wouldn't do, is conspire to kill John F. Kennedy. Everyone is always asking me, ' Did Johnson have anything to do with the Kennedy assassination?' He did not."

"Within political terms, there seemed to be, so far as I can discern, no limits to what Johnson would do to win. But assassination would be outside what I would define as politics. That would not be characteristic of Johnson."

For years, I have read and admired Joe B. Franz, but I am ashamed that he would put his name to an article in the Dallas Morning News of January 9, 1983. Franz is a Texan, and the irrefutable evidence that Lyndon Johnson was involved in the killing of President Kennedy is available to Franz or anyone who gives a damn about this country.

The evidence includes movies of the assassination, and from live witnesses who were jailed because they tried to warn the FBI of the plot to kill the President.

World War II pilot, Ben Phelper told the FBI of the Kennedy plot and was promptly thrown in jail for his troubles. There is additional and bountiful evidence the plot was known in Dallas and on the New York Stock Exchange. But it seems to have escaped a so-called historian and author, Joe B. Franz.

Please, Franz, reconsider. Read the evidence, look at the Abraham Zapruder film. I will give you a copy, if you will just promise to look at it.

Historian, don't you realize we are in a desperate struggle to regain our democracy? There will be no chance for us to win if our scholars surrender as supinely as you have done. Wake up and work now. We can all cry when we are in jail.---Penn Jones Jr.---

" Because I've been to the mountain top. I won't mind. Like anybody, I'd like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now. I just want to do God's will. And He's allowed me to go to the mountain. And I've looked over, and I've seen the Promised Land. I may not get there with you, but I want you to know tonight that we as a people will get to the Promised Land. So I'm happy tonight. I'm not worried about anything. I'm not fearing any man. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

Martin Luther King, Jr.

( The next day, on April 4, 1968, he was killed while standing on the balcony of Room No. 304 at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis.)



Mae Brussell Tape #575, Dec. 13, 1982, KAZU Radio, Pacific Grove, Calif.  
 Tapes of Mae Brussell's broadcasts may be purchased for \$5.00 from World Watchers International,  
 5620 Via Crotalo, Carmel, Calif. 93923.

One year ago on the air, Tape #523, 12/13/81--I was discussing Samuel Cumming in London, the CIA agent who lives in London, whose arms offices are in Monte Carlo. He armed Frank Terpil, Edwin Wilson, Carlos the Jackel, Idi Amin, Khaddafi. His sister is married to Sen. John Tower of the Senate Arms Services Committee.

There was a news flash over the short wave just before I came to the studio that Frank Terpil, who had said that he knew Agca, the man that shot at the Pope, has allegedly (according to the Soviet short wave radio) supplied the weapon for Agca that shot the Pope in May, 1981. I gave the possible five motives for the CIA wanting to kill the pope at the time. Frank Terpil was on 60 Minutes saying that he was familiar with Agca--it was another broadcast out of Boston, I believe. He mentioned his relationship to Agca and the story tonight, a year later, is that he has supplied the gun--that it wasn't the KGB or the Bulgarians--it will be the CIA exactly as I said it happened.

Also a year ago I was talking about Richard Allen, NSC, a lifetime of questions. On the chronology of his life, I had 1960-61 in Freiburg Munich, Germany. His excuse was to get a PhD, he lied about that. These were the years when Otto Von Bolschwing was in Europe recruiting for the Gehlen spy network and was soon to become an American citizen. Then Allen came home and founded the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies--that is the links to the Sovereign Military Order of Malta to the Pope to Lech Walesa, the stirring of unrest, to the ordering of the Pope down in El Salvador (the Pope ordered El Salvador that the people stop being guerrillas or rebels and line up with the repressive govt. and they are making threats--the govt. officials can't be in the Catholic church and be part of the Sandinista). The Georgetown Center was set up by Allen and just a yr. later --last week I read that Allen is being considered as an amb. to Bonn, Germany. He came over with some of that Bormann money, the German Nazi money, and he founded this--because where would he get the money for that, he was a student over there with no background or multi-millionaire. He wasn't one of the Mellons although ~~some of~~ the Mellons are linked to the Georgetown Center.

One of the things that keeps me going are letters from people that I respect and appreciate the kind of work we are sharing together, and who reaffirm what I'm telling you. Fletcher Prouty wrote a letter to me this week and then he wrote a letter to Charles Spears and myself, a joint letter. I want to tell you about Fletcher because he had an important job. He had worked with the Air Force and the Pentagon and the CIA, the Defense Dept. He was in a very special group relating to the AF, the Pentagon and the CIA with the special operations, that's the clandestine activities. He wrote a book called The Secret Team, 1973. He tells in his book how the CIA began as an intelligence gathering agency. Then set up their own activities within their own enclave that included educators, business people, intellectuals, economists. He describes in his book their orgs. They would spy on the govt., they would infiltrate military police, pretend they were allies, treat them as if they were enemies, use super snooping devices and were shrouded in a cloak of secrecy. Every week in Texas, Charles Spears types up the transcripts of these tapes, has it done. It is a tremendous job. You know how an hour's worth of tape, all the names, that's why I try to spell them out--so he gets them correctly transcribed. He sends them to Fletcher Prouty. Now here's a man who was in the highest levels of govt., the Pentagon--he's the one who put the Oak Leaves on Haig for the promotion and flew very famous military people around the country and world.

Prouty wrote me a letter this week. I always know when a person like Fletcher appreciates that I'm on course, he wrote, Mae, (12/8/82), I would like to write every time I see one of your articles. (He refers to the transcriptions as articles) Your tremendous research is so ably augmented by the gift of assimilation and accurate intuition. Where so many people see the words and hear the ideas they do not see in what they have read and heard the things that are so important. We are the prisoners of our own ignorance and the victims of the arrogance of what he calls the high cabal or in his book the Secret Team. At the same time we now have at our fingertips the means to make life and living on earth the heaven it was intended to be. No one will ever find it anywhere else. For all our troubles I do not blame those who have done and are doing all these enormously evil things to us. I blame ourselves. Anyone who would believe what he heard about the many murders around us, JFK, etc...does not deserve more than he is getting. Anyone who cannot see the tremendous opportunities afforded us by the development of production capabilities and the gift of computers, does not deserve more. It is all in our hands, but we do so little about it. This makes your work so important. If minds cannot be opened then not much else can follow." There is more of the letter that I will do later. Then he sent a letter, "Dear Mae and Charles, This is a good day to be writing a letter about some important things." The important things he wrote about are why this country is collapsing financially, which I'll share with you after Christmas, it's too depressing now. But it fits exactly what I've analyzed, where the money went and what happened to the money in this country. On the brink of a huge collapse, it explained the Nugan-Hand collapse which is in the news again this week because the Australian govt. is accusing the CIA and the Nugan-Hand Bank people again that was Geo. Bush, Theodore Shackley, Edwin Wilson, Frank Terpil and Geo. Korkola of destabilizing Australia and getting the govt. out of policy that the CIA didn't like--as they did in Chile--and putting in this other govt. So Prouty has theories on the economy and on the Nugan-Hand and I'll get to them. But he says, "The two of you have been doing such a superlative job that I just have to tell you from time to time how great I think it is. Nothing is more important today than people using their heads and then doing what they can to see that others understand them. You both deserve my congratulations to the fullest. I thought I would send you a few thoughts of the work that I've been doing." I'll share them with you. Did you ever think, you that have been following my broadcasts the past 11 yrs. that a man such as Fletcher Prouty could write a letter and take the transcripts every week and continuously give psychological support and information to share.

*Continued*



I'm very proud of the research I've done and I'm proud to share it with you. I think it's important to know there are people that worked in the Pentagon and in the CIA and Defense Dept. who know it's rotten. He wrote a book. They want somebody to tell the people out there what it's like--that's why he wrote the book. He appreciates people like Charles Spears and myself telling you and then he gets it typed up and having it on the radio station--so these truths will pass on for generations--hopefully.

Last week I talked about Peter F. Drucker, the man who brought Fritz Kraemer to this country, Kraemer, the man who invented Henry Kissinger. Psychology Today has an article on Drucker 12/-/82 There is a book about him, Drucker the Man Who Invented Corporate Society--that tells you something, it's published by Warner in 1977. This article tells about his work with Ford Motor Co., the corp. that funded and worked straight thru the war with Hitler, with General Motors--they were working with the Hitler Bank (General Motors, Ford and ITT). He worked with the Def. Dept. His clients ranged from the Girl Scouts to the Christian Denominations. I know that those Christian churches that are heavily funded on TV, that you see the projects that involved Henry Kissinger's gang, and Gerald Ford and Clement Stone and the Murchison's in Texas, to turn the whole world Christian. This is part of Drucker's work. Drucker's from Vienna, educated in Frankfurt with Kraemer. He came to this country. Kraemer joined the US Army after Pearl Harbor. Some of you might have seen the article in the paper this week that J. Edgar Hoover knew that the Americans were going to be bombed at Pearl Harbor. This is coming out of the Univ. of Mich. Details of the exact dates on Sept. 3, 1941. Hoover was in correspondence with FDR but deleted from his correspondence that the US was going to be attacked Dec. 7, 1941. We lost 170 planes, 18 ships were sunk, 3,700 casualties. But Hoover was in touch with Goering and Hitler and the Nazis and after the war was the VP of Interpol. He worked with the top Nazis up to the day Pearl Harbor broke and then had to take their pictures off the wall.

So here is Drucker who comes to the US and Kraemer joins the army the day after Pearl Harbor. J. Edgar Hoover got us into the war--which means that the Germans were inside of our intelligence and inside of the military, what ever intelligence if you call it that, before Pearl Harbor and were working to sabotage this country. Then the proteges--Kissinger goes on to the corporate world--this is the man who invented corporations. Kissinger is on the board of many, many corporations. He has a new contract with CBS, he's on ABC, and 20th Cent. Fox. Alex Haig was out on the board of MGM United Artists this week. That's with Frank Rothman and that gang. We'll do details of the use of the corporations to put Ford of the Warren Comm., Haig and Kissinger the proteges of Kraemer who was brought here by Drucker who set up the major corps., and then puts his Nazis from Germany and Vienna on the board of these corps.

Coincidentally, the Edward Hamilton book, a book catalogue that has books that are no longer in circulation in Danbury, Connecticut--one book is Adventures of a Bystander--the story of Peter Drucker which lies about Kraemer being an American general, but saying that Kraemer was working with Gen. Patton. The book is only \$2.98--Edward R. Hamilton, Box 1252, Danbury, CT 06810, Item #52947.

The Karma of Rush Harp came back this week--he had over 100,000 postcards made, he passed away several weeks ago. A big picture of him up in Woodstock, NY, with him in front of a poster, it says, Who Killed JFK, RFK, MLK, and MJK--and below, Not LHO, not JER, not SBS, not EMK. This week in the news all 4 of the assassinations came into the news in one week. The JFK assassination, the Chappaquiddick, Sirhan and Robt. Kennedy and M.L. King were all in the news this week.

Article in NY Times, Kennedy Assassination Site to become a Museum--the 6th floor of the Texas Schoolbook Depository from which the authorities say was the site from which Pres. Kennedy was assassinated from, will be converted into a museum to commemorate this slaying. The Dallas Historical Com. is planning a \$3 mil. museum of film and exhibits. The fatal shot came from the grassy knoll, they will show you a rifle was in the book depository upstairs, but the museum isn't going to tell you that there were two more rifles in the bldg. One on the 6th floor, LHO and no trace of fingerprints, there was no proof he ordered the rifle, there was no proof it was received by him at the PO Box, he didn't sign the slip, there was no paraffin prints, it was all taken off of things later. The FBI didn't have any evidence linking him or even the rifle practice on ordering the bullets. I have enough to outline a whole book on just the rifle. What they are going to do, they are going to take people to the window area from which Oswald shot Kennedy--even though Oswald was down in the lunch room when they came right in. There was a person on the stairwell that would have passed him, the elevator wasn't working, there was no trace of him to the rifle. They are going to take you up to the 6th floor. The rifle and Oswald's clipboard were discovered on the SW corner of the floor. The area was recreated from photographs of the day of the shooting. It will be hard to explain to your kids if they see this museum, no, it came from the grassy knoll. And there is no evidence in the world to this day that an assassin was on the 6th floor that day.

Story, a TV show of the Robt. Kennedy assassination indirectly. Rosemary Clooney was telling of her experiences--she was in the Ambassador Hotel when RFK was murdered. She went crazy and they put her in a mental hospital. In a newspaper article preview of the TV show of her life--says the Rise and Fall of Rosie Clooney, that she was a big person on the record charts, she was making movies and was high up in the establishment. But the Hollywood Drs. began to prescribe her valium, librium, percodan, seconal, etc. She hit the bottom after the collapse of her marriage and it followed after RFK was assassinated. Nothing was left for her but the grim walls of a mental hospital. She tells how she was so shattered by the RFK murder that they put her in a mental hospital. But now I wonder if she was anywhere behind RFK, because you didn't see her out in front in the crowd in front of Sirhan where he was standing in front of RFK and the fatal bullets came from behind. Ted Shirock made a movie, The Second Gun, and the autopsy showed the fatal bullet was just an inch from the back of the head and Thane Cezar from Lockheed now an organizer of Nazis in Riverside, I understand, he was the cover of CIA espionage continuously.

*Continued*



\* So here is Rosemary Clooney, maybe she saw Thane Cezar pull this gun. She went right bonkers and was put with all these drugs and her life was a mess. Ironically her son married the daughter of Pat Boone and Boone has been named in the Wall St. Journal as having an airstrip down in Australia with the drug traffic that came in from Nugaw Hand Bank that destabilized the Australian govt. along with Ludwig down there. Boon is part of that "Turn the world Christian" along with Ford and Kissinger, Connally and the Murchisons. It's interesting that Rosie went out of her mind and was given drugs after her being in the Ambassador Hotel. The next step would be where was she standing? Or could she remember.

Leon Jaworski died this week. Many of you know him as the Watergate prosecutor. He was known as a special prosecutor. You bet he was a special prosecutor. He has a history going way back as early as 1943 that I'm going to share with you on protecting the Nazi SS, covering up the murders then, and then working his slimy way up to the Warren Comm., to the Korea-Gate, to the Watergate, covering all these activities. He was head of the American Bar Assoc. This country has so many levels of corruption and the people who are on this inner killer team keep getting promoted and promoted, maybe because of the job they've done, they worked their way up. Now he died last week. The NY Times obituary, said he forced Nixon to surrender 64 tapes, that's true. But when the tapes were played, when they wanted 9 tapes, 2 were missing, and they never asked for them. They never asked for what was in E. Howard Hunt's desk, the plans for the military coup, or the maps of Washington, the Chappaquiddick papers. He never prosecuted for forging those Diem papers, The State Dept. papers making JFK appear to have murdered, ordered the murder of Diem. He was responsible for those plans to pardon Nixon, but he left town a day before. His contract was over and got Gerald Ford of the Warren Comm. to pardon Nixon. Nixon was in Dallas the day before JFK was murdered. Ford, Jaworski, Allen Dulles and John J. McCloy from Chase Manhattan who released the Nazis from Germany was on the Warren Comm. They have worked together to get the men out of Nuremberg, to free the Nazis, to protect the killers when they murdered the pres. of the US, to work with the German bank. Jaworski was also the person who promised, he was brought in by Haig, he said I told Haig every person criminally involved should be prosecuted. More BS. He didn't prosecute or investigate Tony Ulasewicz or Chappaquiddick which had to do with the 1972 election. He didn't go into the Howard Hughes relationship or if Howard was alive or not in 1971, which he was not. He didn't go into the ITT relationship to Hunt and Liddy and the various involvement of ITT going all the way back to Hitler and after the war and right in the middle of Chappaquiddick. HE didn't go into the Dorothy Hunt plane crash, playing bag woman for the CIA who went down in Dec., just when they began investigating. Or the Martha Mitchell injection by Steve King--one needle in your behind and cancer a few years and that's it for you--closing your mouth--she said the mafia was in the WH, which was true. None of this took place. He covered up Rev. Moon, and Iungsen Park and Korea Gate. He covered up the real essence of Moon and Sven Kraemer, the son of Fritz Kraemer, and Alex. Haig and the whole Korean link to German money, paying off our congressmen with sex behind the curtains. Or Carl Alberts little cabinet or all the members of congress with their various Korean women to massage their you-know-whats and control the votes for the right lobby or for bringing Moon to this country, giving him citizenship, tax deductions for these phony marriages. I understand they are bringing in Japanese mafia to these marriages where they don't speak or have sex and bringing these people into this country.

\* One of his clients was Lyndon Johnson. In 1960 Jaworski defended Johnson. The republicans, some of them didn't want the democrats. Johnson was running for VP with JFK against Richard Nixon and Johnson also wanted to keep his Senate income JFK didn't win the election. Several people objected to that. He was the atty. and long friend of LBJ. So it's interesting. LBJ gets the presidency away from JFK, whose body is now in the coffin and Nixon will soon become president after both Kennedies are murdered. Jaworski is on the Warren Comm. Hiding the murderers and then being brought in as an atty. for Nixon. He's the atty. for LBJ and for Nixon. I think you get the incestuous relationship that goes on and on thru the years.

Getting back to the early story of Jaworski. A book called the Killing of Corporal Kunze by Wilma Parnell, 1981, Lyle Stuart, NJ. This is about the bringing of 40,000 German prisoners and Gestapo into the US prisons in 1943. In the summer of 1943 the US was bringing in Germans into Okla. There were 40,000 alone in Okla and more in Ark., NM, Texas and La. By Jan. Heydrich and Hitler and Himmler and the entourage around Hitler went underground in Jan. 1943 and made plans for WW IIland taking over the world at that time. Martin Bormann, I.G. Farben and the corps. In the summer of 1943, Fritz Kraemer, U.S. Army intelligence, with the I.G. Farben family, recruits Kissinger, the time that 40M Germans were brought to the US. The German is to go over to Germany to work with the Nazi Generals in 1945 when the war winds down. Jaworski is representing a case and hiding the murderers of Corporal Kunze. They hung 5 people who were not seen at the scene of the crime and didn't do it. He protected men in a prison in the US. The prison, according to this book, was run by the Gestapo. Nazis conducted political seminars under the guise of innocuous study classes. That's what Kraemer was doing. We have to find out if he ever lectured in Okla., because he lectured in La. and recruited Kissinger from an army base in basic training studying Nazism. This book confirms that the Nazis conducted political seminars and classes. They had study classes, they disciplined men, they beat them. This Corporal Kunze was missing his wife and family, he was a little too soft, and this book says they would beat people who fraternized with the enemy. I guess that was the US who housed them and let them come here, or if they questioned Nazi doctrine or expressed approval of aspects of American culture. The prisons were run by the SS and Nov. 4, 1943, the war was moving along, the battered corpse of a German prisoner Johannes Kunze was outside the company mess hall. Five defendants were held for the crime. They were court martialed. The atty. who court martialed them on the case was Jaworski. The trial judge advocate of 1944, Jaworski. All the Germans were Nazis, any one of them could have been working with Hitler and they were brought to this country and they had their own inner SS inside the prison system, which is pretty horrendous. This book says, Jaworski later became the Dachau investigator and chief of American war crimes in Europe. So you see the Dachau trial is where the Fritz Kraemer that I think runs our Pentagon was a defendant at Dachau. Jaworski and Kissinger were right back there during that time working with them. Jaworski was questioned on why he chose these 5 people to hang. He said, you have to understand the situation at the time. This wasn't a regular court, this was military court. This book says the 5 defendants neither murdered Kunze. Unidentified assailants did--they smashed his skull. The people that hung these 5 knew they weren't on the scene--they had no proof, no evidence on these people. END

## L.A. County Concludes Probe Prompted by Published Reports

# No Foul Play Uncovered in 1962 Death of Marilyn Monroe

By **ED ROHRLICH**, Times Staff Writer

The Los Angeles County district attorney's office concluded its 3½-month investigation of the 1962 death of Marilyn Monroe Tuesday, stating that it found no substantiation for periodic published reports suggesting that the movie star was murdered.

"Based on the evidence available to us, it appears that her death could have been a suicide or come as a result of an accidental drug overdose," said Dist. Atty. John Van de Kamp.

"It is possible that while her ingestion of a lethal quantity of barbiturates was voluntary, she may have been in such a state of emotional confusion that she lacked a

clearly formed purpose," he said. "On the basis of the known facts," Van de Kamp added in releasing a 30-page report on the actress' death, "permit me to express a faint hope that Marilyn Monroe be permitted to rest in peace."

cently published a book entitled, "Marilyn Monroe: Murder Cover-Up," offered a \$10,000 reward for the diary. A Beverly Hills art dealer offered \$150,000. But no copy turned up.

Carroll said he found no credible evidence that a diary was ever in the possession of the coroner's office. He reported that Monroe was so disorganized from physical and emotional ailments toward the end of her life that he doubted she kept one at all.

At the end, he said, Monroe was "in almost daily need of psychiatric support to accomplish ordinary tasks."

Carroll concluded that a murder of Monroe fitting the known facts of her death would have required a massive conspiracy.

A murder, he wrote, might well have required the participation of all of those at Monroe's house on the day of her death, including her housekeeper, her physician and her psychiatrist, along with the actual killer or killers, the county's then-Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner Dr. Thomas Curphey, Noguchi and almost all of the police officers assigned to investigate her death.

"The homicide hypothesis," Carroll wrote, "must be viewed with extreme skepticism."

If Grandison and the murder theorists were correct, Carroll reasoned, a diary containing information so explosive that it could have served as a motive for murder was turned over to the coroner's office. "Unfortunately this scenario doesn't hold together."

"It doesn't make sense to imply that those who were closest to Miss Monroe were responsible for her death and then to allege that these same people turned over to

outsiders the very information they sought, by killing her, to suppress," he said.

"Even if one assumed that a stranger or a coroner's employee discovered a diary at the death scene and then passed it on to the authorities, one would also have to assume that the 'conspirators' were incredibly inept to allow such a discovery."

Grandison, whose public assertions that a diary was missing advanced such a conspiracy theory, was employed at the coroner's office as a 22-year-old clerk at the time of Monroe's death. Shortly afterwards, he was discharged for taking a credit card from a dead person and using it, an offense for which he served six months in jail.

Grandison admitted that before making his public statements, he had read about the purported diary in a 1974 book by Robert Slatzer, "The Life and Curious Death of Marilyn Monroe." Slatzer, who claims he was married briefly to the actress, is the only other source who says he saw the diary she purportedly kept, Carroll said.

### Evidence Not Entirely Clear

As to whether Monroe indeed had a romantic relationship with either John or Robert Kennedy, as has been widely rumored, Carroll said in an interview that the "evidence points in conflicting directions."

That was one conflict, he said, that he did not attempt to resolve during the inquiry, in which 40 people were interviewed and files from various law enforcement agencies, including the FBI, were reviewed.

"Historically it's interesting," said Carroll. "But if you don't reach a threshold conclusion of homicide or murder, it doesn't really matter who she had a romantic involvement with."

"If you do find murder, then you want to go to motive and you want to pursue all of those leads."

### Names and 'Sensitive' Matter

The diary, said the former employee, Lionel Grandison, contained the names of government figures and possibly matters relating to sensitive government operations.

Grandison's assertions fueled speculation about previously published accounts that Monroe kept a diary that might have served as a motive for her murder. Some of those accounts mentioned that the diary contained references to then-Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, Fidel Castro and the CIA and theorized that the actress might have been murdered to prevent her from revealing secret government operations or personal matters that might have embarrassed the attorney general or his brother, President John F. Kennedy.

Milo Speriglio, a Van Nuys private detective who re-



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The City of Dallas, the city that actively cooperated in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, disgraced itself again this week in the general election.

The election officials ran out of ballots in the black districts. These districts historically vote Democratic. To assure Republican victories, the election officials did not have enough ballots available for thousands of voters appearing at the polling places!

We have spent years researching and publishing the sins committed by officials in the President's assassination. The sins committed in the election of November 2, were reported by all news agencies out of Dallas Tuesday night.

In 1963 we recommended that Dallas be plowed under and sowed with salt.

The recommendation stands.

\*\*\*\*\*

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#### THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1971

# Hospital Infections Are Major Problem

By C. G. MCDANIEL  
AP Science Writer

The operation was a success but the patient died. And what he died of might have been something he picked up in the hospital.

Even if he survived, his hospital stay may have been lengthened by the infection he acquired in the hospital.

The problem of hospital cross-infection—or nosocomial infection, as it is called—is major, if not critical, in the view of medical authorities.

**DOROTHY** Golden, R.N., supervisor of the central sterile supply department for Ohio State University Hospitals, Columbus, terms it "the greatest problem of the day in hospitals."

No one really knows how many such infections occur or how many people die as a result—there might be 100,000 deaths a year.

"The awful thing is that there is no such record," says Bertha Yaris Litsky of Amherst, Mass., a consulting environmental bacteriologist who has written a book on the problem.

"I've never seen a hospital chart saying this patient died because we did something

wrong," Mrs. Litsky added in an interview.

**DR. JAMES G.** Shaffer, a microbiologist and associate dean of Chicago Medical School, terms the cross-infections "a universal problem in all hospitals."

Conservative estimates of the incidence of hospital infections range from 2 to 5 per cent of all admissions.

An American Hospital Association report states: "If a conservative 2 per cent of 30 million persons admitted to American hospitals each year develop nosocomial infections which extend their average stay by one day, at a per diem rate of approximately \$60, this represents an annual cost of \$48 million."

A federal government publication says: "Diagnosis and therapy of these infections probably add at least one third of a billion dollars annually to the cost of hospitalization for the patients who acquire them."

**ESTIMATES** of the number of deaths resulting from cross infections are even rarer than those for the infection rate. One source puts it at 1.5 per cent of hospital patients.

Mrs. Litsky said there could

be as many as 100,000 deaths a year. The infection rate may be as high as 17 per cent, she said.

Hospital patients are naturally more susceptible to disease because they are sick and their resistance is low.

George F. Mallison of the U.S. Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Ga., said it is "widely accepted" that if hospital personnel would wash their hands "more religiously, more carefully and more frequently" between patient contacts, hospital infection would be reduced.

The two best disinfectants for use in a hospital, says Shaffer, are "soap and elbow grease." Chemical disinfectants do not work if there are too many bacteria present, he said.

## URINARY TRACT infections

are the largest group of hospital infections. Mrs. Litsky estimates that 90 to 95 per cent of all indwelling urinary catheters—those inserted to drain the bladder—result in infection and asserts that these catheters are overused.

She and others report having seen nurses or other hospital personnel drop a catheter on the floor, then pick it up and insert it.

Other major hospital infections follow surgery, respiratory infections—such as pneumonia—and infections of burn patients.

Ironically, the "wonder drugs" which came into widespread use during the 1950s are blamed for some post-surgical problems.

**THE BELIEF** that antibiotics and related drugs would cure any infection led doctors to be more relaxed about surgical procedures and to use these drugs indiscriminately, infection experts say.

As a result, many microorganisms which cause infection developed immunity to the drugs.

Mrs. Litsky recommends that all operating room personnel—men and women—wear trousers so bacteria cannot escape from beneath the garment.



- (1) As a staunch ally of the Pentagon and outspoken proponent of the Military - Industrial complex;
- (2) As a puppet of the Central Intelligence Agency;
- (3) As a lackey for Richard Nixon.

Let us begin with the latter. From their days together in Congress (where both were arch-conservative, outspoken anti-Communists), Ford and Nixon have maintained a close personal friendship. When Lyndon Johnson was selecting the members of the Warren Commission, Ford was personally recommended to LBJ by Nixon. Since the former Vice-President and Bay of Pigs Action Officer may have had some knowledge of the real story behind JFK's murder, he knew that Ford was just the kind of man needed by Johnson to keep the quasi-investigation from getting out of bounds and to insure that the necessary, preordained conclusions were reached. Ford performed beautifully. He was the most eager supporter of the frivolous single-bullet theory; overly-zealous in insisting that Lee Oswald's alleged commitment to communism be listed as a factor in Oswald's "motives" for killing Kennedy; the most vociferous defender of the Commission's false conclusions (while panel members Hale Boggs, Richard Russell and John Cooper were privately expressing their disgust and dissatisfaction with the final report).

It is significant that not until he participated in the sordid Warren Commission whitewash/frame-up did Ford begin to advance his otherwise undistinguished political career. His first promotion came on January 4, 1965 when he became Minority Leader of the House of Representatives. Later, when Nixon was installed as President, Minority Leader Ford acted as an unofficial mouthpiece for the Nixon Administration, heartily endorsing and defending its various policies; he likewise served as a liaison between the White House and Capitol Hill. Then Democratic Party headquarters were burglarized by persons connected with Nixon's re-election campaign organization, and according to retired senator Sam Ervin (chairman of the Senate committee investigating Watergate) Ford "moved heaven and earth" to prevent an investigation of the burglary before the 1972 presidential election. Ervin says Ford blocked the investigation "by persuading every Republican on the House Banking and Currency Committee to vote against subpoenaing John Mitchell and Maurice Stans."

Having successfully delayed the probe, thereby insuring the President's re-nomination, Ford flew to the Republican National Convention in Miami and personally nominated Nixon for a second term. The President showed his gratitude by naming Ford-- a man of dubious qualifications-- to succeed Spiro Agnew as Vice President. As the Watergate drama unfolded and the President's support steadily eroded, Ford remained one of Nixon's staunchest defenders. When Nixon finally surrendered by resigning, Gerald Ford became President of the United States by appointment.

The final episode of the Ford-Nixon saga was written on September 8, 1974 when Nixon received the ultimate favor from his old patron Jerry Ford: the grant of a full pardon for all criminal charges arising from the Watergate scandal. To quote a cliché devised by Ronald Reagan supporters, "*Congressman Ford couldn't pardon Nixon; President Ford did.*"

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Ford has always been a reliable spokesman for the Military point of view. To confirm this, one need only check his congressional voting record on military expenditures and his Presidential statements regarding the Defense budget. Ford's coziness with the Military - Industrial coalition was demonstrated when he turned to the Pentagon to recruit key members of his 1976 campaign staff. Secretary of the Army Howard "Bo" Callaway, resigned to become the President's campaign manager. Callaway, a Georgia millionaire, was later dumped when it was alleged that he had used his powerful Pentagon position and influence to promote and enlarge the \$10 million Colorado ski resort that he and his brother-in-law own. Callaway should have felt right at home in the Ford camp, since several years earlier Ford had used his Warren



Commission membership to exploit John Kennedy's murder for his own personal profit.\* More recently, William I. Greener, Jr. resigned his post as chief Pentagon spokesman to become Director of Communications for Ford's campaign committee; as such he has supervisory authority over the press section, the advertising campaign and the research division of the President Ford Committee.

\*\*\*\*\*

As a Representative from Michigan, Gerald Ford had the reputation as the CIA's best friend in Congress. He is now its best friend in the White House. For instance, one of Ford's first major moves as President was to appoint yet another "Blue Ribbon" Presidential commission, the purpose of this one being (ostensibly) to investigate charges that the CIA had been carrying out a spying program and other illegal operations here in the States. His choice of Vice President Nelson Rockefeller to chair the panel was a tip-off to the limitations that would be placed on the inquiry. Rockefeller had been a member of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board since 1969. Besides, the Rockefeller family and the CIA had joined forces early on in the Agency's career (and two CIA Directors, Allen Dulles and John McCone, had come to that position directly from their jobs as Rockefeller lawyers).

The backgrounds of other members of the panel indicate the care with which they were chosen. As a member of the Joint Chief of Staffs, General Lyman L. Lemnitzer had often worked closely with the Agency on covert and sensitive operations, including the Bay of Pigs invasion. Former Treasury Secretary C. Douglas Dillon, a Wall Street bigwig, has long been a Rockefeller ally; he serves on the board of directors of Chase Manhattan Bank (the chairman is David Rockefeller) and is chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation. As Acting Secretary of State in 1960 Dillon issued false statements about the nature of the CIA's U-2 spy plane shot down over Russia, and the following year he urged approval of the Bay of Pigs invasion at a National Security Council meeting. As U.S. Solicitor General under LBJ, Erwin Griswold had encouraged illegal CIA operations in this country. Under Nixon he argued to the Supreme Court that the Army's domestic spying on civilians did not violate a statute or the Constitution; he also argued the government's case against newspapers that had published the Pentagon Papers. And Ronald Reagan, an ultra-conservative defender of the intelligence community, had participated in the JFK assassination cover-up; as governor of California he refused to extradite two key witnesses-- Loran Hall and Edgar Eugene Bradley-- subpoenaed by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

But the real clue that this commission would continue the Dallas cover-up by issuing a whitewashed report was Ford's choice of its Executive Director: David W. Belin. Like Ford, Belin has gained prominence and prestige by prostituting his dishonest services. As a counsel for the Warren Commission, Belin earned his spurs handsomely by contributing to the success of the cover-up. He is best remembered for taking Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig's testimony-- which was altered 14 times before being printed in Vol. VI-- and for suborning the perjury of TSBD employee Charles Givens.

Treatment given the testimony of a key witness before the Rockefeller Commission suggests that Belin may have reverted again to his dirty tricks. Dr. Cyril Wecht, a prominent and outspoken critic of the Warren Report, has angrily charged that his testimony to the CIA panel was "grossly misrepresented and deliberately distorted" to make it appear that he supported the Warren Commission findings. Singling out Belin for criticism, Wecht correctly charged that Belin "had a commitment" to support the Warren Commission. "This is his moment on the stage of life," the doctor said, adding that for Belin to acknowledge a variance from the Warren Report "would be asking a man to destroy himself professionally."

\*

As most assassination researchers are aware, Ford co-authored *Portrait of the Assassin*, perhaps the most dishonest book-- aside from the Warren Report-- dealing with the JFK murder. In the first chapter Ford used a then classified Top Secret document (a transcript of the January 27, 1964 executive session of the Commission)-- in violation of the panel's own established guidelines-- which the Congressman and co-author John Stiles carefully edited and rewrote in a lame attempt to refute the report that Oswald had been an informer for the FBI. During his Vice Presidential confirmation hearings eight years later, Ford lied under oath when he stated that he had used nothing in his book that did not appear in the 26 volumes of Warren Commission Hearings. When it was learned that he had in fact used a Top Secret document, Ford was confronted with the discrepancy in his sworn testimony and he meekly offered this non-explanation: "I cannot help but apologize if the circumstances are such that there was this violation, but there was certainly no intent to do it." The fact that he had committed two crimes-- publication of a classified document and perjury-- did not deter Ford's confirmation.



Frank Fiorini was born in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1924. His parents were Mary Vona and Angelo Anthony Fiorini, an Italian-American. Frank's parents were separated when he was an infant. He spent his early years with Mary Vona Fiorini's family in the German settlement of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In approximately 1937, Frank's mother, Mary Vona Fiorini, divorced Angelo Anthony Fiorini and married Ralph Sturgis. Frank spent the next three years with his mother and step-father. When Frank was seventeen, he joined the United States Marines.

A colorful career had been launched -- as a professional soldier, gunrunner, bush pilot, pro-Castro guerrilla leader, gambling overseer for Castro, and, later, avid foe of both Communism and Castro.

In the mid-sixties, Warren Commission critics considered Frank Fiorini as just one more colorful character involved in the multifarious activities of Miami's Cuban population.

Fiorini's name appeared in Commission Document 59, pages 2 and 3, in CD 395 and in CD 1020. In CD 395, Fiorini admits that he occasionally furnished information to his friend James Buchanan, a reporter for the Pompano Beach, Florida, *Sun-Sentinel*. Fiorini claimed Buchanan had misquoted him regarding an alleged visit by Lee Harvey Oswald to Miami. (The next eight years moved Fiorini up in the world of reporters. By 1972, he was giving information to his "friend" Jack Anderson.)

On July 29, 1970, the State of Florida issued a Certificate of Incorporation for the Independent Church of God, Inc. The incorporators were: Frank A. Sturgis, President; Doris E. Hunt, Vice President; and Janet H. Sturgis, Secretary-Treasurer. Frank A. and Janet H. Sturgis listed their address as 2515 N. W. 122nd Street, Miami, Florida.

In November of 1971 an "Affidavit Under Fictitious Name Statute" was filed in Dade County, Florida, advising that the Independent Church of God, Inc., intended to engage in a business enterprise under the fictitious name "Help the Homeless Fund," located at 2515 N. W. 122nd Street, Miami, Florida.

On June 14, 1972, the Internal Revenue Service granted tax exempt status to the Independent Church of God, Inc. The letter granting tax exemption was signed by W. T. Coppinger, District Director.

Three days later, on June 17, 1972, Frank A. Fiorini was arrested during the burglary of the Democratic National Committee Headquarters at Watergate. (The signature of Frank A. Fiorini on the fingerprint card of June 17, 1972, and the signature of Frank A. Sturgis on the incorporation papers for the Independent Church of God, Inc., are quite clearly written by the same man.)

The discovery that Frank Sturgis' "church" received tax exempt status was particularly irritating to critics who have contributed countless hours and money trying to determine what went wrong with our government on November 22, 1963, and who have never been allowed to deduct one penny for income tax purposes.

Our next news of nefarious Frank came in an Associated Press release in the *Dallas Times Herald* of August 23, 1973, on page 29-A. The article advised that Frank Sturgis and Jerry Buchanan (brother of *Sun-Sentinel* reporter James Buchanan) were two of six men accused in a federal grand jury indictment at Miami, Florida, of conspiring to run stolen cars into Mexico.

Alas! This was not to be the last we would hear from Frank. In June of 1976, Frank Sturgis again made the headlines. He has now related his knowledge of a meeting in Cuba between Fidel Castro and Jack Ruby approximately ten weeks prior to November 22, 1963. Sturgis claims Castro and Ruby discussed the possibility of assassinating John F. Kennedy.

We are now wondering just how much information Frank Angelo Fiorini, aka Frank Anthony Sturgis, does possess. If the United States has enough time left -- if we can "hold on" for another twelve and a half years -- he may solve the mystery single-handedly.

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Interview With Albert E. Jenner, Jr.

By Michael S. Cohen

EDITOR'S NOTE: This fine work was done by Michael Cohen, a 14 year old researcher into the crime which robbed us of our President. We do not know if Cohen realizes he pushed this great American Legal expert into a couple of sewage pits.

Cleaning and pressing the clothing is a crime known as destruction of material evidence. We need a million researchers like this young man.

\* \* \*

Albert E. Jenner was Senior Counsel for the Warren Commission and in his own words he was the man whose job it was to conduct the investigation. I interviewed him over the phone on July 22, 1976. It was on advice from Penn Jones that I decided to write about it. I asked Mr. Jenner a number of questions. When asked about the recent disclosures of the CIA and FBI withholding information from the Commission, Jenner said that the story was a generalization. He said that he:

*"Knew and questioned Mrs. Paine about Oswald's complaints to the FBI and about leaving a note with the FBI, but the newspapers stated that the Commission was not advised of that."*

[If that is true, why was Jenner's "fact" not mentioned in the Report or its "supporting" volumes?] Jenner said that he does not know if the CIA had in mind: *"generating plots to kill Mr. Castro, but the Commission was not advised of it if that is so, and I don't know that it is."*

Jenner continues:

*"In conducting the investigation, ... I assumed that there had been attempts on the life of Castro ... I assumed for the purpose of investigation that there had been a Cuban input into the assassination of President Kennedy and the reaching of Oswald in that respect. So, we conducted the same investigation with the same intensity and the same length that we would have had we been advised at that time that the CIA at least plotted at least plans to kill Mr. Castro, and therefore that would have made no difference in our investigation since we assumed it for purposes of investigation."*



# THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

VOLUME I NUMBER 1

AUGUST 22, 1976

## OUR AIM

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY is a monthly newsletter reporting on developments and at times giving new information into the continuing investigations of the American assassinations of the decade of the 1960's.

Subscription price is \$24 per year in advance. Publication date will be the 22nd of each month. Articles are invited from other researchers across the nation and around the world. As of this time, a free one-year subscription is our only payment for published articles.

Editor of THE CONTINUING INQUIRY is Penn Jones of Midlothian, Texas. THE CONTINUING INQUIRY is entered at the Post Office at Midlothian, Texas 76065. Our Box number is 1140.

We propose this monthly newsletter shall be a meaningful tool for persons trying to understand the American assassinations. We started this work shortly after the death of President John F. Kennedy. The endeavor has taken us through many unexpected turns in the past thirteen years.

It has been evident for a long time that this government is never going to tell the truth as to what it knows. The government is not going to conduct any real type of investigation during the lifetime of any of the witnesses or any of the current crop of private investigators. There are still literally dozens of eyewitnesses to the death of President Kennedy who have never been questioned by anyone.

The legal profession, where ten percent of the brain of the nation is invested, has been shamefully silent. The government and especially all of the law enforcement agencies have been knowingly dishonest.

But the greatest crime is that the government, not only has been dishonest, this government has on its payroll hundreds of personnel and some publishers spreading dis-information concerning these assassinations in order to confuse the public and to divide the private amateur investigators in the field. Such dis-information is a basic principle of counterintelligence work of any government. +

These are only a few of the problems. The strange death list grows ever longer. It is now established beyond doubt that killings are being accomplished in order to maintain the coverup.

All of this, if true, means our democracy is in mortal danger. This is our way of shouting the danger signal. We editors have been at this work too long to be optimistic, but it makes us feel better for having shouted.

Wanda Hughes is our Production Superintendent - Working for Free.  
We thank you very much, Wanda.

FROM HERETIC TO HERO  
(In 13 Not-So-Easy Years)

I am not yet accustomed to my new status as a hero. Last year a student at a large mid-western university informed me that I am a hero. Twelve years ago -- even two years ago -- I was heretical because I didn't believe the Warren Commission. I was one of the lucky ones! I had a public forum in the pages of my small weekly newspaper, *The Midlothian Mirror*. For, approximately, every dozen news articles condemning me as a destroyer of democracy because of my attacks on the Warren Commission's Report, there would be one encouraging letter. In those early years, I guarded and cherished those letters. I read and re-read them. I answered them. The letter-writers and I became friends, sharing the belief that our government had lied to us -- if not worse. Thus, the little band of heretics grew.

We were from Los Angeles and Berkeley to New York, from Cuba, Missouri, to St. Petersburg, Florida, and from Frederick, Maryland, to Portland, Oregon. We were called critics and buffs, and we were called "scavengers" by some.

Today, some of us are tired. We've grown older, if not wiser. We're not certain that heroes accomplish any more than heretics. (However, "hero" or "heretic," we'll keep trying.) We're not terribly optimistic about forthcoming "solutions" to the assassinations of the sixties.

We are going to publish this newsletter as your forum -- for your questions and comments. We don't claim to have a monopoly on answers. We'll try to answer your questions. If you have any answers, we will welcome those. Hopefully, we will be able to keep you up-to-date on the status (if we can figure it out) of whatever the latest "investigation" in Washington happens to be.

If enough readers are interested, we propose to publish a couple of pages each issue of Mary Ferrell's Index to the Warren Report, the Twenty-six Volumes, the Commission Documents and the various literature on the assassinations and related subjects. Mary doesn't claim that her index is complete by any means, but it's the most complete we've seen to date. Let us hear from you if you are interested in the index.

If you are interested in corresponding with critics who are closer to the scene of one of the assassinations, we'll publish your name, address and particular interest. We'll try to help you locate a friend willing to take measurements for you, find missing witnesses, or send soil samples, etc.

This is to be your newsletter, your forum. Use it!

-----  
WATERGATOR

Frank Angelo Fiorini, also known as Frank Anthony Sturgis, is back in the news!

Critics of the Warren Commission have been interested in Fiorini/Sturgis since 1965, when his name was discovered among documents in the National Archives. (These early documents referred to him as Frank Fiorini, although critics were to learn that a Norfolk, Virginia, court had legally changed his name to Frank Anthony Sturgis on September 23, 1952 -- more than eleven years prior to the assassination.)



I then asked him, "What is your opinion of the Sylvia Odio story?" He said:

*"She was a Cuban that arose ... we questioned her ...  
Uh ... we investigated that at considerable length and  
reached the conclusion that it was fanciful, and without  
substance in fact. You'll find in the 26 volumes reports  
of that."*

I asked, "What is your opinion on the re-opening of the investigation?" He said:

*"I support any investigation that will bring out some  
provable facts that the Commission could not and did  
not discover. Up to this moment there hasn't been a  
single fact that all these intervening 12 years, that  
would lead anybody -- any responsible authority to under-  
take another investigation."*

[Senator Schweiker therefore is not responsible since he does not have any provable facts.]

Jenner continues:

*". . . And if anything does turn up, I am very much in  
favor of doing it, but there is nothing yet."*

I then said, "There has been a lot of controversy about the autopsy photographs . . . What do you think they show?" He said:

*"Exactly what's reported in the report . . . and, young  
man, what you have to learn is that there are a lot of  
people who don't know what they're talking about, and  
make accusations, and therefore there is a lot of con-  
troversy in that sense . . . but there is no controversy  
in respect to any responsible physician . . . or autopsy  
expert . . . none whatsoever. It is only those who are  
publicity seekers who are raising this question."*

[In other words, four-fifths of the American people are publicity-seeking!]  
(Note: The next passages are in form to avoid confusion.)

COHEN But then why were photographs and the X-Rays not released?  
JENNER Because the Kennedy Family had possession of them and did not want them  
released. But ... they're available now.

[The problem is, only to certain people.]

COHEN Did the Commission know about the man who identified himself as Secret  
Service behind the fence on the knoll?

JENNER The Commission knew fully those who claimed there was a man behind the  
fence, but we were never able to find one ... there were just people  
who claimed there was somebody behind the fence.

COHEN But the man identified himself as Secret Service...

JENNER There were hearsay claims that there was a man behind the fence who  
identified himself as Secret Service who was not a Secret Service  
man ... there was no Secret Service man behind the fence...  
We were never able to find a man who was Secret Service.

[Is it because they didn't question Officer Joe M. Smith or Seymour Weitzman  
about it?]

COHEN I take it that you accept the single-bullet theory?  
 JENNER I absolutely accept the theory. All the responsible shooting experts likewise concede it, together with the medical evidence...

COHEN Why then was CE 857, the severely flattened bullet, flattened only after traversing a wrist?  
 JENNER You mean someone else fired it?  
 COHEN No ... it was done by the FBI.  
 JENNER (Silence) Oh...uh...well, it was filed with the report on September 28, 1964. But that doesn't disprove the single-bullet theory. When they fired that particular bullet into that particular cadaver's wrist ... but that doesn't disprove that the bullet passed through ... Connally's wrist because it did. It was there for examination.  
 COHEN But there is no real way of proving that.  
 JENNER Why isn't there?  
 COHEN Because the conclusion is too iffy.  
 JENNER There is nothing iffy about the Warren Commission Report. Just read it. It is conclusive that the bullet had to pass at that angle through the soft flesh of the neck into the back of Governor Connally and exited through his chest into the wrist. It didn't penetrate that much into the thigh. The bullet was found, as I recall on President Kennedy's stretcher ... I have to check that again, I haven't read the Report in a long time. It was found on a stretcher at Parkland Hospital.

COHEN If it was found on JFK's stretcher, how could it have done the damage to Connally?  
 JENNER (Silence) Well, when the people got in there to get Connally and Kennedy out of the automobile and whatnot, and somehow or other, the spent bullet got on that particular stretcher. And the ballistics experts proved that it was fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle.

COHEN If that is so, why were Connally's clothes dry-cleaned?  
 JENNER Why were they dry-cleaned? Because they were bloody.  
 COHEN But the President's were too.  
 JENNER (Silence) Right, but Connally was alive, and the clothes belonged to him and no one else.

COHEN Why would he want clothes with bullets in them? With bullet holes in them, rather?  
 JENNER I don't know why he would want them ... I don't see the relevance of this.  
 COHEN Representative Gonzalez took the clothes and put them away, and the Secret Service took them away from Gonzalez and dry-cleaned them, thus, wiping away all metallic traces.  
 JENNER What do you conclude from this?  
 COHEN I conclude that they were washed...  
 JENNER Okay, they were washed ... what do you conclude from that?  
 COHEN That Connally was hit by a separate bullet and that traces were deliberately washed away when they were dry-cleaned.  
 JENNER Well...uh...the report establishes that he was hit by the same bullet.  
 COHEN That is a very highly controversial fact...  
 JENNER It is not a very highly controversial fact among responsible people.  
 COHEN Why then do four out of five people not believe the Report?  
 JENNER That's a bunch of junk. I don't think that's so. I'm certain it isn't. Unless you take illogical conclusions which you are doing.  
 COHEN You then believe that one bullet passed through two men, but there must have been metal traces...  
 JENNER I tell you what you'd better do ... You better just write your report ...  
 (He hangs up)



EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was furnished us by David Wemple of New York. This is a very important field that all of us must study carefully.

**BEHAVIOR CONTROL: A BIBLIOGRAPHY**

By David Wemple

The steady encroachment of behavior-influencing technology and practices into our lives and our growing inability to control it demands that the American public be made aware of the possible consequences. While there are legitimate medical uses for behavior modification there also exist gross abuses which are employed for strictly political ends, whether to rid society of "undesirables" or "dangerous elements." In select instances the premeditated and calculated use of techniques in this field has been used to aid in the removal of "dangerous" political leaders while hiding the real assassins. A relatively untouched field, the role of behavior control in political assassinations is a story yet to be told.

Below is a brief bibliography for this field; while many other works are available, these readings will provide a fundamental and working knowledge of behavior control and/or modification.

I. TAPES: Cassettes

Breggin, Peter (M.D.). "Psychosurgery, Psychiatry & Nazism." Tape #199, 86 minutes, \$9.95. Available from: AUDIO-FORUM, 910 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

Breggin, Peter (M.D.). "The Politics of Psychosurgery." Tape #192, 53 minutes, \$9.95. Available from: AUDIO-FORUM, 910 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

*An excellent lecture on the political uses of psychosurgery; draws frightening parallels between Nazi uses of repression through psychiatry (especially psychosurgery) and the present-day trends in the U.S.*

II. ARTICLES:

Chorover, Stephen. "Big Brother and Psychotechnology." *Psychology Today*, October 1973, pp. 43-54.

FREEDOM. Available from "Freedom," 5930 Franklin Ave., Hollywood, Calif. 90028. *Good all-around forum for expressing the repression of individual liberties, from surveillance to psychosurgery.*

Restak, Richard. "The Promise and Peril of Psychosurgery." *Saturday Review/World*, September 25, 1973.

III. BOOKS:

Bain, Donald. *The Control of Candy Jones*. Chicago: Playboy Press, 1976. *The fascinating and absorbing, if chilling, story of the famous model's mental and physical journey into the twilight zone of the CIA. Unwittingly hypnotized by an Agency-connected "doctor," she had created within her an entirely different personality; one body, two women. Unknown to her, for over a decade, she was sent on covert CIA missions to various places in the world, tortured, and even programmed to commit suicide in a way which wouldn't be associated with her CIA work. Her "other" self came equipped with an entirely different name, voice, passport, personality, and temperament. Fact, not fantasy, it is "must" reading for those ready to hear the types of experiments which have gone on for years and the uses to which they can be applied. Inevitably, the reader is led to wonder where such sordid techniques fit into the all-too-familiar political assassinations of the 1960's and 1970's.*



- Brown, J.A.C. *Techniques of Persuasion: From Propaganda to Brainwashing*. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1969.
- Delgado, Jose (M.D.). *Physical Control of the Mind: Toward a Psychocivilized Society*. New York: Harper and Row, 1969.  
*Written by one of the leading advocates of "controlling" violence through behavior modification, this book presents many of the arguments in favor of such practices. While largely concerned with the effects of electrical stimulation of the brain, the author gives a general outlook on the prospects of "curing" society's disruptive factors through alteration of the brain.*
- Ferguson, Marilyn. *The Brain Revolution: The Frontier of Mind Research*. New York: Bantam Books, 1973.
- Lawrence, Lincoln. *Were We Controlled?* New Hyde Park: University Books, 1967.  
*Contains some interesting and intriguing speculations on where behavior control might fit into the assassination of President Kennedy. Also discusses briefly a history of behavior control, particularly the phenomena of "electronic dissolution of memory" and "radio-induced hypnotic control."*
- London, Perry. *Behavior Control*. New York: Harper and Row, 1969.  
*Good general work presenting both the perils and promises of behavior modification with summaries of the various methods available.*
- Ostrander, Sheila and Schroeder, Lynn. *Psychic Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain*. New York: Bantam Books, 1970.  
*While mostly concerned with psychic phenomena, such as ESP and telepathy, this affords the reader some interesting insight into current brain research. A bit off the subject, but still offers a good deal to those interested.*
- Pines, May A. *The Brain Changers*. New York: New American Library, 1974.
- Schwitzgebel, Robert and Ralph. *Psychotechnology: Electronic Control of Mind and Behavior*. New York: Holt, Rhinehart, and Winston, 1973.
- Individual Rights and the Federal Role in Behavior Modification*. Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, U.S. Senate. November 1974. (Stock #052-070-0260-1, 651 pp., \$5.35). Available from: U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402.  
*Fine overview of government involvement in behavior modification programs; at least, that to which they are willing to admit. Provides names and organizations involved, a valuable handbook. Also contains some article reprints which in themselves are worth the price; examples:*
- (1) "The Pacification of the Brain," S. Chorover (*Psychology Today*), May 1974.
  - (2) "The Use of Electronics in the Observation and Control of Human Behavior and Its Possible Use in Rehabilitation and Parole," Ingraham and Smith (*Issues in Criminology*), 1972.
  - (3) "The Torture Cure," J. Mitford (*Harper's*), August 1973.

#### IV. FICTION/FACT:

- Condon, Richard. *The Manchurian Candidate*. New York: Dell, 1959.
- Crichton, Michael. *The Terminal Man*. New York: Bantam, 1972.
- Huxley, Aldous. *Brave New World*. New York: Harper and Row, 1932.

NEWS BRIEF: Dallas Police officer James Chaney, 54, suffered a fatal heart attack on April 24 of this year. Chaney, the motorcycle escort riding to President Kennedy's right rear on November 22, 1963, told reporters at Parkland Hospital that he had seen the President "struck in the face" by one of the bullets. He was never called as a witness before the Warren Commission.



## ROCKEFELLER SPEAKS

By Larry R. Harris

Vice President Nelson Rockefeller was asked during a recent appearance on the CBS Television program *Face the Nation* whether or not he favors a new investigation of the John Kennedy assassination; how Rockefeller can "face the nation" after the reply he gave is beyond us.

It is with much disgust, mingled with anger and sorrow, that we print here a transcript of that portion of the broadcast.

Rockefeller: *Well, Dave Belin, who was the director of our commission study (the Rockefeller Commission appointed to study illegal CIA activities in the U.S.), was on the Warren Commission as a counsel, so he was fully familiar with it. In his judgement, as he has expressed it to me, this is.... would be a tragic situation to rehash, to go back over the tragedies of that period.*

Connie Chung: *Excuse me, but Mr. Belin said on Face the Nation not long ago that he thought it should be--*

Rockefeller: *Well, then he's changed his mind since I talked to him....*

Panelist: *But have you changed yours? What does Nelson Rockefeller--*

Rockefeller: *Well, I don't know the facts, see, so I don't know really. I read a lot of things, I hear a lot of things about, you know, you see cartoons and so forth, but you can't necessarily get factual information from the cartoons. I don't honestly know what the facts are. And what the ramifications of this situation are. So.... if Dave's come to the conclusion now that this should be done, then he may have some information. I was basing it on his judgement.*

This, in our opinion, is a sad, sad commentary on the present state of political affairs in America. We sincerely hope that Rockefeller-- a heartbeat away from the Presidency-- relies upon some source other than "the cartoons" for his intake of daily news. But when the second highest official (non-elected) in the land places blind faith in the judgement of a crooked lawyer like Belin, there seems to be little hope for this democracy....

-----  
NEW TRICK ADOPTED BY ARCHIVES

The National Archives in Washington have been releasing dribblets of the documents on the assassination of President John Kennedy over the years. Costs have ranged down from 25 cents to the current price of 15 cents per page. In recent months the Archives have resorted to an entirely new and dishonest trick.

Recently some 1500 pages of documents were released with all names blanked off the documents. Some of those documents were sent to this country by Russia and dealt with Russia's contacts with Lee Harvey Oswald while he was a resident in Russia.

Names all blanked out! This is a disgraceful way for our government to pretend they are being honest in releasing documents concerning the death of President Kennedy. Most shameful of all, however, is the fact that there has been no news by any of the national news media on this dishonest and unlawful technique.

## BOOK REVIEWS

*THE CHOICE* by Samuel F. Yette  
Reviewed by Penn Jones

When "The Man" is knocking on the door, it will be too late to read *The Choice* by Samuel F. Yette. When you are being ripped off, or clubbed by a black man gone berserk from centuries of mistreatment, it will be too late to read *The Choice*.

From the book, we know very little about Yette, except that he was fired by *Newsweek*. That is a good enough recommendation for us.

There is so little time. Read it now. Read *The Choice* published by Berkley Publishing Co.

The mistreatment of Blackpoor at the national level is lain bare for all of us to see and feel shame. The much larger task of showing the legislative mistreatment at the state, county, city and church level is not even begun.

After World War II, we needed time to reflect, time to regain our democracy we gave up for more than five years. Instead we were rushed on to un-declared, unconstitutional wars - until there are no more foreign enemies to fight, that is, who cannot fight back (because Big Brothers are helping).

So now all we can do is fight ourselves. Someone is to blame. It is that damn black man -- he is so different.

We can kill him. He is so different - in color and speech. He says "Yea man, Yea." But we must do it legal. The laws must be changed -- have been changed. Now just let him step out of line, let him say "Yea man" just one more time.

Just a minute, someone is knocking at my door -- breaking it down!!

Read *The Choice*.

-----  
*COVER-UP* by J. Gary Shaw and Larry R. Harris  
A Review by an Assassination Buff -- Grady Leach of Brownwood, Texas

The truth of the assassination of President John Kennedy has to date not been resolved, it may never be resolved. But a very valuable anthology on the subject has been published. This is an unusual volume, the best (to include the photography found in the Warren Commission Report, and other sources) depicting pictorially how the President met his death.

I am greatly indebted to authors Gary Shaw and Larry Harris for their portrayal verbally and in pictures of the murder of one of the potentially great Presidents this nation has had. The book, *Cover-Up*, is a must for followers of the political turmoil confronting the United States today. Why? No election to the Presidency has been resolved since 1960 except by bullets. "Bullets instead of ballots are not the solution to the salvation of this nation."

The people of this nation owe thanks to the inquisitive researchers and authors such as Gary Shaw, Larry Harris, Penn Jones, Syliva Meagher, Harold Weisberg, Josiah Thompson, Cyril H. Wecht and 80% of the unbelieving public for their rejection of the findings of the Warren Commission Report. Considerable pressure has been directed towards the re-opening of the whole case. More than 70 congressmen have asked for reinvestigation; this pressure is the result of the works published by The Assassination Buffs. *Cover-Up* is one of the best of these books.



Chapter Seven of *Cover-Up*, "Speculation: Who Killed Kennedy?" is an analytical masterpiece. Chapter Eight; "The Hope" in itself is worth the price of the book.

Eventually, after we are rid of President Ford, the author of one of the first books on the assassination, *Portrait of the Assassin*, and the most vocal member of the Warren Commission, we will have our wish; there will be appointed a trustworthy, truthfully oriented committee to delve into the mish-mash of the findings of the Warren Commission. I doubt (like Earl Warren) that the truth will be known in my lifetime. But I am sure that the new evidence portrayed in *Cover-Up* will be part of the eventual solution.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This book review was done by Major Grady Leach of Brownwood, Texas. Leach is a World War II veteran of the 142nd Inf. Regiment of the 36th Inf. Division. Leach has been lecturing on the Kennedy assassination for many years -- at times subject to some hostile treatment. While Leach was showing the Zapruder film during a lecture, a lady rushed from the audience and ripped his projector screen to shreds. In another town while lecturing in the high school, Leach was halted in the middle of the lecture and escorted from the building by the Superintendent of schools and the local bank president. In this editor's humble opinion Leach certainly earned his rank during World War II, and as an assassination researcher he has worked hard for his stripes.

#### FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

(Reprinted from *The Nation*/April 17, 1976)

The word that the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct--known inaccurately and for short as the "ethics" committee--has set up its headquarters for the investigation of Daniel Schorr and the leak of the Pike Committee report on intelligence in the abandoned FBI fingerprint warehouse at the foot of Capitol Hill is almost too good to be true, but true it is.

The ghosts of all those whorls and swirls on the thumbs of millions of Americans, ranging from wide-eyed Boy Scouts touring Fortress Hoover to see the guns the G-men snatched from the hands of all those Dillingers of song and story (and then patriotically leaving their innocent little smudges for the great man's endless files) to the prints of those thousands of "most wanted" characters themselves will hang over the probe of who leaked what to whom and when last winter.

It is a fine locale for the investigation of how the House-suppressed report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence got to the public ken after its substance had filtered through the loose mesh of the government's intelligence apparatus, both legislative and executive. The spirit of the late departed J. Edgar Hoover would be right at home, hovering over the laborious efforts of the House "ethics" staff which so far consists mainly of thirteen former FBI agents hired at the rate of \$100 a day, according to *The Washington Post* of April 6.

It has been made known, presumably officially and not by "leak," that these worthies' contracts will cost us \$80,000 before their gumshoeing is done and that they intend to interview some 400 sources, or should we say "subjects"? The "ethics" committee has guaranteed to provide for their care and feeding until January 3 of next year, indicating that the inquiry is expected to be difficult and the trial long and tortuous.

All of this reminds us that we miss Daniel Schorr's reporting on the air for CBS News. His sharp, skeptical, almost surgical style of uncovering truths which a secretive government does its constant best to hide leaves a gap in the nightly news. We said when it was announced that CBS had relieved Schorr of all reporting assign-



ments, on the ground that he had become a principal in a case involving access to the news, that we could understand the practicalities that lay back of CBS's decision. It seemed doubtful to us that a famous (or, as his enemies would say, notorious) figure in what amounts to a First Amendment case of free speech could function as a reporter while all this was going on; his sources would have other things on their minds when he talked to them.

Now we are not so sure that this consideration "played," as they say in network-land, with the CBS authorities who took Schorr off the air. The commercial broadcasters' record of timidity in defending the rights of free speech (of themselves and others) would seem to argue that customary cowardice might have been the star of this show.

At this point in the investigation, and while he continues to be kept silent, it is worth recalling some of the stories the public owes to the industry and intelligence of this one Washington reporter:

¶It was Daniel Schorr who in February 1975 revealed that the CIA had been involved in at least fiddling with plans for the assassination of foreign leaders. That revelation forced President Ford to make the Rockefeller Commission open up the whole business of official assassination, even if in a gingerly way.

¶It was Schorr who first reported that both the CIA and FBI had withheld data from the Warren Commission on plots to kill Castro.

¶It was Schorr who broke the story in late 1975 that President Nixon had authorized our intelligence operatives to arm the Kurds along the Iran-Iraq border, whom we later abandoned to their bloody fate.

¶It was Schorr who revealed that in 1972, among other years, our intelligence services were busy financing election campaigns of our "friends" in Italy.

¶Finally, it was Schorr who first handled the story that William Colby would be fired as CIA director, and then that President had to ask Colby to stay on during a difficult period in that agency's existence.

All these accomplishments, and there are others, put the public deeply in the debt of this bold and enterprising reporter. He has repeatedly informed Americans of things their government wanted to cover up and which they had a right, even a need, to know. The House "ethics" committee should bear that in mind as it gears up to find out who leaked that already well-known Pike Committee report on the doings and misdoings of the American intelligence services.

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THE PRESIDENCY: HOW AND WHY GERALD FORD IS THERE  
By Larry R. Harris

That a man as seemingly unremarkable as Gerald Ford could come to occupy the Oval Office of the Presidency might seem a source of bewilderment to the average, uninformed American citizen. But to those who have taken the time to study the political career of the Michigan native, juxtaposed with the bizarre events taking place in this nation during the past 15 years, it becomes clear that mere coincidence did not place Jerry Ford in the White House.

Rather, he was placed there because of his readiness when called upon to act for the interest of others. Ford's ascent to the Presidency came about as a result of his willingness to prostitute his services on behalf of three key segments of power in the 1960's:



Under the direction of Belin, who verges on the fanatic in his defense of the Warren Report, the Rockefeller Commission (or Omission) obligingly glossed over CIA involvement in the murder of JFK. So it came as little surprise this year when Col. L. Fletcher Prouty (author of *The Secret Team: The CIA and its Allies in Control of the World*) disclosed that Belin had penetrated the commission on behalf of the CIA itself; Prouty says that Belin continues to report regularly to the Agency.

Aside from its chapter refuting CIA involvement in the Kennedy murder, the Rockefeller panel's most blatant cover-up effort centered around evidence of plots to assassinate foreign leaders Fidel Castro, Patrice Lumumba, Rafael Trujillo and Ngo Dinh Diem. Its final report contained a two-paragraph explanation-- included at Ford's orders-- that the Commission had neither the time nor resources (not to mention the desire) to fully investigate assassination charges and thus could not reach a conclusion. The President was a little more candid at a press conference when he stated, "Because the investigation of the political assassinations allegations is incomplete and because the allegations involve extremely sensitive matters, I have decided that it is not in the national interest to make public material relating to these allegations at this time." He disclosed that he would turn all material dealing with foreign assassination plots over to the Senate Intelligence Committee investigating CIA abuses. The senate committee voted to make public its report on Agency murder plots and did so despite strenuous objections from President Ford and his two strongest allies on the committee, Barry Goldwater and John Tower (these same two were the only panel members to vote against making public Senator Richard Schweiker's report accusing the CIA and FBI of lying to and withholding evidence from the Warren Commission). The Senate Intelligence Committee showed great promise of curbing the abuses of the Intelligence community and could have conducted a thorough investigation but for the presidential ambitions of its chairman, Senator Frank Church. (Oddly enough, a biographical sketch of Church appears in the 1967 book *Who's Who in the CIA*). Not wanting to uncover any hidden horrors and thus creating a bad-news type image that would hamper his quest for the Democratic nomination, the Idaho senator steered his panel away from closets containing potential skeletons. Furthermore, Ford had insured additional control of the committee's investigation by appointing William G. Miller as its chief counsel. According to Fletcher Prouty, Miller was recruited by the CIA in the 1950s when he was at Harvard, and the Agency assisted him by getting him a Foreign Service assignment in Iran from where he reported regularly to the CIA.

Want more? Last March Ford designated a new three-man board to supervise CIA activities and report directly to the President. Once again Ford stacked the deck in the Agency's favor by selecting three pro-CIA hardliners: Robert D. Murphy, Stephen Ailes and Leo Cherne. An example: Cherne, a member of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board since 1973, is president of the International Rescue Committee, which he founded in 1946. That committee, the *New York Times* reported, has been the recipient of funds from the Kaplan Fund, a conduit for CIA funds. The purpose of Cherne's I.R.C. is to render aid to political refugees, but from its creation the committee has been interested in helping only refugees-- particularly politicians and intellectuals-- who might be useful in the Cold War battle against communism. Once aided by I.R.C., these select refugees are then recruited and trained by U.S. government agencies-- most often the CIA-- to form free world "movements" to oppose the communists.

\*\*\*\*\*

It is this manner of prostitution, then, which netted a weak, naive, low-potential congressman from the mid-west, that which he could never have obtained on his own: this country's highest elected office. And he avoided the usual elective process. For the mandate of Gerald Ford comes, not from the people, but from the rulers of the Military-Industrial-Intelligence complex that ordered the death of John Kennedy. Ford sits in the White House today because of his unfaltering allegiance to the three segments which comprise this Invisible Government. He is there because he is a follower rather than a leader; because he is a puppet who can easily be manipulated, deceived and ordered if necessary to do the bidding of the awesome and evil force which has destroyed our democracy and now controls the government.

Drying up  
LO Ref



Schmitt  
Candide  
on L.O.  
Committee



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plot. I am certainly not accusing Rike, McGuire or Oneal, but such a possibility should definitely be investigated.

Finally, and the interpretation to which I am presently inclined: Belknap may not have been the "epileptic seizure" at all but---as has been suggested of Steve Witt as the self-confirmed "umbrella man"---he may have been "invented" after the fact to provide an explanation for a seemingly-sinister coincidence. There is no doubt that a man was removed by ambulance at Elm and Houston shortly before the assassination; a number of witnesses comment on having seen the event. (9) If the "victim" was a conspirator his role was presumably satisfied when the commotion was created and---assuming the collusion of the ambulance driver and attendant---was dropped at some point after he was safely removed from the scene. If the ambulance personnel needed their "excuse" for going to Parkland in anticipation of the arrival of an assassinated President, they could have proceeded there without their "victim," knowing that the ensuing "confusion" would cover their irregular movements.

The best evidence for this interpretation is the utter silence of any and all Parkland employees concerning the arrival of a seizure victim. (10) As so often noted, virtually every adult American remembers vividly where he or she was and what he or she was doing at the time of the assassination. If Jerry Belknap had been at Parkland at that time, somebody must have been dealing with him (such as those who supposedly told him to "lay down" on the short table) and yet nobody, to my knowledge, has remembered such a detail of his or her activity at that time. This fact, plus the incredibilities of Belknap's version of his treatment at Parkland and his departure therefrom, leads to a grave doubt that any epileptic seizure victim arrived at Parkland on that afternoon.

It is possible, of course, on this interpretation, that Belknap himself was picked up at Elm and Houston and then dropped at the unknown location. There is actually a considerably stronger possibility that Belknap was the "seizure" victim than that he was taken to Parkland. The possibility could be---or could have been---checked out by having bystander witnesses view Belknap for their opinions of whether he was, indeed, the man picked up at Elm and Houston. My reason for doubting that Belknap was the man picked up by the ambulance is based on a reflection of the apparent fact that Belknap was prone to seizures as a result of a childhood accident: his having (as he told us) been hit by an automobile as he got off a school bus. If I were organizing a conspiracy in which I wanted a precisely-timed "seizure" at a given place, I would certainly not use a person prone to actual seizures, lest the person have a real seizure at an inopportune moment. Since I happen to believe---for reasons that I could not possibly explain here---that there was police complicity in the assassination, I have to reflect that the police could easily have gone (before or after the assassination) to its files of accident reports to find a person who could be groomed as an investigatory stand-in for the man removed by ambulance. Any event as dramatic and police-involving as an automobile striking a child leaving a school bus would surely be in those files. (Belknap lived in Irving, and given the questionable involvements of the Irving PD in such matters as the searches of the Ruth Paine home, the November 24 transfer of Marina Oswald into the hands of the Secret Service, and the discovery of Oswald's "undated note" concerning the Walker shooting, it is fully believable that the conspiracy reached into the ranks of that police department as well.) I wonder, too, if this grooming activity were not the real purpose of those early and unreported visits by the DPD and the FBI to Belknap. I have no idea what kind of pressure these agents may have used on Belknap to secure his "cooperation" as an invented seizure victim if, indeed, this is an accurate scenario of the genesis of Belknap as such a victim.

Continued....



*Ambulance*

location." Rike said that the ambulance "cleared" the hospital at 3:00 P.M. and returned to Oneal. Rike's memory of involvement in historic events seems strangely confused; the radio logs show that ambulance 606 was indeed used in a rather mysterious way in the movement of the President to "another location": to transport the body from Parkland to Love Field shortly after 2:00 P.M. (7) Rike thought the victim's name should be in the funeral home's records.

Also on May 26, agents Switzer and Petrakis contacted an Oneal employee and got the name of the "victim," one Jerry B. Belknap of 1212 Ross Drive, Irving. The funeral home apparently got his name and address on November 22 because "on December 2, 1963, Belknap paid his ambulance bill of \$12.50" (Rike and McGuire were seemingly alert enough to get the man's name and address before he walked off at Parkland.)

Finally, on June 8, 1964, nearly a full month after the FBI received its hot tip from a Dallas citizen, agent Switzer contacted Belknap and rendered the report that is reprinted here. There are an extraordinary number of loose ends that dangle after this, the final FBI report on the matter. Rike and McGuire should have been questioned on how it was that they did not see that their patient was immediately registered at Parkland (the assassination-related "confusion" should not have begun until about ten minutes after their arrival); the "nurse" who supposedly gave him the glass of water whether she or he remembered the incident; Belknap himself how he managed to "return" to Dealey Plaza where the Dallas Morning News is located and what was the nature of the "one or two occasions" in which he had seen Jack Ruby. So far as I know, no investigator, official or private, has asked any of these questions of any of these people. I was fortunate enough to locate and talk with one of the principals: Jerry B. Belknap, who still lives at 1212 Ross Drive, Irving. A research associate, Keith Freedman, and I went to Belknap's home, where he lives with his father and mother, on November 21, 1983. Belknap was extremely cooperative and amiable, though his mother was seemingly (and understandably) a bit nervous with our presence and, after a time, told Belknap to "cut it short" because "we have a lot of things to do today." Belknap told us we were the first private investigators who had contacted him. He confirmed the essence of the story he told the FBI in June, 1964, though there were a few contradictions and some intriguing additional details that he added.

Contrary to his FBI statement, Belknap told us that he did lose consciousness; he stepped back from the crowd and the "next thing he knew" a policeman was standing over him. He said that after his arrival at Parkland he was placed in the hallway on a table; he held up his hands to indicate that the table was about 27 inches long (curtain rod length!). When he requested attention he was directed to "lay down" on the table! Finally, there was a great rush of people past him who made a left turn into another section of the emergency room. Belknap denied that he took one of his "regular medications" before he left; rather a male attendant offered him a glass of water and an aspirin. He finally did despair of getting any medical attention and walked out without registering. Outside he caught a city bus to go back to Dealey Plaza and to work at the News. Only when he was back downtown did he learn of the President's shooting; apparently he neither heard anyone at Parkland say nor did he ask what all the "confusion" was about. I also queried Belknap about his previous acquaintance with Jack Ruby and was told that he had seen Ruby once "over on Akard" at which time he was "acting like a big shot." When I asked him to explain, he compared the Ruby behavior to that of Dallas Cowboy football player Butch Johnson, apparently one of the more notorious "celebrators" of successful football plays. I am still trying to picture Jack Ruby on the street doing a victory celebration.

Continued...



By Warren Hinckle and William W. Turner:

*The Ten Second Jailbreak* (with Eliot Asinof)

By Warren Hinckle:

*Guerrilla War in the USA*

*If You Have a Lemon, Make Lemonade*

*The Richest Place on Earth* (with Fredric Hobbs)

By William W. Turner:

*Invisible Witness*

*The Police Establishment*

*Hoover's FBI: The Men and the Myth*

*Power on the Right*

*The Assassination of Robert F. Kennedy* (with Jonn Christian)

# THE FISH IS RED

*The Story of  
the Secret War Against Castro*

**WARREN HINCKLE  
and  
WILLIAM W. TURNER**



1817

HARPER & ROW, PUBLISHERS, New York 1981  
Cambridge, Philadelphia, San Francisco,  
London, Mexico City, São Paulo, Sydney

*To Denise and Marge  
and to  
the CIA men who wouldn't*

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that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone and unaided assassin of President Kennedy. Government sources said today." The story, carried in newspapers throughout the nation, was leaked to the UPI on orders of J. Edgar Hoover.

On December 9, barely three weeks after the assassination, Hoover handed President Johnson the FBI summary report concluding that both Oswald and Ruby acted alone. Although the report was supposedly confidential, more details were leaked.

On December 16 the Warren Commission, conceived by LBJ as a means of substantiating the FBI findings, sat down for its second executive session. As the members bantered about such items as where their wives should park to pick them up, Congressman Gerald Ford dropped a little bomb. A wire service bureau chief he knew had called: "Jerry, I'm surprised that we got, and the other press services got, stories out the very same day." Ford knew what he was fishing for. "The minute he said that," the congressman said, "it led me to the belief that he was inferring that there had been a deliberate leak from some agency of the Federal Government, and now they wanted us to confirm by Commission action what had been leaked previously."

The commission realized it had been stuck with the FBI's conclusion. "I just don't find anything in that [FBI] report that has not been leaked to the press," Earl Warren complained.

"Anyone can look at it," General Counsel J. Lee Rankin chipped in, "and see that it just doesn't seem like they're looking for things that this Commission has to look for in order to get the answers that it wants and it's entitled to."

Allen Dulles puffed impassively on his pipe. What he knew he kept to himself. He proposed that all material on Oswald in the Soviet Union be forwarded to the CIA for evaluation, prompting a rejoinder from Senator Richard Russell: "I think you have more faith in them than I have. I think they'll doctor anything they hand to us."<sup>141</sup>

On December 19, dual pairs of FBI agents took turns double-teaming a bank robbery suspect named Richard Case Nagell in the El Paso, Texas, hoosegow. A lanky man with a vertical scar on his forehead, Nagell was supremely uncooperative, so much so that the FBI report of the extended grilling session consisted of but one sentence: "For the record he would like

to say that his association with OSWALD (meaning LEE HARVEY OSWALD) was purely social and that he had met him in Mexico City and in Texas."<sup>142</sup>

As a bank robber Nagell could have been out of Ripley's *Believe It Or Not*. On September 20 he had walked into the State National Bank in El Paso, pulled out a .45 automatic, and fired two shots into the ceiling. He never asked for a dime. He walked outside, sat down on the curb, and waited to be arrested. He did it, he would later say, for "the sole purpose of having myself arrested and detained by federal authorities." He wanted to be in the comforting arms of the law for his own protection—he said he had stumbled into "a domestic-formulated and domestic-sponsored conspiracy" to assassinate John Kennedy.

All of this could have been written off as a bit whacko were it not for Nagell's exemplary record—with the military and with the CIA. During the Korean War he had won a battlefield commission, then graduated from the army intelligence school at Fort Holabird, Maryland, at the top of his class. Upon leaving the Army, he was recruited by the CIA, which dispatched him to Mexico City during the Missile Crisis and thereafter assigned him to keep tabs on the more fanatical Cuban exiles there.

During his assignment in Mexico Nagell encountered Oswald, whom he knew only as Aleksei Hidell. Nagell claimed Oswald was being used by an anti-Castro cabal bent on assassinating Kennedy, a group who wanted the assassin branded a Castro agent so the United States might invade Cuba.

In early September Oswald, unaware that he was being set up, boasted to Nagell, "We will kill him before the month is out." Nagell frantically warned his CIA case officer, whom he identified as one Robert Graham, about the assassination plot. Nagell said Graham told him to "take care of" Oswald as a means of "stopping the clock"—but Nagell could not bring himself to murder. Instead, on September 13, he sent off a registered letter to J. Edgar Hoover giving the FBI the details of the plot to kill Kennedy. A week later he strode purposefully into the El Paso bank. It was the first bank handy on his way out of Mexico.

When he heard that Kennedy had indeed been shot, Nagell handed a jailer a note asking to see the Secret Service on an urgent matter. An FBI agent showed up. Nagell, angered that the bureau had failed to heed his warning, refused to talk to him. He continued to stonewall the FBI. At his trial he would say only that the bizarre robbery attempt had provided a "temporary solution" to an "unbearable problem."<sup>143</sup>

The judge meted out the maximum sentence of ten years. This was a stiff

By Hinckle and Turner

rap for a war hero and first offender who didn't even try to take any money. Five years later an appellate court overturned Nagell's conviction on the grounds that there was no evidence of intent to rob.

The man who had shot a bank walked out of Leavenworth Penitentiary, carrying with him whatever secrets he knew about the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

On May 13 CIA Counterintelligence Chief James Angleton called FBI Domestic Intelligence Chief William C. Sullivan to suggest that the FBI, like the CIA, carefully rehearse the testimony of its top officials before the Warren Commission. Angleton said that "it would be well for both McCone and Hoover to be aware that the Commission might ask the same questions, wondering whether they would get different replies from the heads of the two agencies." Angleton gave Sullivan examples of what he believed McCone would be asked and the "replies that will be given":

Q. Was Oswald ever an agent of the CIA?

A. No.

Q. Does the CIA have any evidence showing that a conspiracy existed to assassinate President Kennedy?

A. No."

In 1979 the House Select Committee on Assassinations concluded that there most probably had been a conspiracy and that the FBI and CIA were derelict in not pursuing it. Hoover, the committee charged, had had "a personal predisposition that Oswald had been a lone assassin" and had wrapped up the investigation with unseemly haste. An FBI assistant director told the committee that conspiracy was an "ancillary matter." "We were in the position of standing on the corner with our pocket open, waiting for someone to drop information into it," he said.

The committee also found that after the Warren Report had been issued, the FBI steadfastly refused to explore fresh leads pointing to a conspiracy. It specifically noted that in 1967 the bureau had balked when given information by Earl Warren "regarding organized crime figure John Roselli's claim of personal knowledge relating to Cuban or underworld complicity" and "took repeated action to discredit the source" instead of investigating advice that "New Orleans Mafia leader Carlos Marcello had allegedly made a threat against the life of President Kennedy."<sup>14</sup>

The committee similarly rebuked the CIA for passivity, echoing 1976 criticism by the Senate Intelligence Committee. The Senate report stinging observed:

Even if CIA investigators did not know that the CIA was plotting to kill Castro, they certainly did know that the Agency had been operating a massive covert operation against Cuba since 1960. The conspiratorial atmosphere of violence, which developed over the course of three years of CIA and exile group operations, should have led CIA investigators to ask whether Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby, who were known to have at least touched the fringes of the Cuban community, were influenced by that atmosphere. Similarly, arguments that the CIA domestic jurisdiction was limited belie the fact, CIA's Cuban operations had created an enormous *domestic* apparatus, which the Agency used both to gather intelligence domestically and to run operations against Cuba.<sup>15</sup>

The Warren Commission, hamstrung by its dependency on the FBI and the evasiveness of the CIA, went about its business as best it could. Staffers assigned to probe Oswald's background could find no plausible motive for him to have shot Kennedy. Leads suggesting that he had Cuban banking were washing out; one, in which a Nicaraguan falsely claimed to have witnessed Oswald's being handed a thick wad of bills in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City, was suspected as the handiwork of General Somoza.

Two staff attorneys, W. David Slausen and William Coleman, began thinking along opposite lines. In an internal memo they wrote:

The evidence here could lead to an anti-Castro involvement in the assassination on some sort of basis as this Oswald could have become known to the Cubans as being strongly pro-Castro. He made no secret of his sympathies, so the anti-Castro Cubans must have realized that law enforcement authorities were also aware of Oswald's feelings and that, therefore, if he got into trouble, the public would also learn of them. . . . It is possible that some sort of deception was used to encourage Oswald to kill the President. . . . The motive of this would, of course, be the expectation that after the President was killed, Oswald would be caught or at least his identity ascertained, the law enforcement authorities and the public would blame the assassination on the Castro government and a call for its forceful overthrow would be irresistible.

Slausen and Coleman pressed for an investigation of this hypothesis. The most logical place to start would have been with Guy Banister, who was certainly capable of engineering such a scenario. But Banister was permanently unavailable, having been found dead in bed of an apparent heart attack with his monogrammed Magnum at his side. When gathering up his effects at the 544 Camp Street building, his widow, Mary Banister, reportedly found the large stack of Oswald's Fair Play for Cuba literature. No investigation was ever conducted along the lines Slausen and Coleman urged.



30. Steven Brill, *The Teamsters* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1978), p. 374.
31. Authors' interview of James Wilcott.
32. Report of Lt. Francis Martello, New Orleans Police Department, November 25, 1963.
33. Warren Commission Report, Exhibits 144, 319.
34. Authors' interview of Seymour Ellison, San Rafael, California, March 28, 1980.
35. Warren Commission Document 683.
36. *The Final Assassinations Report* (New York: Bantam Books, 1979), p. 204.
37. Warren Commission Documents 59 and 964.
38. Warren Commission Exhibit 2763.
39. Warren Commission Document 105.
40. House Select Committee on Assassinations, *op. cit.*, pp. 158-59, 302-03.
41. Transcript of executive sessions, unpaginated.
42. Warren Commission Document 197.
43. Handwritten testimony of Richard C. Nagell dated September 19, 1966; statement of Nagell dated January 28, 1970; *Overseas Family* June 20, 1969.
44. Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations, *op. cit.*, p. 315.
45. *The Final Assassinations Report*, *op. cit.*, p. 315.
46. Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations, *op. cit.*, p. 59.
47. Russell, *op. cit.* See also Summers, *op. cit.*, pp. 356-61. Summers traces how the House Assassinations Committee failed to pursue Veciana's startling revelations.
48. FBI interview report dated September 23, 1964, at Johnsvondale, California.
49. Russell, *op. cit.*

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1. Authors' interview of Andrew St. George.
2. *Ibid.*
3. Mike Wales, *Ed Athai's Glory No More* (Westerville, Ohio: Dakar Publishing, 1975), p. 66.
4. Robert Emmett Johnson, "I Stuck Pins in a Voodoo Dictator," *True*, April 1968.
5. Andrew St. George, "The Mafia vs. the CIA," *True*, April 1970.
6. This account of the Artime-Cubela negotiations has been compiled from the Senate Assassination Plots Report, p. 178. *The New York Times*, March 6, 1966, and Havana government dispatches.
7. Johnson, *op. cit.*
8. *Ibid.*
9. Authors' interview of Carl Davis.
10. *Ibid.*
11. St. George, "The Mafia vs. the CIA."
12. *Ibid.*
13. Vincent Teresa and Thomas Renner, *My Life in the Mafia* (New York: Doubleday, 1974), p. 223.
14. St. George, "The Mafia vs. the CIA."
15. Jack Anderson with Les Whitten, "Merry-Go-Round," *San Francisco Chronicle*, April 7, 1975. The column was based on secret testimony before the Rockefeller Commission.
16. Authors' interview of Rolando Masferrer, Miami, December 5, 1973.
17. Hearings before the Special Subcommittee on Investigations, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, "Network News Documentary Practices—CBS' Project Nassau," Serial No. 91-55.
18. *Ibid.*, pp. 177-78.
19. *Ibid.*, p. 91.
20. *Ibid.*, pp. 408, 471.
21. *Ibid.*, pp. 108-08.
22. *Ibid.*, p. 39.
23. *Ibid.*, p. 121.
24. Authors' interview of Richard Hurus, Miami, December 1, 1973.
25. Robert K. Brown, "The Plot Against Papa Doc," *National Review*, January 24, 1967.
26. Special Subcommittee on Investigations, *op. cit.*, pp. 10-13.
27. The Israeli episode, as well as other details of Goldflow, were obtained in interviews

with Colonel Léon in New York, March 12, 1974, and with Howard Davis and Martin Casey.

28. *Miami Herald*, December 10, 1969.
29. Authors' interview of Martin Casey.
30. Authors' interview of Howard Davis.
31. Authors' interview of Martin Casey.
32. Authors' interview of Howard Davis.
33. *Ibid.*
34. *Ibid.*

## CHAPTER 8: THE OLD BOY NETWORK

1. Senate Intelligence Committee, "The Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy," *op. cit.*, pp. 80-84.
2. Scott, *op. cit.*, p. 27.
3. Authors' interview of Victor Marchetti.
4. Les Whitten interview notes, undated.
5. Mabeu deposition, *Mabeu v. Hughes*.
6. *Ibid.*
7. Edward Bennett Williams, *One Man's Freedom* (New York: Atheneum, 1962). Williams devoted an entire chapter to the Isard case in his book.
8. *Ibid.*
9. R. Harris Smith, OSS: *The Secret History of America's First Central Intelligence Agency* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1972), p. 369 n.
10. Mabeu deposition, *Mabeu v. Hughes*. Testifying before the Senate Intelligence Committee in 1975, Mabeu identified the CIA in connection with the anti-Onassis plot. See *Senate Assassination Plots Report*, p. 74 n.
11. *The New York Times*, March 26, 1975.
12. See "Tax Exempt Foundations, Their Impact on Small Business," hearings before Subcommittee No. 1 on Foundations, Select Committee on Small Business, House of Representatives, Eighty-eighth Congress, Second Session, August 31, 1964.
13. Jack Anderson, "Merry-Go-Round," *San Francisco Chronicle*, October 17, 1974.
14. See, for example, Messick, *op. cit.* Rothman sued Smith in Los Angeles Superior Court but dropped the suit after Nixon put the heat on.
15. *Life*, February 3, 1967; Reid, *op. cit.*, p. 119.
16. Jack Anderson, "Merry-Go-Round," *San Francisco Chronicle*, October 17, 1974.

## CHAPTER 9: NIXON'S VENDETTA

1. Authors' interview of David Nissen.
2. *The New York Times*, November 30, 1969.
3. *The New York Times*, December 23, 1969.
4. Lucien K. Truscott IV, *Village Voice*, August 30, 1973.
5. Hank Messick, *Lansky* (New York: Berkeley, 1971), p. 123.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 67.
7. Alfred W. McCoy, *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia* (New York: Harper & Row, 1972), p. 34.
8. *Ibid.*, pp. 44, 263-64.
9. Messick, *op. cit.*, p. 124.
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11. Dennis Eisenberg, Uri Dan, and Eh Landau, *Meyer Lansky* (New York: Paddington Press, 1970), p. 294. See also Messick.
12. Earl Mark, *Richard Nixon* (New York: Harper & Row, 1950), p. 15.
13. *Miami Herald*, December 16, 1971.
14. *Miami Herald*, October 15, 1971.
15. *Miami Herald*, December 17, 1971.
16. Authors' interview of participant in the China Lake project, Ridgecrest, California, September 27, 1975.
17. *Newsday*, January 6, 1977.

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Two factors significantly influence our decision. First, in *Allstate* we followed the second circuit's decision in *Mitsui & Co. v. American Export Lines, Inc.*, 636 F.2d 807 (2d Cir.1981). In that case the court opined that the goal of international uniformity would be better served if the COGSA provisions were construed in harmony with the 1968 Brussels Protocol to which the United States is a party. The effect of the protocol was described in *Mitsui* as follows:

Where a container, pallet or similar "article of transport" is used to consolidate goods, the number of packages or units enumerated in the bill of lading as packed in such articles of transport shall be deemed to be the number of packages or units; if, on the other hand, the bill of lading does not show how many separate packages there are, then each "article of transport" shall be deemed a package or unit.

*Id.* at 821. We take as significant the protocol's interchangeable use of the words "container, pallet or similar 'article of transport.'" Looking solely to this provision of the protocol we perceive no basis for any reasoned distinction between a container filled with individual listed packages or cartons and a palletized master carton similarly filled.

Second, we think that our conclusion is the more reasonable application of the limitation measured by the words "per package." As the *Mitsui* court pointed out, COGSA ascribes no specialized or technical meaning to the word "package." *Id.* at 614. We must assume that Congress intended to vest the word with its plain, ordinary meaning. In the words of the *Mitsui* court:

The dictionary definitions of "package," though alone insufficient, provide at least a starting point in this inquiry. Webster's Third New International Dictionary 1617 (1966) defines a package as follows: "a small or moderate sized pack: bundle, parcel . . . a commodity in its container . . . a covering wrapper or container . . . a protective unit for storing or shipping a commodity." The word "package" is defined in Black's Law Dictionary 1262 (rev. 4th ed. 1968) as: "a bundle put

up for transportation or commercial handling; a thing in form to become, as such, an article of merchandise or delivery from hand to hand . . . As ordinarily understood in the commercial world, it means a shipping package."

*Id.* (quoting *Hartford Fire Insurance Co. v. Pacific Far East Line, Inc.*, 491 F.2d 960, 963 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 419 U.S. 873, 95 S.Ct. 134, 42 L.Ed.2d 112 (1974)). It is apparent to us that both the individual and the master cartons could fit within these definitions. Given the congressional purpose to limit agreements restricting carriers' liability, however, we doubt justification exists for restricting liability on the basis of consolidation into master cartons of packages to each of which, except for such consolidation, the five hundred dollar limitation would apply.

AFFIRMED.



E. Howard HUNT, Jr., Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

LIBERTY LOBBY, a D.C. Corp.,  
Defendant-Appellant.

No. 82-5321.

United States Court of Appeals,  
Eleventh Circuit.

Nov. 28, 1983.

In a libel action against publisher, publisher appealed from the judgment of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, James W. Kehoe, J. The Court of Appeals, Albert J. Henderson, Circuit Judge, held that: (1) instruction that public figure could recover damages on showing of highly unreasonable conduct constituting extreme departure from standards of investigating and reporting ordi-



narily adhered to by responsible publishers was erroneous, and, although no objection was taken, it could not be found from record what was basis for judgment for public figure, and thus it could not be determined whether jury followed the constitutionally mandated criteria and new trial was necessary; (2) under evidence, roles of writers with newspaper enabled them to bind newspaper by their actions, and vicarious liability instruction permitting actual malice to be imputed to publisher was sufficient for such purpose, but informer who was alleged in complaint to be an independent contractor and freelance writer was improperly included within respondeat superior instruction; and (3) Florida is state which requires form of common-law malice to sustain award for punitive damages, and, under Florida law, proof of such type of malice may come from publication itself or from extrinsic evidence concerning defendant's feelings toward the plaintiff, and instructions should be worded accordingly.

Affirmed in part and reversed in part, and remanded for new trial.

Kravitch, Circuit Judge, dissented and filed opinion.

#### 1. Libel and Slander $\approx$ 51(1)

Public figures and public officials are governed by the same actual malice standard in application of First Amendment privilege. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1.

#### 2. Libel and Slander $\approx$ 51(5)

In suit against publisher for libel, plaintiff who was public figure was bound to prove by clear and convincing evidence that publisher acted with actual malice and was bound to establish either that publisher knew that material was false or that it was published with reckless disregard of whether it was false or not. U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 1.

#### 3. Libel and Slander $\approx$ 51(5)

"Reckless disregard," as standard of plaintiff's burden of proof in libel action against publisher, was not objective or normative standard and thus was not to be

measured by whether reasonably prudent man would have published or would have investigated before publishing, but required sufficient evidence to permit conclusion that defendant in fact entertained serious doubts as to truth of his publication, and publishing with such doubts shows "reckless disregard" for truth or falsity and demonstrates "actual malice." U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 1.

See publication Words and Phrases for other judicial constructions and definitions.

#### 4. Federal Courts $\approx$ 876

Consistent with strong societal interest in preserving free debate, appellate court must examine evidence with careful scrutiny to determine, in libel action by public official or public figure, whether plaintiff has established "reckless disregard" or "actual malice." U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1.

#### 5. Libel and Slander $\approx$ 51(1)

Absent admission by defendant that he knew his material was false or that he doubted its truth, a public figure in prosecuting libel action must rely upon circumstantial evidence to prove his case. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1.

#### 6. Libel and Slander $\approx$ 101(4)

Evidence that publisher failed to investigate prior to publication does not, by itself, prove actual malice, but when article is not in category of "hot news," i.e., information that must be printed immediately or will lose its newsworthy value, actual malice may be inferred when investigation for story was grossly inadequate in the circumstances. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1.

#### 7. Libel and Slander $\approx$ 101(4)

Inference of actual malice can be drawn when defendant publishes defamatory statement that contradicts information known to him, even when defendant testifies that he believes that statement was not defamatory and was consistent with facts within his knowledge. U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 1.

**8. Libel and Slander**  $\approx$  112(2)

Plaintiff, public figure, met his burden in libel action against publisher, of proving with convincing clarity that article was published with actual malice. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1.

**9. Libel and Slander**  $\approx$  123(8)

In suit against publisher by public figure for libel, evidence permitted clear and compelling inference that publisher had obvious reasons to doubt veracity of informant or accuracy of his reports and jury could thus reasonably conclude that there was failure to follow up on doubts about informant's neutrality at date prior to publication, and, because story was not "hot news," actual malice could be inferred from gross inadequacy of investigation under the circumstances, and jury could also have inferred actual malice from inherent improbability of the story. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1.

**10. Libel and Slander**  $\approx$  123(8)

Jury in suit by public figure against publisher for libel could infer actual malice from headlines.

**11. Libel and Slander**  $\approx$  124(6)

In suit by public figure against publisher for libel, instruction that public figure could recover damages on showing of highly unreasonable conduct constituting extreme departure from standards of investigating and reporting ordinarily adhered to by responsible publishers was erroneous, and, although no objection was taken, it could not be found from record what was basis for judgment for public figure, and thus it could not be determined whether jury followed the constitutionally mandated criteria and new trial was necessary. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1; Fed.Rules Civ.Proc.Rule 51, 28 U.S.C.A.

**12. Libel and Slander**  $\approx$  124(1, 3)

Under evidence in libel action against publisher, roles of writers with newspaper enabled them to bind newspaper by their actions, and vicarious liability instruction permitting actual malice to be imputed to publisher was sufficient for such purpose, but informer who was alleged in complaint

to be an independent contractor and freelance writer was improperly included within respondeat superior instruction.

**13. Libel and Slander**  $\approx$  120(1)

Public figures may recover punitive damages for libel, but because of threat to First Amendment freedoms posed by excessive punitive damages awards, district courts should give careful attention to excessive awards. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1.

**14. Libel and Slander**  $\approx$  120(1)

States are free to impose additional burden upon plaintiffs who seek punitive damages in libel actions. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1.

**15. Libel and Slander**  $\approx$  120(2), 124(8)

Florida is state which requires form of common-law malice to sustain award for punitive damages, and, under Florida law, proof of such type of malice may come from publication itself or from extrinsic evidence concerning defendant's feelings toward the plaintiff, and instructions should be worded accordingly. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 1.

**16. Evidence**  $\approx$  318(7)

In libel suit, affidavits of certain CIA officials wherein affiant in each document stated that he was custodian of particular records at CIA and, after diligent search of appropriate files, he was unable to locate any evidence of certain CIA memoranda and wherein certificate of General Counsel of CIA was attached to each affidavit certifying that each affiant occupied position stated in his affidavit, such certificates bearing CIA's official seal, were properly admitted as falling within exception to hearsay rule, even despite argument that absence of memorandum at time of litigation did not prove its absence in 1978. Fed. Rules Evid.Rules 803(10), 902(2), 28 U.S.C.A.

**17. Libel and Slander**  $\approx$  103

Because one element of plaintiff's libel case required him to establish falsity of published article, affidavits tending to show that CIA memorandum referred to in article did not exist were relevant evidence. Fed.Rules Civ.Proc.Rule 51, 28 U.S.C.A.



## 18. Federal Courts ⇨79

Record evidence of activities and subscription percentages of publisher whose newspaper was aimed at national audience supported jurisdiction of parties in United States District Court for Southern District of Florida.

Fleming Lee, Washington, D.C., Carey P. DeDeyn, Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, Atlanta, Ga., Francis M. Gregory, Jr., Washington, D.C., for defendant-appellant.

Ellis Rubin, Miami, Fla., William A. Snyder, Jr., Ober, Grimes & Shriver, Kevin A. Dunne, Baltimore, Md., for plaintiff-appellee.

Morrison & Foerster, Henry D. Levine, Washington, D.C., Bruce Rogow, American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Florida, Nova University Law Center, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Talburt, Kubicki & Bradley, Miami, Fla., for amicus ACLU.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida.

Before HILL, KRAVITCH and HENDERSON, Circuit Judges.

ALBERT J. HENDERSON, Circuit Judge:

The appellant, Liberty Lobby, publishes the *Spotlight*, a weekly newspaper distributed nationally by subscription. E. Howard Hunt, the appellee, brought this action against Liberty Lobby in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida seeking damages for libel based upon an article appearing in the August 14, 1978 edition of the *Spotlight*.<sup>1</sup> The jury returned a verdict for Hunt in the amount of \$100,000.00 compensatory and \$550,000.00 punitive damages. On appeal Liberty Lobby makes several assignments of error including insufficiency of the evidence of actual malice, incorrect jury instructions, erroneous admission of certain affidavits into

evidence and improper venue. Because the sufficiency of the evidence is vigorously contested, we begin with a thorough description of the pertinent facts.

The front page of the August 14, 1978 *Spotlight* announced in bold face type: "CIA TO NAIL HUNT FOR KENNEDY KILLING". The headline referred the reader to page four for the details. On page four a larger headline stated "CIA TO 'ADMIT' HUNT INVOLVEMENT IN KENNEDY SLAYING." A biography of Victor Marchetti, the author of the article, appeared on this page. This brief background of the author explained that Marchetti "has been involved in U.S. Intelligence activities for almost 20 years, 14 years of that time being with the CIA, the last three years of which he was staff assistant to Richard Helms. He is the author of 'The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence' and 'The Rope Dancer.'"

The text of the article revealed an elaborate plot within the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to frame Hunt for the Kennedy assassination. We quote the pertinent passages at length in order to avoid any distortion of the article's meaning:

A few months ago, in March, there was a meeting at CIA headquarters in Langley, Va., the plush home of America's super spooks overlooking the Potomac River. It was attended by several high-level clandestine officers and some former top officials of the agency.

The topic of discussion was: What to do about recent revelations associating President Kennedy's accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, with the spy game played between the U.S. and the USSR? (*SPOTLIGHT*, May 8, 1978.) A decision was made, and a course of action determined. They were calculated to both fascinate and confuse the public by staging a clever 'limited hangout' when the House Special Committee on Assassina-

was dismissed by the district court because of a lack of jurisdiction over him in the Southern District of Florida. Hunt does not appeal that ruling.

1. Hunt's original complaint named Liberty Lobby and Victor Marchetti as defendants. Marchetti, a freelance writer based in Washington, D.C., was the author of the article in controversy. Hunt's cause of action against Marchetti

tions (HSCA) holds its open hearings, beginning later this month.

A 'limited hangout' is spy jargon for a favorite and frequently used gimmick of the clandestine professionals. When their veil of secrecy is shredded and they can no longer rely on a phony cover story to misinform the public, they resort to admitting—sometimes even volunteering—some of the truth while still managing to withhold the key and damaging facts in the case. The public, however, is usually so intrigued by the new information that it never thinks to pursue the matter further.

We will probably never find out who masterminded the assassination of JFK—or why. There are too many powerful special interests connected with the conspiracy for the truth to come out even now, 15 years after the murder.

But during the next two months, according to sensitive sources in the CIA and on HSCA, we are going to learn much more about the crime. The new disclosures will be sensational, but only superficially so. A few of the lesser villains involved in the conspiracy and its subsequent coverup will be identified for the first time—and allowed to twist slowly in the wind on live network TV. Most of the others to be fingered are already dead.

But once again the good folks of middle America will be hoodwinked by the government and its allies in the establishment news media. In fact, we are being set up to witness yet another coverup, albeit a sophisticated one, designed by the CIA with the assistance of the FBI and the blessing of the Carter administration.

A classic example of a limited hangout is how the CIA handled—and manipulated—the Church Committee's investigation of two years ago. The committee learned nothing more about the assassinations of foreign leaders, illicit drug programs, or the penetration of the news media than the CIA allowed it to discover. And this is precisely what the CIA is out to accomplish through HSCA with regard to JFK's murder.

#### THEY'LL HANG HUNT

Chief among those to be exposed by the new investigation will be E. Howard Hunt, of Watergate fame. His luck has run out, and the CIA has decided to sacrifice him to protect its clandestine services. The agency is furious with Hunt for having dragged it publicly into the Nixon mess and for having blackmailed it after he was arrested.

Besides, Hunt is vulnerable—an easy target, as they say in the spy business. His reputation and integrity have been destroyed. The death of his wife, Dorothy, in a mysterious plane crash in Chicago still disturbs many people, especially since there were rumors from informed sources that she was about to leave him and perhaps even turn on him.

In addition it is well known that Hunt hated JFK and blamed him for the Bay of Pigs disaster. And now, in recent months, his alibi for his whereabouts on the day of the shooting has come unstuck.

In the public hearings, the CIA will 'admit' that Hunt was involved in the conspiracy to kill Kennedy. The CIA may go so far as to 'admit' that there were three gunmen shooting at Kennedy. The FBI, while publicly embracing the Warren Commission's 'one man, acting alone' conclusion, has always privately known that there were three gunmen. The conspiracy involved many more people than the ones who actually fired at Kennedy, both agencies may now admit.

#### POSING AS BUM

A.J. Weberman and Michael Canfield, authors of 'Coup d'etat In America,' published pictures of three apparent bums who were arrested at Dealy Plaza just after President Kennedy's murder, but who were strangely released without any record of the arrest having been made by the Dallas police. One of the tramps the authors identified as Hunt. Another was Frank Sturgis, a long-time agent of Hunt's.

Hunt immediately sued for millions of dollars in damages, claiming he could



prove that he had been in Washington, D C, that day—on duty at CIA. It turned out, however, that this was not true. So, he said that he had been on leave and doing household errands, including a shopping trip to a grocery store in Chinatown.

Weberman and Canfield investigated the new alibi and found that the grocery store where Hunt claimed to be shopping never existed. At this point, Hunt offered to drop his suit for a token payment of one dollar. But the authors were determined to vindicate themselves, and they continued to attack Hunt's alibi, ultimately completely shattering it.

Now, the CIA moved to finger Hunt and tie him to the JFK assassination. HSCA unexpectedly received an internal CIA memorandum a few weeks ago that the agency just happened to stumble across in its old files. It was dated 1966 and said in essence: Some day we will have to explain Hunt's presence in Dallas on November 22, 1963—the day President Kennedy was killed. Hunt is going to be hard put to explain this memo, and other things, before the TV cameras at the HSCA hearings.

Hunt's reputation as a strident, fanatical anti-communist will count against him. So will his long and close relationship with the anti-Castro Cubans, as well as his penchant for clandestine dirty tricks and his various capers while one of Nixon's plumbers. E. Howard Hunt will be implicated in the conspiracy, and he will not dare to speak out—the CIA will see to that.

The article also included a photograph of Hunt captioned "Howard Hunt—He'll be thrown to the wolves."<sup>2</sup>

Shortly after this edition was distributed, Hunt contacted his attorney, who, in turn, wrote to the appellant demanding a retraction. In response, Liberty Lobby indicated

2. Marchetti's article also described the CIA's plan to implicate other individuals in the upcoming hearing before the House Assassinations Committee.

that it would make a "thorough and conscientious" investigation of the matter. When the results of this "investigation" were not forthcoming after three weeks, Hunt's attorney again communicated with the appellant inquiring into the status of the matter. In the final letter that preceded the institution of the law suit, Liberty Lobby professed its confidence in the accuracy of Marchetti's article. The letter offered Hunt the opportunity to come to the appellant's office in Washington, D.C. to present his side of the story in an interview with Liberty Lobby employees to be published in an upcoming edition of the Spotlight. Dissatisfied with this proposal, Hunt filed his complaint.

The trial of the case was simplified by two concessions made by the parties. First, Hunt stipulated that he is a "public figure" and accordingly, that he was required to prove by clear and convincing evidence that Liberty Lobby published any falsehoods contained in Marchetti's article with "actual malice" as that term is defined in *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U.S. 254, 84 S.Ct. 710, 11 L.Ed.2d 686 (1964). Second, Liberty Lobby acknowledged that Hunt was not in Dallas, Texas on the day that President Kennedy was murdered.<sup>3</sup> Thus, Hunt was relieved of any burden of proving that he, in fact, did not kill the President.

Hunt's evidence at the trial consisted of (1) his extensive live testimony; (2) the deposition testimony of Edward J. Dunn, Jr. and Walter Kuzmak, personal acquaintances of Hunt; (3) the deposition testimony of Willis Carto and James P. Tucker, the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the managing editor of the Spotlight respectively; (4) the original manuscript of Marchetti's article with the handwritten changes made by Carto and Tucker; and (5) three affidavits from CIA officials that

3. Even though Liberty Lobby admitted that Hunt was not in Dallas, Hunt presented the deposition testimony of one witness who stated that he saw Hunt in Washington, D.C. on the day of the Kennedy assassination.

each had searched the CIA files for memoranda pertaining to Hunt's whereabouts on the day that Kennedy was killed and had found no such records. Liberty Lobby called only one witness, Robert Bartel, the Chairman of the Board of Policies of Liberty Lobby. Marchetti did not testify at the trial, nor did either party take his deposition.<sup>4</sup>

Hunt's testimony covered several areas. He described his background with the CIA including his involvement in the Bay of Pigs invasion. He recounted his role in the "Watergate" break-in, admitting that he pleaded guilty to federal criminal charges arising therefrom and served thirty-three months in prison. It was brought out that Hunt was a prolific writer of mystery novels and considered himself to be an experienced journalist. Hunt recalled the effects that the publication of Marchetti's article had on him, expressing his opinion that it had a serious negative impact both on his personal and professional life. In an effort to illustrate the depth of his reaction, he stated that he demanded to appear before the House Assassinations Committee in order to clear his name.<sup>5</sup>

Hunt was also questioned about publications prior to the Spotlight story linking

4. The only statement emanating directly from Marchetti was his affidavit which Liberty Lobby attached to its motion for summary judgment. The affidavit did not, however, become a part of the trial record.

5. The district court overruled an effort to enter the findings of the Committee into evidence. However, the findings were disclosed to the jury during the reading of Carto's deposition testimony in which he quoted from the report. According to this testimony, the Committee stated that "During the course of the Committee's investigation, a rumor was circulating that the Committee had uncovered a memorandum in CIA files indicating Hunt was in Dallas on November 22, 1963. The rumor was not founded on fact. In addition, Hunt gave the Committee a sworn deposition in which he denied the allegation and the Committee found no evidence that contradicted Hunt's deposition." Tr. 295-96.

6. One such clipping, a February 6, 1975 Associated Press excerpt from the Miami News entitled "Hunt denies part in plot to kill JFK,"

him with the assassination. Hunt stated that other writers had advanced the proposition that he was involved in a conspiracy to murder the President. He described his public denials of any involvement and introduced press clippings reporting his protestations of innocence.<sup>6</sup>

During his direct examination Hunt stated that he had filed lawsuits against the authors of publications which accused him of participation in President Kennedy's murder. He said that he sued the "National Tattler" for such a story, but that its publisher went bankrupt "coincidentally with my receiving a default judgment in federal court." Tr. 76. Hunt also testified that he presently had pending a suit against the authors of a book entitled "Coup d'etat in America." According to Hunt, this book, which was published in 1975,

dealt with the so-called tramps, the three bums found located and photographed in Dallas on the day of President Kennedy's assassination.

There were some photographs, overlays that were submitted with the book which purported to prove or at least very strongly suggest that I was one of the bums, and by virtue of that alleged connection, I was supposed to have been one

included Hunt's "bitter criticism" of a photograph purportedly depicting him near the scene of the assassination and his unequivocal assertion that he was not in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Also admitted was a June 23, 1975 Time Magazine article which reported the findings of the Rockefeller Commission concerning the CIA's participation in the Kennedy murder. This article stated that the commission had "dismantled" the theory that Hunt was involved in the assassination, that an FBI photoanalyst had determined that Hunt was not pictured in the photograph of three men taken near the crime scene and that the commission found no evidence that Hunt was in Dallas on that day. These press clippings were admitted over Liberty Lobby's hearsay and relevancy objections "to show prior knowledge of these defendants of similar circumstances where Mr. Hunt is accused of what he is accused of in this article and that they should have been advised or on notice." Tr. 77.



of the conspirators in the death of our President.

Tr. 85. Hunt's testimony established that these lawsuits were instituted prior to the publication of the August 14, 1978 Spotlight.

The bulk of Hunt's time on the witness stand focused on the Spotlight article itself including Hunt's opinion of the impression conveyed by the article and the accuracy of the statements contained therein. Hunt stated that the headline "CIA to Nail Hunt for Kennedy Killing" meant that "I was going to be hung for the killing of John F. Kennedy." He testified that the headline, "CIA to 'Admit' Hunt Involvement in Kennedy Slaying" was an expansion of the first headline, although he did not understand the import of the term "admit." According to Hunt, the headlines "said to me, and I had to look at these things in terms of what another might infer . . . , that I was going to be charged federally for the killing of John F. Kennedy." Tr. 221-22. He also stated that the subheadline "Posing as a Bum" said "in effect that Hunt had been posing as one of the three . . . bums in Dallas on the day of Kennedy's assassination." Tr. 243. Finally, his attorney took him, line-by-line, through the article, questioning him about the truth of each statement. Hunt responded that virtually every assertion was false.

Hunt's proof then focused on the development of the article. For this evidence, Hunt relied upon the deposition testimony of Willis Carto and James Tucker from the Liberty Lobby. In essence, both testified that they relied upon Marchetti's reputation in deciding to publish his story. They each testified that Marchetti had submitted articles which had been published in the Spotlight in the past without complaint. When

questioned about their independent verification of the information, each stated that they trusted Marchetti and that Marchetti assured them that his sources were reliable.<sup>7</sup> According to their testimony, each thought very highly of Marchetti, believed him to have access to high level confidential information and, in general, felt they had no reason to doubt the veracity of his article.<sup>8</sup>

Tucker testified that he asked Marchetti many questions about the article in an effort to ensure that they were on "solid" ground. For example, Tucker said that he asked Marchetti if he had seen the 1966 CIA memorandum referred to in the article and that his recollection of Marchetti's response was that Marchetti stated: "[i]t was shown to me. I was allowed to stand there and read it and give it back." Tr. 373. Tucker indicated that he participated in "several phone calls [and] discussions" with Marchetti about the article, and that, although he was never told the names of any of Marchetti's sources, Marchetti's reassurances of the truth of the story convinced him of its validity.

Carto and Tucker were questioned extensively about one notation made by Carto on Marchetti's manuscript. Appearing next to the following paragraph was the remark, "Confirm this!":

A.J. Weberman and Michael Canfield, authors of 'Coup d'etat In America,' published pictures of three apparent bums who were arrested at Dealy Plaza just after President Kennedy's murder, but who were strangely released without any record of the arrest having been made by Dallas police. One of the tramps<sup>9</sup> the authors identified as Hunt. Another as Frank Sturgis, a long-time agent of Hunt's. Hunt immediately sued for mil-

7. Carto recollected that Marchetti told him prior to publication that his sources were "private, confidential sources in the CIA" and that after publication Marchetti told him the names of some of the sources. Carto refused to provide the names, claiming a "journalistic privilege" and stating that he could not remember the names.

8. Carto testified: "we were relying completely on the expertise and knowledge and reputation, the background, the association, the contacts, the integrity of Mr. Marchetti." Tr. 329.

9. The word "tramps" was substituted for "bums" by Carto.

lions of dollars in damages, claiming he could prove that he had been in Washington, D.C., that day—on duty at CIA. It turned out, however, that this was not true.<sup>10</sup> So he said that he was on leave and doing household errands, including a shopping trip to a grocery store in Chinatown.

Pl.Ex. 10.<sup>11</sup> Carto's answers to questions concerning this notation were confusing at best. He stated that he did write it and that Tucker was to be responsible for obtaining the confirmation. It is not clear from his testimony, however, precisely what information he sought. At one point his testimony appears to focus on the fact that Hunt had filed a lawsuit. At another, he indicated that he wanted confirmation that Hunt was not in Washington on the fateful day.<sup>12</sup> Carto was also ambiguous with respect to his receipt of the demanded confirmation. He indicated that he was sure that Tucker reported back that "it was true," but could not recall whether Tucker said how he had confirmed it. He then stated that Tucker "got the information" about

the lawsuit "included." Later, he was not sure that Tucker "checked out the lawsuit per se." Tr. 337. When asked why he felt the information needed confirmation, Carto replied that he felt that it is "prudent at all times to check facts in which there is any degree of unclearness—of unclarity" and that because he "was unaware of this suit and wanted to know more about it," he sought the information. Tr. 307-08.

Tucker's testimony was equally unenlightening. He stated that he was responsible for obtaining the confirmation and that he understood the mark to refer to the paragraph beginning with "Hunt immediately sued . . ." He said that although he could not remember how he confirmed the lawsuit, he probably would have telephoned Marchetti to determine where the lawsuit had been filed and then would have telephoned a newspaper in that town to ask the details.<sup>13</sup> He remembered it being confirmed to his satisfaction by talking to "Hunt's lawyer or a lawyer for the other side of the issue, his office, or things of that nature." Tr. 400. His testimony suggests

10. The phrase "that this was not true" was substituted for Marchetti's original phrase, "that he was not."

11. This passage was originally written as one paragraph by Marchetti. When it was published, it was broken down into two paragraphs, the second paragraph beginning with the third sentence. Neither Carto nor Tucker could remember which one edited the article first or precisely who inserted which changes. Therefore, it is uncertain whether "Confirm this!" was intended to cover the entire original paragraph or only one of the two resulting paragraphs.

12. Carto testified:

Q. Why did you write [sic] that?

A. That was because of the wording in the story, 'Hunt immediately sued for millions of dollars in damages, claiming he could prove that he had been in Washington, D.C., that day on duty at the CIA.'

Q. Is that what you wanted confirmed?

A. 'It turned out, however, that this was not true, so he said that he had been on leave and doing household errands, including a shopping trip to a grocery store in Chinatown.'

Q. What did you want confirmed?

A. Those facts.

Q. That you just read?

A. Well, that he had sued for millions of dollars in damages claiming he could prove that he had been in Washington, D.C. that day.

Tr. 306. In a further attempt by Hunt's attorney to determine the precise information Carto was concerned with, the following colloquy occurred:

Q. On the bottom line as part of the information that you wanted confirmed, the original manuscript read: 'It turned out, however, that he was not,' and that was changed to: 'It turned out, however, that this was not true.' Who made that change?

A. I don't know.

Q. You did not?

A. No.

Q. Is that all you wanted confirmed?

A. As far as I recall.

Tr. 308-09.

13. Q. Is that what you did in this case?

A. That's what I feel like I did.

Q. Who did you call?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Do you have a note?

A. Not now.

Tr. 399.



that he also believed that he was supposed to substantiate the statement rebutting Hunt's claim that he was in Washington, D.C.<sup>14</sup> Later, when Hunt's attorney asked Tucker if he independently verified Hunt's "alibi" that he was at a Chinese grocery store, he replied that he believed he found the name of the shop in the Weberman and Canfield book and that after learning the name he could not find a "listing" for it. Tr. 404. After this, he stated that he was satisfied that the statement was true.

An attempt was also made to discover whether Carto and Tucker knew of Hunt's public denials of complicity in the death of the President, and, if so, whether such denials caused them any concern with regard to the publication of Marchetti's article. Carto had read Hunt's denials. When asked whether the fact that Hunt sued others who had accused him of involvement in the Kennedy assassination raised questions in his mind, Carto replied, "Well, no, because we weren't making any such accusations." Tr. 357. The only reference to Hunt's public denials during Tucker's testimony appears in the context of his confirmation of the lawsuit mentioned in the article. According to Tucker, that fact did not "overwhelm" him because people are always suing newspapers. He testified that the lawsuit "Probably made me call Victor up one more time." Tr. 403.

Another line of inquiry related to litigation between Marchetti and the CIA. Car-

14. Q. You never doubted that there was such a lawsuit, did you?

A. Oh, no.

Q. And you never doubted the contents of the lawsuit?

A. I wasn't really too—

Q. Did Mr. Carto ask you to confirm that Hunt said in the lawsuit that he could prove where he had been in Washington, that he had been in Washington that day?

A. Oh, yes. I was glad to be able to do it because that gives a little balance to the story if Hunt says he was in Washington when other people are saying he was in Dallas, that's very significant.

Q. 'It turned out, however, that he was not.' And that was changed to, 'That this was not true.' Who changed that?

to and Tucker were aware, prior to publication, that the CIA had obtained an injunction against Marchetti to prevent the publication of secrets he learned while with that agency, in violation of an oath of secrecy. Hunt's attorney questioned Carto and Tucker concerning the effect the injunction had on their assessment of Marchetti and his article. Carto first stated that he did not regard this development as a cause to question Marchetti's integrity—that it was "a highly political matter." Tr. 331. Later, however, he changed the tone of his response:

Q. Did that give rise to any suspicion on your part that Mr. Marchetti might have been prejudiced against the CIA in the manuscript that he submitted to you?

A. Well, he certainly was at odds with certain groups within the CIA, but by the same token he had and I assume still has friends among other groups within the CIA.

Q. That didn't make you question anything he wrote about the CIA then?

A. Oh, absolutely.

Q. It did or it did not?

A. It did.

Q. And did you question him on what he wrote?

A. Well, you can see I did question on the manuscript.

A. That does not look like me or feel like me

.....

Q. Did you verify or did you confirm—I guess that's what Carto said, 'Confirm this.' Did you confirm that Howard Hunt was not in Washington, D.C. that day?

A. In the same way, through Victor Marchetti's reassurance.

Q. I thought you said that you had called down to Miami in an attempt to confirm the lawsuit.

A. I was trying to confirm that he had, in fact, filed a lawsuit making that claim.

Q. And you were depending on Mr. Marchetti to say that his claim in the lawsuit was not true?

A. I didn't feel like I was really—

Tr. 400-02.

Tr. 340-  
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Tr. 340-41.<sup>15</sup> Tucker considered the injunction, but he "accepted [Marchetti's] premise that he would not reveal no [sic] information that actually—and had not—that would actually damage his own country." After explaining that most classified information has "nothing to do with national security," he said that he decided that "the CIA doesn't have too much trouble getting a court injunction." Tr. 419-20.

Another line of inquiry focused on the length of time the article remained in Liberty Lobby's possession before it was published and whether time constraints influenced the date of publication. Carto could not recall when the article was received or the relationship of the date of receipt to the deadline. He testified that they "may have had the article sitting around for weeks before we used it." Tr. 349. Tucker testified that the first time he saw the manuscript was a "few days before it was published." He also stated that "we had the copy for a few days at least, if not weeks, before we carried it in the paper. It may have been around for a while. I just don't recall." Tr. 374. Tucker did not regard the story as a "hot" item but felt that they would have been conscious of the fact that it needed to be published before the upcoming hearings—that there was a "time factor involved." Tr. 374-75. He concluded, however, that he had sufficient time to check out the story prior to publication. Tr. 421.

Another significant area covered by the depositions of Carto and Tucker dealt with the drafting of the headlines and subheadlines that appeared in the publication. The testimony and the marked-up version of the manuscript confirmed that the original title assigned by Marchetti was "The JFK Assassination: New Developments and Another Cover-Up." According to Carto, Tucker was responsible for drafting the new headlines and he did not believe that he saw them before publication. In Carto's view, the purpose of headlines is twofold: to fit a certain available space and to "get the in-

terest of the reader and relate to the contents of the story." Tr. 298.

Tucker was more expansive in his testimony. He explained that he always re-drafts the headlines in articles submitted by free lancers. When asked why he chose the wording "CIA to Nail Hunt for Kennedy Killing" he answered:

Now, I considered it a flareful thing—not to say that Hunt killed Kennedy, but to say that the CIA is going to finger him or the CIA to nail Hunt for Kennedy assassination or killing, or to finger him—my own construction of it is to blame, being synonymous with to blame Hunt for it. Something of that nature.

Tr. 368. After this analysis, Tucker was asked whether he talked to anyone about the impression given by the headline. His response was:

That's an interesting question. We often do that and all newspapers do. And you don't show the guy the story, don't let him know anything about it. What does that tell you? That if somebody said to me, 'Well, the Spotlight is saying Hunt killed Kennedy' and I would say, 'Kill the headline.' Even if I could defend it in a semantic argument we are still putting the paper out for Miss Mergatroid in Timbuktu and her first reaction to the headline we want to be accurate. So in my mind and since I do it so often, I think that I probably tried it—as the paper comes together, we reset headlines at the last minute.

Well, the story is published once we pull two-page proofs, one for me and one to be circulated. And at that point in fact we tried to build in safeguards all the way down the line. If the people who read these page proofs said, 'The Spotlight is accusing Hunt of killing Kennedy,' we would have made an immediate change, up until the last minute.

Tr. 369. Tucker claimed that the purpose of the headline was to attract the readers'

15. The only "question" written by Carto on the manuscript was the lone comment "Confirm

this!"



attention and to summarize the content of the story.

Finally, Carto and Tucker each reiterated that they believed the accuracy and plausibility of the article. Tucker acknowledged that the story was "sensational," but that, largely because of Marchetti's strong credentials, he believed in its validity.

#### *Sufficiency of the Evidence*

Liberty Lobby's challenge to the sufficiency of the evidence is restricted to the proof of actual malice, a necessary component to a successful libel action.<sup>16</sup> It contends that there is no evidence that it knew that the Marchetti article was false or that it entertained doubts about the truth of the matter contained therein.

[1] In *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U.S. 254, 84 S.Ct. 710, 11 L.Ed.2d 686 (1964), the Supreme Court held that libel actions by "public officials" are limited by the first amendment and that a public official must prove that the defendant acted with "actual malice" in order to prevail in such a case. Actual malice is defined as a statement made "with knowledge that it was false or with reckless disregard of whether it was false or not." *Id.* at 279-80, 84 S.Ct. at 726, 11 L.Ed.2d at 706. Subsequently, in *Curtis Publishing Co. v. Butts* and *Associated Press v. Walker*, 388 U.S. 130, 87 S.Ct. 1975, 18 L.Ed.2d 1094 (1967), the Court extended the *New York Times* actual malice rule to libel actions by "public figures." The plurality opinion in *Curtis Publishing* suggested that, although public figures would be required to prove actual

malice, a public figure who is not a public official could also recover damages

for a defamatory falsehood whose substance makes substantial danger to reputation apparent, on a showing of highly unreasonable conduct constituting an extreme departure from the standards of investigation and reporting ordinarily adhered to by responsible publishers.

*Id.* at 155, 87 S.Ct. at 1991, 18 L.Ed.2d at 1111. However, a majority of the Court did not endorse this "responsible publisher" standard and subsequent decisions confirm that public figures and public officials are governed by the same actual malice standard. See *Gertz v. Robert Welch, Inc.*, 418 U.S. 323, 94 S.Ct. 2997, 41 L.Ed.2d 789 (1974); *Ryan v. Brooks*, 634 F.2d 726, 731 (4th Cir.1980).<sup>17</sup>

[2, 3] Because he is a public figure, Hunt must prove with clear and convincing evidence that Liberty Lobby acted with actual malice. *Long v. Arcell*, 618 F.2d 1145 (5th Cir.1980), *cert. denied*, 449 U.S. 1083, 101 S.Ct. 869, 66 L.Ed.2d 808 (1981).<sup>18</sup> It is incumbent upon the plaintiff to establish either that the defendant in fact knew that the material was false or that it was published with reckless disregard of whether it was false or not. Moreover, "reckless disregard" is not an objective or normative standard. Rather, as the Court pointed out in *St. Amant v. Thompson*, 390 U.S. 727, 88 S.Ct. 1323, 20 L.Ed.2d 262 (1968):

These cases are clear that reckless conduct is not measured by whether a reasonably prudent man would have published, or would have investigated before

argument is made on appeal that the evidence was inadequate to support the jury's rejection of these defenses. See *Rogero v. Noone*, 704 F.2d 518, 520 n. 1 (11th Cir.1983); *Harris v. Plastics Manufacturing Co.*, 617 F.2d 438, 440 (5th Cir.1980).

17. Hunt stipulated that he is a public figure, so there is no need to delve further into that subject.

18. In *Bonner v. City of Prichard*, 661 F.2d 1206 (11th Cir.1981) (en banc), the Eleventh Circuit adopted as precedent the decisions of the Fifth Circuit rendered prior to October 1, 1981.

16. There is no controversy as to Hunt's proof of the remaining elements which, according to the jury instructions, included:

First, that the defendant published written statements, as opposed to oral statements. Second, that the written statements constituted libel as that term is defined for you in these instructions. Third, that the publication was of and concerning the plaintiff. Fourth, that the publication was communicated to third persons. Fifth, that the publication was false in some material particular. Tr. 515. During the trial, the appellant's position focused on the truth of the story and the claim that it was not damaging to Hunt. No

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publishing. There must be sufficient evidence to permit the conclusion that the defendant in fact entertained serious doubts as to the truth of his publication. Publishing with such doubts shows reckless disregard for truth or falsity and demonstrates actual malice.

390 U.S. at 731, 88 S.Ct. at 1325, 20 L.Ed.2d at 267.

[4] This heavy burden of proof is necessary to "preserve[] the balance between free debate on the one hand and compensation of individuals for harm inflicted by defamatory falsehood on the other." *Rosanova v. Playboy Enterprises, Inc.*, 580 F.2d 859, 862 (5th Cir.1978). Consistent with the strong societal interest in preserving free debate, an appellate court is required to examine the evidence with careful scrutiny. *Long*, 618 F.2d at 1147; *Vandenburg v. Newsweek*, 507 F.2d 1024, 1026-27 (5th Cir. 1975) ("*Vandenburg II*"). "Although we are not in a position to judge the credibility of witnesses, our duty is to make an independent examination of the evidence and determine whether there was a clear and convincing showing of actual malice." *Long*, 618 F.2d at 1147.

[5] Absent an admission by the defendant that he knew his material was false or that he doubted its truth, a public figure must rely upon circumstantial evidence to prove his case. See *Herbert v. Lando*, 441 U.S. 153, 99 S.Ct. 1635, 60 L.Ed.2d 115 (1979). In conducting our sufficiency review, certain principles guide our assessment of the evidence. In essence, these rules delineate the permissible inferences, in a constitutional sense, that may be drawn from a public figure plaintiff's proof.

[6] It is well established that evidence that a publisher failed to investigate prior to publication does not, by itself, prove actual malice. *St. Amant*, 390 U.S. at 732-33, 88 S.Ct. at 1326, 20 L.Ed.2d at 268; *Brewer v. Memphis Publishing Co., Inc.*, 626 F.2d 1238, 1258 n. 26 (5th Cir.1980), cert. denied, 452 U.S. 962, 101 S.Ct. 3112, 69 L.Ed.2d 973

19. It is also clear the failure to retract or correct a falsehood does not prove actual malice.

(1981); *Vandenburg II*, 507 F.2d at 1026; *New York Times Co. v. Connor*, 365 F.2d 567 (5th Cir.1966).<sup>19</sup> However, when an article is not in the category of "hot news," that is, information that must be printed immediately or it will lose its newsworthy value, "actual malice may be inferred when the investigation for a story . . . was grossly inadequate in the circumstances." *Vandenburg v. Newsweek, Inc.*, 441 F.2d 378, 380 (5th Cir.1971) ("*Vandenburg I*"), cert. denied, 404 U.S. 864, 92 S.Ct. 49, 30 L.Ed.2d 108 (1971), appeal after remand, 507 F.2d 1024, 1027 (5th Cir.1975). See also *Curtis Publishing*, 388 U.S. at 157, 87 S.Ct. at 1992, 18 L.Ed.2d at 1112; *Ryan v. Brooks*, 634 F.2d 726, 733 (4th Cir.1980).

The Supreme Court has cited certain circumstances which may support a finding of actual malice:

The defendant in a defamation action brought by a public official cannot, however, automatically ensure a favorable verdict by testifying that he published with a belief that the statements were true. The finder of fact must determine whether the publication was indeed made in good faith. Professions of good faith will be unlikely to prove persuasive, for example, where a story is fabricated by the defendant, is the product of his imagination, or is based wholly on an unverified anonymous telephone call. Nor will they be likely to prevail when the publisher's allegations are so inherently improbable that only a reckless man would have put them in circulation. Likewise, recklessness may be found where there are obvious reasons to doubt the veracity of the informant or the accuracy of his reports.

*St. Amant*, 390 U.S. at 732, 88 S.Ct. at 1326, 20 L.Ed.2d at 267-68 (footnote omitted). Since *St. Amant*, several courts have held that evidence which shows that the statement was inherently implausible or that there were obvious reasons to doubt the veracity of the informant is relevant to establishing actual malice. See, e.g., *Gertz*

See *New York Times v. Connor*, 365 F.2d 567, 577 (5th Cir.1966).



v. *Robert Welch, Inc.*, 680 F.2d 527, 538 (7th Cir.1982), cert. denied, — U.S. —, 103 S.Ct. 1233, 75 L.Ed.2d 467 (1983);<sup>20</sup> *Dickey v. CBS, Inc.*, 583 F.2d 1221, 1229 (3d Cir. 1978); *Hotchner v. Castillo-Puche*, 551 F.2d 910, 913-14 (2d Cir.1977) cert. denied, 434 U.S. 834, 98 S.Ct. 120, 54 L.Ed.2d 95 (1977). "[A] publisher cannot feign ignorance or profess good faith when there are clear indications present which bring into question the truth or falsity of defamatory statements." *Gertz*, 680 F.2d at 538 (quoted in *Fitzgerald v. Penthouse International, Ltd.*, 691 F.2d 666, 670 (4th Cir.1982)).

[7] Our examination of the appellate court opinions also reveals that actual malice may be inferred in another circumstance in which the defendant protests his innocence. In *Buckley v. Littell*, 539 F.2d 882 (2d Cir.1976), cert. denied, 429 U.S. 1062, 97 S.Ct. 785, 50 L.Ed.2d 777 (1977), the author published a statement to the effect that William F. Buckley could be sued for libel. At the trial, the author suggested that he did not intend to label Buckley a libeler—that his metaphor was meant only to criticize Buckley's "hounding" of certain people.<sup>21</sup> The Second Circuit upheld a finding of actual malice, reasoning that the clear meaning to be inferred from the publication was that the author accused Buckley of making libelous statements. *Id.* at 896. Thus, the trial court was free to reject the author's assertion that he did not intend the statement to be interpreted in that manner. Similarly, in *Montandon v. Triangle Publications, Inc.*, 45 Cal.App.3d 938, 120 Cal. Rptr. 186, cert. denied, 423 U.S. 893, 96 S.Ct. 193, 46 L.Ed.2d 126 (1975), the California appellate court found that actual malice had been established when the defendant published an article containing a defamato-

20. This *Gertz* opinion is the appeal after a retrial following a remand from the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court held that *Gertz* was not a public figure, *Gertz v. Robert Welch, Inc.*, 418 U.S. 323, 94 S.Ct. 2997, 41 L.Ed.2d 789 (1974), and therefore, did not have to show actual malice. However, because of a state law privilege, he was nevertheless required to prove actual malice. Accordingly, the Seventh Circuit reviewed the evidence under the *New York Times* criterion.

ry statement, even though the publisher testified that he did not interpret it in that manner. The defendants in *Montandon* edited a press release for a television show on which the plaintiff was scheduled to appear. The description of the upcoming program circulated in the press release originally stated: "FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 10:30 P.M., PAT MICHAELS SHOW, FROM PARTY-GIRL TO CALL-GIRL? How far can the 'party-girl' go until she becomes a 'call-girl' is discussed with T-V personality Pat Montandon, author ('How to be a Party-Girl') and a masked-anonymous prostitute!" After the defendants edited this report, the following excerpt was printed in the TV Guide: "Pat Michaels—Discussion, 'From Party Girl to Call Girl.' Scheduled guest: TV Personality Pat Montandon and author of 'How to Be a Party Girl.'" 45 Cal.App.3d at 942-43, 120 Cal. Rptr. at 188. The defendants claimed that they did not believe that the program note labeled Ms. Montandon a call girl. The court affirmed a finding of actual malice, stating:

This testimony flies in the face of reason, as a reading of the program note reveals

The action by the TV Guide staff showed a reckless disregard of whether the statement published was true or false, because the staff was aware that the true facts, as stated in the press release, were that Pat Montandon was not a call girl but would be appearing on a show with a call girl; and a staff decision was made to leave out crucial facts in rewriting the release, thereby implying that plaintiff was a call girl. This is proof of convincing clarity to support the jury's verdict that the article was published not in good faith, but with actual malice.

21. The excerpt from the defendant's book stated: "Like Westbrook Pegler, who lied day after day in his column about Quentin Reynolds and goaded him into a lawsuit, Buckley could be taken to court by any one of several people who had enough money to hire competent legal counsel and nothing else to do." 539 F.2d at 895.

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*Id.* 45 Cal.App.3d at 943-44, 120 Cal.Rptr. at 189. Under the *Montandon* decision, an inference of actual malice can be drawn when a defendant publishes a defamatory statement that contradicts information known to him, even when the defendant testifies that he believed that the statement was not defamatory and was consistent with the facts within his knowledge.<sup>22</sup>

[8] With these principles in mind, we conclude that Hunt met his burden of proving with convincing clarity that Liberty Lobby published the article with actual malice. The jury found that the article was both libelous and false and Liberty Lobby does not challenge that determination.<sup>23</sup> Thus, assuming the falsity of the article, we turn to the evidence before the jury that the appellant knew it was false or entertained serious doubts about its truth.

[9] First, there is evidence that Liberty Lobby had reason to, and in fact did, question Marchetti's neutrality in reporting on CIA matters. The article disclosed a CIA scheme to mislead Congress and the American public apparently to cover up the role that it purportedly played in the assassination of President Kennedy. Needless to say, it displayed a highly inflammatory opinion of the agency. Carto testified that he knew Marchetti had been involved in litigation with the CIA and that fact "absolutely" caused him to question what Marchetti wrote about the CIA. This evidence provides a clear and compelling inference that Liberty Lobby had "obvious reasons to doubt the veracity of the informant or the accuracy of his reports." *St. Amant*, 390 U.S. at 732, 88 S.Ct. at 1326, 20 L.Ed.2d at 268. See also, *Gertz*, 680 F.2d at 538. Although Carto said he did question Marchetti "on the manuscript," the only reference

thereto was the notation "*Confirm this!*" That remark apparently referred to Hunt's lawsuit against the authors of "Coup d'etat in America" concerning his "alibi." Thus, the jury could reasonably conclude that Carto did not follow up on his doubts about Marchetti's neutrality prior to publication.

Furthermore, it is clear that the article was not "hot news." Neither Carto nor Tucker could remember when the article was received, but Tucker did not regard it as a "hot" item and had sufficient time to check it out before publication. While Marchetti's undisclosed sources would have been difficult if not impossible to verify, other information contained in the article was capable of confirmation. Liberty Lobby only sought confirmation of the details of Hunt's lawsuit and the "truth" of his "alibi." Carto obviously had a question about Marchetti's information. However, he could not remember what, if anything, Tucker found out, although he said he was satisfied that "it was true." Tucker was equally ambiguous, indicating that he might have called a newspaper in the city in which the action was pending (although he never states affirmatively that he did so), or that he asked Marchetti about it, or that he looked in the telephone book to see if the Chinese grocery where Hunt allegedly said he was shopping in 1963 existed in 1978.<sup>24</sup> When a story is not "hot news," "actual malice may be inferred when the investigation . . . was grossly inadequate in the circumstances." *Vandenburg I*, 441 F.2d at 380. We believe that the jury could properly decide that Liberty Lobby's "investigation" did not pass muster and, accordingly, infer actual malice therefrom.

Next, the jury could have also inferred actual malice from the inherent improbabil-

ever, Hunt's un rebutted testimony indicates that Marchetti's description was false. See Tr. 243-46. It appears that neither Tucker nor Carto actually saw any court pleadings in that case. Although such investigation might not ordinarily be required, when a publisher indicates that he has a question about a lawsuit, as here, it is not unreasonable to require a satisfactory answer to that line of inquiry prior to publication of libelous materials.

22. This inference is in harmony with the language in *St. Amant*. A defamation defendant cannot automatically insure a favorable verdict by claiming that he believed his statements were true or that he did not interpret his writing as defamatory.

23. See note 16 *supra*.

24. The record is unclear concerning the details of the lawsuit and Hunt's claims therein. How-



ity of the story. *St. Amant*, 390 U.S. at 732, 88 S.Ct. at 1326, 20 L.Ed.2d at 268. Of course, Carto and Tucker said they believed the information was plausible. However, the jury was under no obligation to credit this testimony. *Id.* The jury certainly could have determined that "only a reckless man" would circulate a story announcing that the CIA was going to cover up its role in the Kennedy murder by admitting that E. Howard Hunt was involved without official permission. Contrary to the appellant's assertion, Hunt's testimony that he thought the story could be true does not negate the inference to be drawn from inherent improbability. We firmly believe that even if Hunt thought the CIA might engage in such conduct, a jury could constitutionally view the story as inherently improbable.

[10] Finally, we think that the jury could infer actual malice from the headlines. The original title submitted by Marchetti was "The JFK Assassination: New Developments and Another Coverup." Tucker substituted the following headlines and subheadlines: "CIA to Nail Hunt for Kennedy Killing," "CIA to 'Admit' Hunt Involvement in Kennedy Slaying," "They'll Hang Hunt," "Posing as a Bum." According to Tucker, he thought the choice of headlines in this instance was a "flareful thing" and he would have "killed" the headlines if anyone told him that the Spotlight was saying "Hunt killed Kennedy." Carto and Tucker each professed to believe that the headlines conveyed the contents of the story. Tucker's stated purpose in redrafting the headlines was to explain that the CIA was going to "blame" Hunt for the murder.

Although Liberty Lobby insists that the headlines were only meant to reveal a plan to falsely accuse or frame Hunt, it is obvious that the headlines could have conveyed the impression to a fact finder that Hunt was involved in the assassination. Viewing the headlines alone, the jury could have reasonably found that the Spotlight simply was reporting a truthful accusation by a federal government agency. Tucker's reference to the headlines as a "flareful

thing," indicates, contrary to his testimony, that he knowingly chose language that was subject to a false and highly defamatory interpretation. Under these circumstances, a finding of actual malice is constitutionally permissible. *Cf. Buckley*, 539 F.2d at 896; *Montandon*, 45 Cal.App.3d at 934-44, 120 Cal.Rptr. at 189.

The sum total of the inferences of actual malice properly drawn from Hunt's proof constitutes clear and convincing evidence to support the jury's determination. The jury simply was not required to believe the appellant's professions of good faith. Hunt successfully compiled enough evidence to satisfy the constitutional restrictions placed upon public figures in libel litigation. We are conscious of the relatively high standard of proof required in such cases, but a jury verdict based on evidence which satisfies that burden can, and should, withstand strict appellate review.

#### Jury Instructions

The appellant assigns as error the district court's instructions to the jury on actual malice, punitive damages and respondeat superior.

##### A. Responsible Publisher Instruction.

[11] After the district judge instructed the jury on Hunt's burden to prove actual malice by clear and convincing evidence, he stated:

A public figure may recover damages for a defamatory falsehood whose substance makes substantial danger to reputation apparent on a showing of highly unreasonable conduct constituting an extreme departure from the standards of investigating and reporting ordinarily adhered to by responsible publishers.

Tr. 515. Liberty Lobby did not object to this instruction. Elsewhere in the court's charge, appears a more detailed explanation of the proof of actual malice. In that portion, no reference was made to the standards ordinarily adhered to by responsible publishers.

The appellant maintains that this "responsible publisher" charge permits recov-

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ery by a public figure based on an insufficient showing of actual malice. The instruction was requested by Hunt with a citation to *Curtis Publishing Co. v. Butts*, 388 U.S. 130, 87 S.Ct. 1975, 18 L.Ed.2d 1094 (1967). In *Curtis Publishing*, Justice Harlan's plurality opinion contained that language as a suggested standard for public figure, as opposed to public official, cases. However, a majority of the court in *Curtis Publishing* did not endorse this instruction. Four justices concurred in Chief Justice Warren's separate opinion which rejected the responsible publisher standard, holding that public figures must make the same showing as public officials—proof that the publisher in fact knew the material was false or that he in fact entertained serious doubts as to its truth. The cases since *Curtis Publishing* have disapproved an objective standard such as that suggested by Justice Harlan and given in this case. See, e.g., *Gertz v. Robert Welch, Inc.*, 418 U.S. 323, 94 S.Ct. 2997, 41 L.Ed.2d 789 (1974); *Long v. Arcell*, 618 F.2d 1145 (5th Cir.1980), cert. denied, 449 U.S. 1083, 101 S.Ct. 869, 66 L.Ed.2d 808 (1981); *Ryan v. Brooks*, 634 F.2d 726, 731 (4th Cir.1980). "The test of actual malice is not whether the defendant acted as a reasonable publisher would have acted under the circumstances. Rather, the inquiry focuses on the defendant's state of mind at the time of publication." *Long*, 618 F.2d 1147.

Thus, it is clear to us that the instruction taken from the *Curtis Publishing* plurality opinion was error. In spite of this infirmity, Liberty Lobby did not object to it as required by Rule 51 of the Fed.R.Civ.P.<sup>25</sup> A remand for a new trial is necessary only if the error is so fundamental that the failure to recognize it will result in a miscarriage of justice. See *Barnett v. Housing Authority of the City of Atlanta*, 707 F.2d 1571 at 1580 (11th Cir.1983); *Patton v. Archer*, 590 F.2d 1319, 1322 (5th Cir.1979);

25. At the close of the evidence or at such earlier time during the trial as the court reasonably directs, any party may file written requests that the court instruct the jury on the law as set forth in the requests . . . . No party may assign as error the giving or the

*Delancey v. Motichek Towing Service, Inc.*, 427 F.2d 897, 901 (5th Cir.1970).

Although the jury instructions in this case did contain the proper subjective guidelines for recovery by a public figure, they also authorized the jury to find liability based upon an improper objective standard. Much of Hunt's evidence centered on whether the appellant's conduct was unreasonable. Indeed, Hunt's opinion that, based upon his experience as a journalist, the appellant's actions were irresponsible was admitted into evidence. Based on this record, the jury could have imposed liability because it found that the appellant engaged in "highly unreasonable conduct constituting an extreme departure from the standards of investigating and reporting ordinarily adhered to by responsible publishers," or it could have found that the appellant knew that the article was false or had serious doubts about its truth. We have no way of knowing the premise for this judgment. The Supreme Court has repeatedly cautioned that the preservation of the freedom of the press requires public figures and public officials to prove subjective actual malice. See, e.g., *Gertz v. Robert Welch, Inc.*, 418 U.S. 323, 94 S.Ct. 2997, 41 L.Ed.2d 789 (1974); *St. Amant v. Thompson*, 390 U.S. 727, 88 S.Ct. 1323, 20 L.Ed.2d 262 (1968). Because we do not know whether the jury followed the constitutionally mandated criteria, a new trial will be necessary. See *Somer v. Johnson*, 704 F.2d 1473, 1478 (11th Cir.1983) (new trial is required when both proper and improper instructions given because jury could have followed incorrect rule); *Johnson v. Bryant*, 671 F.2d 1276, 1281 (11th Cir.1982). Cf. *Time, Inc. v. Hill*, 385 U.S. 374, 87 S.Ct. 534, 17 L.Ed.2d 456 (1967) (new trial mandated when jury charges permitted recovery based upon, *inter alia*, the failure to make a reasonable investigation, even though instructions ar-

failure to give an instruction unless he objects thereto before the jury retires to consider its verdict, stating distinctly the matter to which he objects and the grounds of his objection . . . .  
Fed.R.Civ.P. 51.



guably included the *New York Times* actual malice rule).

B. *Respondeat Superior Liability*.<sup>26</sup>

[12] The appellant also contends that the trial court erred in its instruction on respondeat superior liability. While the appellant concedes that it is vicariously liable for the actions of Carto and Tucker, it vigorously argues that it cannot be held accountable for Marchetti's conduct. In essence, it claims that Marchetti's *state of mind*, for the purpose of finding actual malice, may not be imputed to the publisher because Marchetti was an independent contractor.

The district court charged the jury as follows:

When a corporation is involved, of course, it may act only through natural persons as its agents or employees, and in general any agent or employee of a corporation may bind the corporation by his acts and declarations made while acting within the scope of his authority delegated to him by the corporation, or within the scope of his duties as an employee of the corporation.

....  
The court now instructs you that publishers can be held vicariously liable for knowing falsehood offered by freelance writers.

An act of an employee or agent, to become the act of Liberty Lobby, Inc., must be performed by the agent, while acting within the scope of his employment.

26. Our holding that a new trial is mandated because of the inclusion of the responsible publisher charge renders unnecessary an examination of the other assignments of error. However, we address these remaining points briefly in an effort to facilitate the eventual resolution of this dispute.

27. In *Cantrell*, a "false-light" invasion of privacy case, the Court determined that it would be proper to hold the defendant publisher vicariously liable for a feature story written by its staff writer which contained false and fabricated information. The author of the article in *Cantrell* did not testify. Nonetheless, it was plain that the writer must have known the statements were false—he described the appearance of the plaintiff in his article and at-

The court charges you as a matter of law, that before any acts of knowledge of Victor Marchetti or James P. Tucker may be imputed to the defendant, Liberty Lobby, Inc., plaintiff, must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant, Liberty Lobby, Inc., had actual knowledge of its facts and information, or that Marchetti and Tucker were acting in the scope of their employment when they performed the acts or required the information.

Tr. 509-511.

Liberty Lobby made only a general, ambiguous objection to this instruction, stating that "[t]here is no question we would be liable for anything Mr. Tucker might have done. He is sort of lumped in here where it says freelance writer and what-have-you." Tr. 463. We seriously doubt that this objection constituted a distinct statement of the matter to which the appellant objected and the grounds for its objection, see Fed.R. Civ.P. 51. It does not even raise the question of vicarious liability for Marchetti's actions. Nevertheless, because a new trial is required, we consider the appellant's current objection to the jury charge.

In *Cantrell v. Forest City Publishing Co.*, 419 U.S. 245, 95 S.Ct. 465, 42 L.Ed.2d 419 (1974), the Court approved of a jury charge which permitted the imposition of vicarious liability upon a publisher for the knowing falsehoods written by its *staff writer*. The Court found no fault with the traditional state law doctrine of respondeat superior in that context.<sup>27</sup> Here, it is conceded that

tributed statements to her even though she had not been present during his visit to her home.

The district court in *Cantrell* gave the following instruction concerning vicarious liability:

Any act of an employee or agent, to become the act of the corporation, must be performed by the employee while acting within the scope of his employment.

....  
The court charges you as a matter of law that before any acts or knowledge of Joseph Eszterhas [the staff writer] or Richard T. Conway [the photographer] may be imputed to the defendant, Forest City Publishing Company, the plaintiffs must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that defendant ... had actual knowledge of those acts and

Carto and Tucker's actual malice could be imputed to Liberty Lobby. Their roles with the newspaper enabled them to bind the appellant by their actions. To the extent that the vicarious liability instruction respecting Tucker tracks the charge in *Cantrell*, it is sufficient.<sup>28</sup>

The inclusion of Marchetti in the respondeat superior instruction was not consistent with the evidence. Under Florida law, a principal is liable for the torts of his agents. *Nelson v. Shell Oil Co.*, 396 So.2d 752 (Fla. App.1981); *King v. Young*, 107 So.2d 751 (Fla.App.1958). The test for imposing such vicarious liability is whether the agent or employee is subject to the control of his principal or employer. *Id.* Conversely, it is well established that an employer is not responsible for the torts of an "independent contractor." The "status of an independent contractor, as distinguished from that of an agent, consists of a contractual relationship by one with another to perform something for him, but the one so engaged is not controlled or subject to the control of the

information or that Conway and Eszterhas were acting within the scope of their employment when they performed the acts or acquired the information.

419 U.S. at 253 n. 6, 95 S.Ct. at 471 n. 6, 42 L.Ed.2d at 428 n. 6.

28. We note that the district judge clearly intended to adopt the language approved in *Cantrell* but that, apparently due to inadvertence, certain words were misquoted or, possibly, improperly transcribed. (Compare jury charge quoted at page 36 with instruction from *Cantrell* quoted in note 27 *supra*). The charge contained in the record in this case is confusing. We are confident, though, that this deficiency will be cured in a new trial.

29. We note that this judicial admission in a pleading is binding on Hunt, see *Hill v. FTC.* 124 F.2d 104, 106 (5th Cir.1941), although we do not rely upon that ground in finding the instruction erroneous.

30. Marchetti was not solicited to write an article on the topic and his research was not directed by anyone at the Spotlight. He merely sold a finished product to the appellant. *Cl. Gertz v. Robert Welch, Inc.*, 680 F.2d 527, 539 n. 19 (7th Cir.1982), cert. denied, — U.S. —, 103 S.Ct. 1233, 75 L.Ed.2d 467 (1983) (vicarious liability justified when publisher selected the

other in the performance of the engagement . . . ." *King*, 107 So.2d at 753.

In his amended complaint, Hunt alleged that "Marchetti is a citizen of the state of Virginia and is an independent contractor and freelance writer."<sup>29</sup> Consistent with this position, he did not attempt to prove his case on a vicarious liability theory as it pertained to Marchetti. His evidence focused on Carto and Tucker's actions in an effort to establish their actual malice imputable to the appellant. The record does not support a finding that the appellant controlled Marchetti in any manner.<sup>30</sup> Rather, from our reading of the record, it appears that the parties assumed that Marchetti was an independent contractor. Consequently, it was error to include Marchetti in an instruction on vicarious liability.<sup>31</sup>

### C. Punitive Damages.

The district court instructed the jury that it could also award punitive damages if it found in favor of Hunt on his libel cause of action.<sup>32</sup> The court went on to explain that

topic and solicited the freelance writer, provided background materials and kept in constant contact with the author while he was preparing the article).

31. We make no judgment concerning whether the charge as it concerned Marchetti amounted to plain error. Of course, vicarious liability for Marchetti's torts is not necessary to a recovery against Liberty Lobby. There was sufficient evidence to find that Carto and Tucker published the article with actual malice which would justify a verdict against the appellant.

32. The district judge charged:

If you find for Howard Hunt, you may, in your discretion, assess punitive damages against Liberty Lobby as punishment and a deterrent to others.

If you find that punitive damages should be assessed . . . you may consider the financial resources of Liberty Lobby in fixing the amount of such damages.

As I stated, the plaintiff claims that the acts of the defendants were done wilfully, intentionally or with callous and reckless indifference to plaintiff's rights, so as to entitle him to an award of punitive damages, in addition to compensatory damages.

If you find for plaintiff, and if you further find that any defendant did act with malice, wilfulness or callous and reckless indiffer-



such damages would be proper if the jury determined that Liberty Lobby acted with "malice, wilfulness or callous and reckless indifference" to Hunt's rights. Although the appellant did not object to this jury charge at the trial, it now complains that it was an incorrect statement of Florida law. Alternatively, it argues that punitive damages cannot be constitutionally imposed in public figure libel cases.<sup>33</sup>

[13] In *Gertz v. Robert Welch, Inc.*, 418 U.S. 323, 94 S.Ct. 2997, 41 L.Ed.2d 789 (1974), the Court held that a non-public figure could recover compensatory damages for libel without showing *New York Times* actual malice as long as he proved some degree of fault. However, the Court decided, such a person cannot recover punitive damages without demonstrating actual malice—"the States may not permit recovery of . . . punitive damages . . . when liability is not based on a showing of knowledge of falsity or reckless disregard for the truth." *Id.* at 349, 94 S.Ct. at 3011, 41 L.Ed.2d at 810. After *Gertz* there was some speculation that punitive damages could not be recovered by public figures because of the Court's clear aversion to such a penalty in first amendment cases. Nevertheless, as many courts have recognized, *Gertz* did not go that far. See, e.g., *Maheu v. Hughes Tool Co.*, 569 F.2d 459, 478-80 (9th Cir. 1977); *Appleyard v. Transamerican Press, Inc.*, 539 F.2d 1026, 1029-30 (4th Cir.1976), cert. denied, 429 U.S. 1041, 97 S.Ct. 740, 50 L.Ed.2d 753 (1977); *Carson v. Allied News Co.*, 529 F.2d 206, 214 (7th Cir.1976); *Davis v. Schuchat*, 510 F.2d 731, 736-38 (D.C.Cir. 1975). Rather, punitive damages can be

ence to the rights of others, the law would allow you, in your discretion, to assess punitive damages against such defendant as punishment and as a deterrent to others.

33. The American Civil Liberties Union of Florida and American Civil Liberties Union Fund of the National Capital Area as amici curiae also propose this alternative holding.

34. Although public figures may recover punitive damages, we note that because of the threat to first amendment freedoms posed by excessive punitive damages awards, district courts should give careful attention to excessive awards. In *Curtis Publishing Co. v. Butts*,

recovered consistently with the first amendment by public figures who are able to prove *New York Times* actual malice. *Id.* We decline to adopt a contrary view.<sup>34</sup>

[14, 15] The determination that punitive damages are available to a public figure in a constitutional sense does not end our inquiry. The states are free to impose an additional burden upon plaintiffs who seek punitive damages in libel actions. See *Cantrell v. Forest City Publishing Co.*, 419 U.S. 245, 95 S.Ct. 465, 42 L.Ed.2d 419 (1974). Many states do not permit punitive damages unless the plaintiff can show that the defendant entertained "common law" or "express" malice. Common law malice differs substantially from the *New York Times* definition of actual malice. The former focuses on the defendant's feelings toward the plaintiff while the latter goes to the defendant's knowledge of the truth or falsity of a publication about the plaintiff. *Cantrell*, 419 U.S. at 251-52, 95 S.Ct. at 469-70, 42 L.Ed.2d at 426-27.

Our research confirms that Florida is one of those states that requires a form of common law malice to sustain an award for punitive damages. The Florida courts have concluded that "In order to award punitive damages in a libel action, ill will, hostility or an evil intention to defame and injure, must be present." *Matthews v. Deland State Bank*, 334 So.2d 164, 166 (Fla.App. 1976). See also, *Brown v. Fawcett Publications, Inc.*, 196 So.2d 465, 472-73 (Fla.App.), cert. denied, 201 So.2d 557 (Fla.1967). While the Florida law is not without ambi-

388 U.S. 130, 87 S.Ct. 1975, 18 L.Ed.2d 1094 (1967), the Harlan plurality opinion stated:

We think the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and press is adequately served by judicial control over excessive jury verdicts, manifested in this instance by the trial court's remittitur, and by the general rule that a verdict based on jury prejudice cannot be sustained even when punitive damages are warranted.

*Id.* at 160, 87 S.Ct. at 1994, 18 L.Ed.2d at 1114. While we do not evaluate the magnitude of the punitive damages in this case, it should be a matter of concern to the district court on retrial in light of the plurality opinion in *Curtis Publishing*.

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guity, it appears that proof of this type of malice may come from two sources: the publication itself and extrinsic evidence concerning the defendant's feelings toward the plaintiff. *Id.* Therefore, a jury instruction on the common law malice necessary to support punitive damages should focus the jury's attention on the defendant's feelings of ill will toward the plaintiff, considering "the evidence produced at trial" and the "character of the publication itself." *Matthews*, 334 So.2d at 166.<sup>35</sup>

Punitive damages were predicated on the proof that Liberty Lobby acted with "malice, wilfulness or callous and reckless indifference" to the rights of Hunt. Although the instruction of the district court approaches Florida's common law malice definition, on retrial the jury should be cautioned that a verdict for punitive damages can be returned only if it finds that Liberty Lobby acted with the type of ill will identified in *Matthews*.<sup>36</sup>

#### The Affidavits

[16] Finally, Liberty Lobby complains of the admission into evidence of the affidavits of certain CIA officials. The affiant in each document stated that he was the custodian of particular records at the CIA and that, after diligent search of the appropriate files, he was unable to locate any evidence of CIA memoranda indicating that Hunt was in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963 or discussing the need to explain Hunt's whereabouts on that date. The certificate of the General Counsel of the CIA

was attached to each affidavit certifying that each affiant occupied the position stated in his affidavit. These certificates bore the CIA's official seal.

[17, 18] The affidavits were properly admitted. They fell within an exception to the hearsay rule, see Fed.R.Evid. 803(10) ("absence of public record or entry"), and were self-authenticating, see Fed.R.Evid. 902(2) ("Domestic public documents not under seal"). Moreover, contrary to the appellant's contention, this evidence was relevant. One element of Hunt's case required him to prove the falsity of the published statements. Thus, he introduced the affidavits to show that the CIA memorandum referred to in the article did not exist. The argument that the absence of the memorandum at the time of the litigation does not prove its absence in 1978 should have been made to the jury. It is not a reason for exclusion of clearly relevant evidence.<sup>37</sup>

The judgment of the district court is AFFIRMED in part and REVERSED in part and REMANDED for a new trial.

KRAVITCH, Circuit Judge, dissenting:

I respectfully dissent from the majority's holding that the district court's jury instructions require the granting of a new trial. Although I agree that the instruction referring to the standards of responsible publishers is legally incorrect, I do not believe that in light of Liberty Lobby's failure to object to the instruction at trial it amounts to reversible error.

Fed.R.Civ.P. 51 states that:

35. No exhaustive discussion of the proof of common law malice is required in light of the fact that our comments on the punitive damages issue are not necessary to the disposition of this appeal. We only intend to point out the desirability of fashioning an appropriate jury charge which comports with the Florida case law.

36. Of course, there can be no punitive damages unless there is first a finding of actual malice as defined in *New York Times*. The better practice would be to repeat this admonition so as to foreclose the possibility that the jury might award punitive damages without first finding *New York Times* actual malice. *Appleyard*, 539 F.2d at 1031 (Butzner, J., concurring).

37. The claim of improper jurisdiction has not escaped our attention. It is clear that Liberty Lobby is a newspaper aimed at a national audience as opposed to a regional readership, and may be required to defend this action in the Southern District of Florida. See, *Appleyard*, 539 F.2d at 1028-29; *Curtis Publishing Co. v. Golino*, 383 F.2d 586 (5th Cir.1967). The record evidence of the appellant's activities and subscription percentages in Florida adequately supports jurisdiction of the parties in the Florida district court. Cf. *Cox Enterprises, Inc. v. Holt*, 678 F.2d 936 (11th Cir.1982), modified, 691 F.2d 989 (11th Cir.1982).



No party may assign as error the giving or the failure to give an instruction unless he objects thereto before the jury retires to consider its verdict, stating distinctly the matter to which he objects and the grounds of his objection. . . .

This circuit has strictly limited the creation of exceptions to the rule: "It is true that even absent [an] objection [pursuant to F.R. Civ.P. 51] 'an appellate court will notice error so fundamental as to result in a miscarriage of justice,' but 'that power will only be exercised in exceptional cases.'" *Patton v. Archer*, 590 F.2d 1319, 1322 (5th Cir.1979) (quoting, *Delancey v. Motichek Towing Service, Inc.*, 427 F.2d 897, 901 (5th Cir.1970)).<sup>1</sup> See also, *Barnett v. Housing Authority of City of Atlanta*, 707 F.2d 1571, 1580 (11th Cir.1983). To determine if the challenged instruction resulted in a miscarriage of justice, we must "consider the charge as a whole from the standpoint of the jury, in view of the allegations made, the evidence presented and the arguments of counsel." *Miller v. Universal City Studios, Inc.*, 650 F.2d 1365 (5th Cir.1981).

I am not convinced upon reviewing the jury instructions and counsels' arguments that this is an "exceptional case" to be exempted from Rule 51's stringent requirements. The disputed instruction was briefly stated only once during the entire charge. More importantly, it was immediately followed by a detailed explanation of the specific elements that the plaintiff had to prove, one of which was actual malice. The judge properly instructed at length what constituted actual malice, emphasizing

the importance of the publisher's mental state and cautioning that negligent failure to investigate or verify information was insufficient by itself to establish malice. Moreover, both plaintiff and defendant's counsel relied on the proper legal definition of actual malice in their closing arguments, stressing the relevancy of the publisher's mental state.<sup>2</sup> Compare, *Miller v. Universal City Studios, Inc.*, *supra* (plaintiff's counsel argued faulty instruction to the jury as "the heart" of his case).

The responsible publisher instruction standing alone might have led the jury to believe that the defendant's state of mind was irrelevant. A review of the entire charge, however, with its subsequent emphasis on the publisher's mental state and its detailed explanation of actual malice does not create such "a substantial and ineradicable doubt as to whether the jury was properly guided in its deliberations," *Miller v. Universal City Studios, supra* at 1372, that the inclusion of the challenged instruction can be said to have constituted fundamental error. See *Barnett v. Housing Authority City of Atlanta, supra*; F.R. Civ.P. 51.<sup>3</sup> Accordingly, I would affirm the district court's judgment.



1. This court has adopted as binding precedent Fifth Circuit cases decided prior to October 1, 1981. *Bonner v. City of Prichard*, 661 F.2d 1206 (11th Cir.1981) (en banc).

2. The defendant's attorney at several points during his closing argument stressed the importance of the defendant's mental state, telling the jury that "[t]he question is what was in the mind of the author and publisher when they printed the article." Similarly, the plaintiff's attorney in rebuttal focused on how they had demonstrated that the defendant had acted either with knowledge that the article was false or with reckless disregard of its truthfulness, noting that "actual malice, according to the

law, refers to the mental state of Liberty Lobby . . . ." Neither closing argument suggested that the defendant's mental state was irrelevant to a finding of actual malice.

3. I express no opinion as to whether the challenged instruction would warrant reversal if Liberty Lobby had properly objected to it at trial. It is important to note, however, the special danger of granting new trials in cases where no objection to an erroneous instruction was made at trial: a party can place itself in a "no-lose" situation of either receiving a favorable verdict or, if the outcome is unfavorable, obtaining a new trial on appeal.

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For: J's Name file  
Re: DREYFUSS case

BETWEEN THE LINES

THE MYSTERY REMAINS

March 10  
1969

By ALEXANDER GABRIEL

The acquittal of Clay L. Shaw by a jury in New Orleans in the trial involving the assassination of President Kennedy has not eliminated the possibility of a conspiracy. Nor has it exonerated the Warren Commission Report so ably challenged by so many able commentators. Those charges still remain unanswered.

And if there was a conspiracy it could not have been otherwise than political in its motive. And if this motive were pursued to its ultimate aim, barring the secondary grudges of such groups as the Cuban exiles, it would give us the key to all that transpired to atrophy an incipient American policy for inaugurating an era of coexistence with the Soviet Union.

One thing is certain. That policy begun with the "spirit of Camp David" and enlarged in the famous Kennedy speech in The American University, died with the bullet that killed John in November, 1963. It set back by six years the forces of accommodation which President Nixon is now seeking to restore.

Far from disproving the charges of conspiracy, the trial only served to confirm that other conspiracy - the one to conceal conspiracy, to hide it, to destroy every iota or to discredit every attempt to break it open.

The vicious attacks on District Attorney Jim Garrison who prosecuted the case against Shaw, the enormous pressures exerted on him not to press his case--pressures which he alleged, came from the highest places - were consistent with the sustained attacks on every attempt to find the truth, the real truth, the believable truth.

The death by alleged suicide of Garrison's key witness Ferrie six days after Garrison's disclosure of his investigation on February 25th, 1967 followed the odd trail of death by killing or suicide of some twelve men and women mysteriously associated with the crime against Kennedy.

The surprise reneges of the key prosecution witnesses Martin, who linked Oswald with Ferrie, and especially Russo, who said he heard the conspirators are reminiscent of one Andrew who made a similar renegade on his linking of Shaw to Oswald before the Warren Commission. Rarely is there a case in the history of crime where so many people made so many vital statements - for no personal reasons - and at the crucial moment denied them. A strange pollution of fear and intimidation continued to hang over the Kennedy mystery up to the hour of the Jury's verdict, although it should be said of the jury that with the collapse of the prosecution witnesses it had no alternative but to give Shaw the benefit of the doubt. But that is all the decision of the twelve jurymen involves. While a decision against Shaw would have darkened the shadow that now hangs over the Warren report, the report itself was not on trial.

Similarly the refusal of CIA Director Helms to respond to a Garrison subpoena to testify before the Grand Jury, the same refusal of FBI agent Bruens to appear as an important clue to the strange role the FBI played in the drama and even more mysteriously, the refusal of then Attorney-General "Bobby" Kennedy to answer questions, is consistent with the refusal of these government agencies to cooperate with any move beyond the Warren findings. Garrison charged both the FBI and CIA with with-holding evidence, a charge which was first made by the foremost critics of the Warren Report which rested its case virtually on the FBI report.

CONCLUSION

One argument thrown against Garrison involves the laws of logic and probability. His critics ask: how could everybody be wrong and guilty - the Dallas police, the FBI, the doctors of Parkland and Bethesda hospitals, the Department of Justice, and not least the impressive array of men on the Presidential Commission - headed by the Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court?

And yet this is the same improbability that made the famous case of Captain Dreyfuss a high water-mark in the history of human and social duplicity and in the annals of high, political conspiracy. In France the Army, the Church, the Press, the government - the whole mighty Establishment of the State and Society held Dreyfuss guilty - and all who questioned them were attacked and discredited, and eventually triumphant. The Establishment voted so-called national security above truth and justice. This appears to be the case in the death of Kennedy.

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BETWEEN THE LINES

DR. KING AND PRINCE HAMLET

March 19  
1969

By ALEXANDER GABRIEL

Again the terrifying word "conspiracy" haunts America - just as the ghost of Hamlet's murdered father moaned for justice on the ramparts of the Danish castle. Its phantom now hangs over the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King - as well as the murder of John Kennedy.

Again, in the case of Dr. King as in the case of the President, the appalling thought is not the conspiracy to murder, but the greater conspiracy to hide the black hand of the conspirators.

It was a weird scene on the morning of March 10 in the Shelby County Criminal Court in Memphis, Tennessee. The confessed murderer of the Apostle of Non-violence, James Earl Ray, leaped to his feet to protest the assertion of the prosecutor and his own Attorney that there is no evidence of conspiracy. Who should know better than the man who was hired by the conspirators to fire the shot..?

Nevertheless Judge W. Preston Battle accepts the confession in a deal which saves Ray from a death sentence and tolerates a mock trial by which the jury nods assent, and evades a real trial in which all of the evidence could be heard including evidence on the conspiracy charge.

Philosophically Judge Battle observed in his verdict that if others are guilty they will never know a day of peace, and he quoted from Shakespeare's Hamlet: "For murder though it have no tongue, will speak with most miraculous organ". And with these words the killing of one of America's greatest humanists came to a grand climax in which fact and fiction blended in a medley of poetry and mock justice.

What is the purpose of the Court of Justice? Is it merely to expedite sentence upon a criminal? Or is it to see that justice is done - fully and completely - on the basis of the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth..? By assenting to by-pass a full trial and hearing of the case - an assent he need not have given - Judge Battle placed himself under a heavy shadow of suspicion.

He might have quoted Hamlet who also said: "There is something rotten in Denmark". Surely there is something rotten in Memphis --and perhaps in the whole country - when the murder of the nation's two leading citizens fall under a strange coincidence. The coincidence is that in both cases prima facie charges of conspiracy were made and in both top men in top places did everything they could to discredit the charges - and most important of all, to keep them from being subjected to a full hearing.

The further coincidence is that both cases involved the cause of peace. Kennedy earned the hatred of those who wanted an attack on Cuba. King antagonized the same elements with his attack on the government over the Vietnam war.

We have here a clear prima facie case of conspiracies that were political in their nature. If there was any doubt on this score in the case of Kennedy by virtue of mangled, suppressed and concealed evidence, it is confirmed by the almost geometric repetition of events in the more palpable evidence in the case of Dr. King.

Ray's hint of conspiracy does not stand alone. The family of Dr. King stands by the belief that this was a plot. Mrs. King should know for shortly before his death Dr. King expressed intimations that his life was in jeopardy. The day following the mock trial Ray's brother told newsmen that Earl told him it was a plot. Arthur Hanes, Ray's first attorney commented on July 27th regarding the positive denial of Attorney-General Ramsey Clark that there was evidence of conspiracy. "Put gentlemen, I am here to tell you right now that in my judgment the Attorney General is 100 percent wrong. This is a giant conspiracy".

On November 10th, 36 hours before he was to come to trial Ray dismissed Hanes - or more accurately Foreman dismissed him - Foreman from Houston who then took over the case and brought it to its amazing climax in Memphis.

There is a foul odor of an under-ground conspiracy to kill off America's fighters for peace. Until this conspiracy is ferreted out we can only ask: "Who is next?"

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Fr: 97 Home file.  
Re: All assassination

of a sudden I heard this fire and here the machine gunner had opened up on all these people in the big circle and they were trying to run. I don't know how many got out . . .

Then some GI's went over to a pile where there were four people and one GI leaned over a guy who was still alive and finished him.

There were two small children, a very young boy and a smaller boy, maybe 4 or 5 years old. A guy with an M16 fired at them, at the first boy, and the older boy fell over to protect the smaller boy . . . Then they fired six more shots and just let them lie.

I left the village around 11 o'clock that morning. I saw clumps of bodies and I must have seen as many as 100 killed. It was done very businesslike."

Haerberle said he later saw a news story of C Company's operation in the hamlet, listing a large number of Viet Cong killed.

Horrible pictures kept coming: of American boys with belching machine guns killing over 560 human beings in just one village; of burning homes in Viet Nam; of a five year old putting his arm around his little brother as the bullets struck; of innocent dead babies and small children and more dead babies held by their dead mothers; the grotesque stacks of human bodies of civilians, women and children totally reminiscent of the Nazi massacres and atrocities of World War II; and of a mother begging for the lives of her five children and in the next instand, the bullets slamming into the entire family group; and of U. S. soldiers dropping prisoners of war from airplanes to their deaths in order to obtain confessions from their fellow prisoners. (A.P. News Dispatch, November 20,

1969)



The Case Against Lyndon B. Johnson

The Man Behind the Assassination

by JOACHIM JOESTER

( Author of OSWALD: THE TRUTH, MARINA OSWALD, OSWALD: ASSASSIN OR  
FALL GUY? , DIE WAHRHEIT UEBER DEN KENNEDY-MORD and LA VENITE SUR LE  
CAS DE JACK RUBY.\*

I THE PREMISE : The Real Macbird

Even though the author herself may not have known it, Barbara  
Gerson's famous satirical play "Macbird" reflects by and large the  
actual course of events in the assassination of President Kennedy.  
The murder was engineered by the then Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson  
in association with a group of wealthy business tycoons, the CIA and  
disloyal officials of the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police.

II - THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE

Count One - QUI BONO

In every honest murder investigation, this key question "Who bene-  
fited from this crime?" is asked. In the Kennedy case it was never asked  
by anybody in authority, for good reason. For the principal beneficiary  
was the new President, Lyndon B. Johnson.

Count Two - Murder Without Manhunt

One of the strongest indications that Johnson was implicated in the  
assassination is the undeniable fact that the new Chief Executive conspicu-  
ously failed to launch the nation-wide hunt for the assassin which  
normally would follow the assassination of a president. As a matter of  
fact, Johnson nipped in the bud any attempts at organizing such a manhunt.

Count Three - Who Instigated the Oswald Fraud ?

Johnson did. That outrageous swindle, now all but fully accepted, could  
never have gained world-wide acceptance without his backing. Johnson  
threw all the propaganda resources of his office to the support of the  
Biggest Lie in modern history: the allegation that Lee H. Oswald killed  
President Kennedy, acting alone.

Count Four - The Fraud of the Century: The Warren Report

The "Crime of the Century" was not the assassination of President  
Kennedy (after all a normal professional might); rather, it was the will-  
ingness of truth and justice ascribed by the Warren Commission to a  
but a completely unscrupulous Chief Executive with a guilty conscience.

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\* The two books "Oswald: The Truth" and "Marina Oswald" will be published in  
April 1967 by Peter Dutton Ltd., London; "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" was  
published in June 1964 by Harmond & Russell, Ltd., New York and in January  
1965 by The Berlin Press Ltd., London; "Die Wahrheit über den Kennedy-Mord"  
was published in September 1966 by Schöningh Verlagsgesellschaft, Berlin; "La  
Venite sur le cas de Jack Ruby" will be published in Dec 1967 by Editions Casterman  
Paris.

could have set in motion an official strand of such magnitude - one that hopelessly compromised the integrity of the Chief Justice and ruined his good reputation forever.

Count Five - The Underlying Reason for the Assassination: The Bobby Baker Affair

Johnson acted not only out of ambition when he organized the assassination of President Kennedy; he was in desperate straits because of his deep involvement in the sordid Bobby Baker mess (on the "moral" as well as on the financial side). Kennedy had decided to dump his tainted "Vesp" at the 1964 Democratic Convention. That would have been the end of Johnson's political career. Only one thing could save him from total oblivion or worse: the President's death which automatically meant Johnson's own accession to power. The power, in particular, to cover up for all his own crimes.

Count Six - Texas, Texas über alles

If the Bobby Baker scandal was the final catalyst of long-brewing plans to kill President Kennedy, the plot was also furthered by Texas oil magnates, aircraft makers and military as well as political figures prominent in that State. Putting a Texan into the White House by fair means or foul meant for them getting into the driver's seat in Washington and subjugating the whole nation to Texas influence and Texas interests.

Count Seven - With the Blessing of the C.I.A.

The "Secret Government" of the United States was all in favor of such a change of administration. The C.I.A. policy-makers were sore at Kennedy for the Bay of Pigs blunder and even more because he was considering a cautious withdrawal from Vietnam. Those Cuban exiles, District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans is after were only some of a goodly number of CIA operatives (and officials) involved in the assassination. Oswald and Ruby, too, were on the C.I.A. payroll.

Count Eight - The Hawks Won Out

All the "hawks" from Rusk and McNamara down and all the professional Red-baiters from J. Edgar Hoover down were overjoyed at the assassination and the way it had been handled (by putting the blame on the pseudo-Marxist Oswald). Now they can wage their dirty war in Vietnam to their hearts' content.

Count Nine - How the Death Trap in Dallas Was Set

Vice-President Johnson himself led his Chief into the well-prepared Dealey Plaza ambush. His indecent haste to have himself sworn in by his old crony Sarah Hughes is just as indicative of his guilt as is the fact that he alone (apart from the Dallas Police chiefs and other prominent plotters) knew beforehand that the motorcade would pass by the Texas School Book Depository where the predestined scapegoat Oswald had been planted as a cover for one of the real assassins, while the others were lying in wait on the grassy knoll.

Count Ten - Payoffs and Doublecrosses

Only a few of the lower-level accomplices like Rufus Youngblood of the Secret Service have been richly rewarded for their services. Others, in particular the Dallas Policeman Tippitt (one of the snipers) were promptly liquidated by their taskmasters.

The Verdict: Guilty.

("The Case Against Lyndon B. Johnson" is a special supplement to OSWALD: THE TRUTH available only by subscription from the author directly)



AN ANNOUNCEMENT

by JOACHIM JOESTEN

concerning

THE KENNEDY MURDER FRAUD

=====

A few months ago, I sent out a large number of circulars announcing the forthcoming publication, in multigraphed form, of a series of ten reports on The Kennedy Murder Fraud. As a result, and in spite of the high price I meant to charge for this series, a substantial number of orders were received, mostly for Part I ("The Case Against the Dallas Police.")

Since then, however, the British publishing firm of Peter Dawnay Ltd. of 35 Beauchamp Place, London SW 3, has accepted for rush publication (April 1967) two new books of mine to be entitled OSWALD: THE TRUTH and MARINA OSWALD which cover much of the same ground.

In particular, "The Case Against the Dallas Police," as well as "The Case Against the District Attorney," "The Case Against the FBI" and "The Case Against the Secret Service" have all been embodied into the book OSWALD: THE TRUTH. On the other hand, "The Case Against the CIA" is presented for the most part in "MARINA OSWALD."

Accordingly, I have dropped plans for this series as a whole. However, one part of this project could not possibly be brought out at this time by Peter Dawnay Ltd. or any other commercial publisher in any country. That part is "The Case Against Lyndon B. Johnson" - the most important of them all. I have decided, therefore, to publish this part myself, in multigraphed form, as a Special Supplement to OSWALD: THE TRUTH.

"The Case Against Lyndon B. Johnson" - of which a detailed outline is enclosed herewith - will be published in a limited, numbered edition priced at \$ 30.00 (thirty US dollars) a copy. This is the same price I had intended to charge for each part of the projected series of reports.

Orders received for "The Case Against the Dallas Police" or any other part of the projected series will be automatically transferred to "The Case Against Lyndon B. Johnson," unless contrary instructions are received within two months.

The manuscript of "The Case Against Lyndon B. Johnson" is completed and multiple copies of it have been deposited in safe places in various countries as a precaution against possible interference. The limited, numbered edition in multigraphed form will be published in May 1967. Copies are available only from the author and his representatives, not through the book trade.

Signed copies of OSWALD: THE TRUTH and MARINA OSWALD (British edition) can also be obtained from the author at these slightly increased rates: the former at \$ 7.50, the latter at 5.00 postpaid.

In view of constant attempts by various intelligence agencies and police organizations to interfere with my mail, the following order procedure should be observed: 1 - Address orders to: Joachim Joesten, Residence Rivoli, 15, rue Ponchon, Middelkerke, Belgium; 2 - Remit thirty dollars (a copy) to the account of Joachim Joesten with the First Agricultural National Bank, Great Barrington, Mass., USA; 3 - If your order or check has not been acknowledged within six weeks, send follow-up letter to my permanent address: Joachim Joesten, 87-70 173rd Street, Jamaica 11432.

# The Continuing Inquiry

VOLUME III NUMBER 3

OCTOBER 22, 1978

## A CIRCUS WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER

By Penn Jones

The incomplete and carefully guarded questioning of the handpicked witnesses called before the House Select Committee on Assassinations has truly disappointed us. Since there is more evidence, more information, now than was available to the Warren Commission in 1964, the present HSCA is proof positive that the Congress of the United States is heavily involved in the coverup of the plot that assassinated President John F. Kennedy.

Congress is deliberately destroying this nation. This editor sincerely doubts that our country could ever win another war -- if this trend continues. The attitude, morale, the courage of a man willingly to give up his life in battle as thousands did during World War II -- these elements of courage are like a beautiful, tender flower. If men see continued lying, deception, thievery, and cheating by public officials, then courage on the battlefield wilts despite helpless, screaming generals.

Arnold Toynbee said, many years ago, that the whole world is concerned that America seems to have lost her way. My God, this Committee is using all its power and prestige to try again to sell the tired old no-conspiracy theory to an unbelieving country.

The people, though almost powerless, are not buying the fraud. The people, although abandoned by the media, by the legal profession, by the clergy, by their teachers; the people, even with few books of record to study; they still are not buying the one gun theory of Earl Warren and Gerald Ford. But Chairman Louis Stokes and member Richardson Preyer and the other pitiful little puppets continue to try. One Congressman was so uniformed, Marina Oswald had to tell him that he seemed to be confused.

These Congressional puppets were too frightened to protest when Richard Helms stormed and threatened them. Helms called

HSCA  
NOGUCHI'

the 201 file a personality file. Too many ex-servicemen in the country know that a 201 file is a serviceman's personal record of his service -- not a personality file

Surely the Congressmen knew this.

Certainly the Congressmen were being threatened when Helms said, "You know, we might open a file on Congressmen." Then Helms weakened somewhat by adding, "and put clippings in it." Many people know that clippings do not go in a personal 201 file.

The Congressmen merely smiled and ended their questioning as Helms told them that he did not want to come back the next day.

In November 1976, this newsletter named an incomplete list of forty-four witnesses who should have been called in any honest investigation into the death of President Kennedy. The Committee called two, Mr. and Mrs. John Connally. A third witness, George DeMohrenschildt, did not live until the Committee could hear him. At least the last man to talk to Mr. DeMohrenschildt, author and critic of conspiracy buffs, Edward J. Epstein, should have been called before the Committee. Epstein should have been asked some questions about what DeMohrenschildt said at that last meeting-- was he suicidal during his last hours. Or was DeMohrenschildt another in the long string of murders connected with this case.

Although we have written most of this before, we feel it is important to restate some of the names we suggested as witnesses and what they could have told the Committee. WILL FRITZ: Told a dinner party in Dallas that he was ordered by President Lyndon Johnson to halt Fritz investigations of Oswald. Fritz should have been required to repeat the statement under oath.



**JESSE CURRY:** Dallas Police Chief at the time police pimp, Jack Ruby, got into the jail to kill Lee Harvey Oswald. Can there be any doubt in any person's mind that Curry is an important witness to any re-investigation of the Dallas assassination.

**JACK PUTERBAUGH:** The man, an employee of the Agriculture Department at the time, who personally ordered the unnecessary, unpublicized, unsafe, one block detour from Main Street over to Elm Street. Every lawyer in the country would realize that Puterbaugh should have to answer questions, under oath, about his part in the assassination of President Kennedy. Puterbaugh's only other prior visit to Texas was to have a conversation with West Texas promoter, Billy Sol Estes.

**HENRY WADE:** Was the District Attorney at the time, is the District Attorney today. His testimony before the Warren Commission is almost incomprehensible. Wade was a very close friend of LBJ top aide, Clifton C. Carter--who is now dead.

**BILL ALEXANDER:** Assistant District Attorney at the time of the assassination. Alexander was not called as a witness, although he was called to Washington twice. Alexander was in the alley behind the Texas Theater when Oswald was captured along with four other policemen. Alexander stole the Oswald diary and sold it for his own profit.

**THAYER WALDO:** Should have been called to re-confirm his testimony about Dallas policeman Lieutenant George Butler. Dallas Policeman Captain Glenn King also told Waldo that another rifle was found on the roof of the TSBD.

**RAY ACKER:** Rushed from the telephone company where he worked with records proving that Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby knew each other. Acker and his crew were immediately transferred out of Dallas, and he has been in trouble from that date to this. See another story in this newsletter.

**NANCY PERRIN RICH HAMILTON:** May be dead, but if alive she could tell a big story about how the Dallas police got her a job at Ruby's club.

**HUGH AYNSWORTH:** Working for THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS at the time, helped Alexander in the sale of the Oswald diary and got a commission off the sale. Aynesworth told fellow newsmen that he had a special FBI arrangement with Marina Oswald during the early weeks after the assassination.

**SENATOR RALPH YARBOROUGH:** Was not called

as a witness. Had much information as he was sitting in the car beside Mrs. Lyndon Johnson and the Vice-President. Yarborough said he smelled gun powder. He also said that Youngblood did not cover Lyndon's body with his own. Yarborough said that Lyndon crouched on the floor in the back seat of the car, Youngblood crouched on the floor in the front seat and the two men talked to each other on the phone on the way to Parkland Hospital.

**OTTO PREMINGER:** Was staying in a motel four blocks from the assassination site on the night of November 21, 1963. Preminger had lunch with the Mayor of Dallas on Nov. 21, 1963. He had lunch with the Mayor of New Orleans at noon on November 22, 1963. In books on how to set up coup de Etats, such persons are known as "noise level checkers." Certainly planners of a coup would need to know what the Mayors of Dallas and New Orleans were hearing, thinking, planning to do.

**MIKE HOWARD:** Secret Service Agent who was alone with Lyndon Johnson when Johnson died. Mike Howard, and brother to Fort Worth Deputy Sheriff Pat Howard helped to mislead Thayer Waldo on a story concerning a supposed prisoner who wanted to confess shortly after November 24, 1963. The story was totally false according to Waldo.

**MRS. LYNDON JOHNSON:** Said to Mrs. Kennedy; "What wounds me most of all is that this should happen in my beloved State of Texas."

**CONGRESSMAN HENRY GONZALEZ:** Took two pictures of President Kennedy in Parkland Hospital in Trauma Room 1. The Congressman's camera was stolen from his car that night. When Gonzalez complained about the theft, the camera returned, but the film strips of the photos in Parkland were missing from the camera.

**CONGRESSMAN OLIN TEAGUE:** Said to Henry Gonzalez on the plane enroute from Fort Worth to Dallas on November 22: "Henry, I am awfully afraid something terrible is going to happen to the President here in Dallas." Teague was not a witness before the Warren Commission.

**JAMES HOSTY:** Destroyed the threatening note that Lee Oswald left at the FBI office in Dallas. Hosty recently stated that he had a bombshell to drop if called as a witness before the HSCA. He was not called.

**PAT HOWARD:** Tarrant County Deputy Sheriff and brother to SS man Mike Howard. Was

## THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

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EDITOR: Penn Jones

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption. Always fight demagogues of all parties. Never belong to any party. Always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. Never lack sympathy with the poor. Always remain devoted to the public welfare. Never be satisfied with merely printing news. Always be drastically independent. Never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

April 10, 1907 Joseph Pulitzer

in same automobile with Mike Howard and Thayer Waldo during telling of false story to Waldo (Forgive My Grief Vol.II)

JACK VALENTI: Put business up for sale two weeks before the assassination, said he was going to Washington. Crouched on a platform behind Kennedy while the President was speaking in Houston. Boarded plane at Lyndon Johnson's insistence in Houston and left Dallas as a Presidential Assistant.

HARRY WEATHERFORD: On top of Dallas County Jail with a rifle at the time of the assassination.

PEARCE ALLMON: Newsmen who was one of the early people in the TSBD.

J. WALTON MOORE: CIA agent who lives in Dallas.

JAMES POWELL: Government agent who rushed into TSBD and made a newsmen get off the phone. Never appeared before the Warren Commission.

DONALD WAYNE HOUSE: Oswald look-a-like who was arrested on November 22, 1963. Held for a few hours and released. Now lives in Fort Worth and refuses to talk about the case to anyone except Jones Harris.

JONES HARRIS: Rich New Yorker who has shown an interest in the case for many years.

ROY VAUGHN: Policeman who arrested the three "tramps". Also was accused by Warren Commission of permitting Ruby to enter the Police Building to kill Oswald. Vaughn passed lie test to prove he did not let Ruby pass.

NAPOLION DANIELS: Ex-policeman from Dallas who was chief witness that Ruby entered City Jail by passing Vaughn.

Daniels now lives in Los Angeles, Ca.

J. W. FOSTER: Dallas Policeman who was photographed standing next to Deputy Sheriff Buddy Walthers as unidentified man picks up bullet in Dealey Plaza.

DAN RATHER: Dishonestly narrated Zapruder film that weekend.

WES WISE: Newsmen who saw Ruby near TSBD shortly after the assassination.

Some others who should be called in any honest investigation include:

JERRY BRUNO: Advance Man for the Kennedy Texas trip, but did not come to Texas with the party. Bruno was also the Advance Man for RFK trip to Los Angeles, but again was not in Los Angeles when RFK was assassinated. Wrote book entitled ADVANCE MAN. Should be questioned under oath for the first time.

L. STEPHEN WITT: Should be questioned by those who are not laughing while the examination is taking place.

ALL THE DALLAS DOCTORS should be questioned intensively under oath.

MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD: Should be questioned under oath.

MRS. GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT: Should be questioned very soon.

ALL DALLAS POLICEMEN IN THE MOTORCADE: Should be questioned under oath immediately.

ALL SECRET SERVICE MEN: All on the trip should be questioned, under oath. Most only gave written statements to the Warren Commission.

THERE ARE SEVERAL WITNESSES who heard a man say on November 23, 1963 that Jack Ruby was going to kill Lee Harvey Oswald on Sunday! Can anyone doubt that these men should have been called



in any honest investigation?

This writer believes that we could convince ten different juries with different segments

CLARENCE JONES: One of the three rulers during Sheriff Bill Decker's terminal illness. Jones became sheriff when Decker died. Jones, Weatherford and Al Maddox were the three who inherited the Sheriff's office. Buddy Walthers seemed to have been frozen out of the top and Walthers was mysteriously shot in the back when Walthers and Maddox entered a motel room of an escaped convict. The escaped convict was shot in the foot by his own gun.

REV. BAXTON BRYANT: Local Methodist Minister who insisted on the downtown motorcade. Left the ministry shortly after Kennedy was assassinated and has not returned to Dallas.

WILLIAM R. GREER: Secret Service Agent driving the President's automobile. Greer put the brakes on when the shots started. He was looking back at the President when the President received the fatal head shot. Car slowed to 4 miles perhour.

MRS. WILLIAM PITZER: Wife of Lt. William Pitzer, Navy, who took the photographs of President Kennedy in Bethesda Medical Hospital. Photos were not shown and Pitzer committed suicide just before he was to retire from the Navy after 28 years service. Pitzer had a good job awaiting him in commercial TV work. Pitzer complained of horrifying debriefings after taking the photos.

JERRY WILKINS: CIA man living directly beneath Jack Ruby in July 1963. Denied bugging Ruby's apartment. Was not questioned by anyone except Penn Jones.

GRACE WILKINS: Jerry's mother answered an ad Ruby put in newspaper seeking investors interested in partnership with Jack Ruby.

WARREN REYNOLDS: Shot in head shortly after he said escaping Tippit killer did not look like Oswald.

AL MADDOX: Deputy Sheriff who was behind Walthers as they entered a motel room and Walthers was shot and killed.

EYE WITNESSES WHO HAVE NEVER BEEN CALLED BY ANY COMMITTEE

GARY CAMPBELL: was in Dealey Plaza at the time the President was killed. Campbell has stated repeatedly that he heard a 30.06 fired, that he looked up above the President and saw a man in the background almost directly behind Abraham Zapruder. Campbell said the man had a 30.06 in his hands.

WITNESSES CONCERNING JACK RUBY: There are at least two eye witnesses who heard a man say on November 23, 1963 that "A man named Jack Ruby is going to kill Oswald tomorrow." Confirming this THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD printed a story on Monday with an 8 column headline stating that the police and sheriff had been warned that Oswald was going to be killed during the transfer.

These and many other avenues of inquiry are still available for any honest investigation. The danger will not go away, even if we do delay until all witnesses are dead. This take-over, this coup d'etat, continues with us and grows more deadly each day that passes. God help us.

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WHY DID EDITOR RONNIE DUGGER PREVENT WILLIAM RAY DOBKINS FROM TALKING TO MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD?

By Penn Jones

THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS' puff piece on the monthly Austin based TEXAS OBSERVER of October 1, 1978 has prodded us into writing this critical story on a fellow Texas journalist. The coming together of all the pieces making this story possible has been a slow process due to governmental delay in de-classification of documents. The final segments of evidence came to us in a recently de-classified document obtained by Gary Shaw of Cleburne Texas.

In 1963, I was a great admirer of THE TEXAS OBSERVER and its editor, Ronnie Dugger. I attended the Dugger - George Bush debate held in Fort Worth, Texas a long time ago. I cheered for Dugger the liberal debating the conservative who later became the director of the CIA. Dugger had been a Rotary Scholar to England, and many Rotarians bemoaned the fact that their young scholar came back home a liberal.

I was in Dallas the day President Kennedy was assassinated, and learned that Dugger had been on the White House Press bus when I saw him coming out of Parkland Hospital. I rushed over to speak to him. Both of us were in shock.

A few days later I saw the stacks of newspapers from all across the nation as they were being rolled into Dugger's hotel room on a hotel



dolly. Dugger "holed-up" with the newspaper and was soon saying that individuals in the New Orleans area were deeply involved in the assassination. At that early date, I had no such firm convictions.

Dugger came to my home and we travelled together to McKinney, Texas on a fruitless search for Earline Roberts, an important witness who was never interviewed by a newsman after her astounding depositions given to the Dallas authorities and to the Warren Commission. Earline Roberts named two Dallas police officers who stopped in front of the Oswald rooming house and honked the horn twice, while he was in his room after the assassination, and before Tippit was killed. Mrs. Roberts' policemen were never called to testify before the Warren Commission.

Out on Route 2B from McKinney, Dugger stopped to film the birth of a calf taking place beside the road. At the time, I wondered "What is so unusual about the birth of a calf to a Texan?"

I stopped at Dugger's home in Austin a couple of times, but the fire in Dugger had seemingly begun to cool. I wondered, and did not go back to the Dugger home.

Evidently something had happened along the way. Later Dugger printed slanted letters in THE TEXAS OBSERVER downgrading my work then he rejected my letter to the editor in reply. He fired his editor, Greg Olds, after Olds printed in THE TEXAS OBSERVER that he had copies of the Abraham Zapruder film for showing and for sale.

Olds got his film from me.

On a Sunday afternoon about 1966, Jones Harris called me from New York and asked if I could possibly accompany Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on a motor trip to West Texas as she had word from a person who wanted to "confess". I agreed to make the trip and headed for Fort Worth.

On my arrival at the Oswald residence, she told me it would be necessary for us to travel in two cars, she could not ride with me. I asked where we were going, and did not feel it was an unreasonable request. Mrs. Oswald said she could not give me that information. Next I asked how long we were to be gone. Mrs. Oswald said she could not be sure, but that we might be gone several days.

I then said that I had to go home, about thirty miles, and get some more money and atleast a tooth brush.

Mrs. Oswald replied: "How do I know you are not going to the police?"

I suggested that if we did not trust each other maybe we should not start the trip. I returned to Midlothian and called Jones Harris of the developments. Harris called back shortly that THE TEXAS OBSERVER editor, Ronnie Dugger, had agreed to make the trip. I called Dugger and told him my experience. Dugger dismissed my difficulties with "This is the way it has to be done." I wished him well.

In a week or two, I phoned Dugger to find how he had made out on the trip. Dugger said he had followed Mrs. Oswald for three days, and never found anyone, so he simply waved goodbye to her and returned to Austin. At this, I thought was the end of the story.

Recently Gary Shaw, author of COVERUP, was talking with Mrs. Oswald who brought up the West Texas trip. Mrs. Oswald did find the man she was seeking, William Ray Dobkins. Dobkins was a west Texas native having been born at McCamey, Texas.

Here the story differs from the Dugger version to me. Mrs. Oswald said when they met Dobkins, Dugger took over. Dugger moved Dobkins away from Mrs. Oswald to talk out of her hearing. In fact, she said, "They completely ignored me."

William Ray Dobkins was transferred from the active to the Marine Reserve on November 9, 1959. What did Dobkins have to say? Why did Dugger feel it was necessary to talk to Dobkins out of Mrs. Oswald's hearing? Why would Dugger lie to me about the West Texas trip?

Little is known about Dobkins, but FOIA document No. 1036-961 states:

"No record could be found of a visit by a person resembling subject to the Cuban or Soviet Embassy. Should more precise information be obtained on the time when subject was actually in Mexico, a further check can be made."

The date on the above document follows closely after the Dugger trip to West Texas with Mrs. Oswald.

The path of Dugger and Dobkins have differed greatly since their meeting. Dugger has been the recipient of more than one "foundation grant" (one grant, according to my information was for six months for a total of \$6,500) He has continued to be the editor-at-large of THE TEXAS OBSERVER, but the assassinations in the United States have received precious little



coverage in his paper.

William Ray Dobkins is presently in a mental

hospital in the United States where he remains. We may never know what his story really was, or why it was withheld from Mrs. Oswald.

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# Judge Tells Author To Reveal Sources

By Jane Seaberry  
Washington Post Staff Writer

A federal judge in Alexandria yesterday ordered author Tad Szulc to reveal the names of the sources who told him that convicted Watergate burglar E. Howard Hunt Jr. was the CIA's acting chief in Mexico City when President Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was there.

U.S. District Court Judge Oren R. Lewis ordered Szulc to give the names to Hunt's attorney, Ellis Rubin of Miami, who claims that Szulc's sources are essential to a \$2 million libel suit he is pressing against another author whose book allegedly links Hunt to a Kennedy assassination plot.

Lewis, who has said on several occasions that he does not always read court papers submitted to him before hearings, ruled against Szulc because the writer did not appear in court. Lewis did not address the First Amendment privilege of protection of news sources that Szulc cited in court papers opposing Hunt's request.

Because U.S. marshals had personally notified Szulc of the hearing, Lewis said, "Let the order show (Szulc) was duly served in person; he did not appear and, being in no opposition to the question, the court is directed that he appear before whomever—

October 14, 1978 THE WASHINGTON POST

Mr. Rubin, you can set that up—and answer these questions."

Szulc's attorney, William D. Rogers, said yesterday that Szulc was represented in the hearing by court papers that he had filed which requested more time to fully address the First Amendment question. Rogers said he had not been notified of the hearing "until about a couple days ago. We were there in terms of the [court] paper," Rogers said.

Rogers said he may ask for a rehearing on the case.

Hunt, a former Central Intelligence Agency employe, has denied he was in Mexico City in 1963 and denies any connection with Kennedy's assassination. Hunt is contesting statements in a book by Alan J. Weberman, "Coup d'Etat in America, the CIA and the Assassination of John F. Kennedy," which Hunt said libeled him by linking him to an assassination plot.

Hunt contends that the statements in Weberman's book placing him in Mexico City when Oswald was there were taken from Szulc's book, "Compulsive Spy: The Strange Career of E. Howard Hunt."

During a June deposition Szulc, a former New York Times reporter and now a free-lance writer, refused to say who told him that Hunt was in Mexico City. Szulc refused to answer, citing "the professional confidentiality of sources" and "journalistic privilege."

FARBER, COMPANY IS COMING! RED ROVER, RED ROVER SEND TAD SZULC RIGHT OVER

\*\*\*\*\*

# Dallas man claims FBI had Oswald film

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM  
SEPTEMBER 20, 1978

By JIM MARRS  
Star-Telegram Writer

DALLAS — A Dallas photo processor who claims he handled film pertaining to the John F. Kennedy assassination for the FBI says he saw government agents with photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald the day before Dallas police claimed to have found them.

Robert Hester, who has worked for National Photo for more than 30 years, also told the Star-Telegram he saw one FBI agent with a color transparency of the

famous picture of Oswald holding a rifle in the backyard of his Dallas home.

Hester's statement is the first mention of a color slide of the Oswald photo, which has been the subject of controversy in testimony before the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

Hester's remarks raise even more questions about the Oswald backyard photographs.

The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald, acting alone, assassinated Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, a

conclusion which many have come to dispute in recent years. The House committee was formed in an attempt to resolve questions about the assassinations of Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

HESTER RECALLED that just after the midday assassination he had already left work. "I had gone to the grocery store when I got a call to come back to work," Hester said. He was contacted by his long time employer, Mrs. Helen Hol

land, owner of National Photo

Hester said when he arrived at the film processing firm, he found that FBI agents had brought in "a bunch of film — rolls of film they had come up with."

"The reason we did this processing for the FBI is that they got hold of Kodak, but they didn't process black and white film. So, they come to us," he said.

Hester said he and his wife, Pat, worked almost 72 hours straight, developing and printing film for the government agents. "We were here about 72 hours and they were here the whole time," he said.

HESTER SAID HE believes it was the afternoon of Nov. 22, 1963, that he saw an FBI agent with the color slide of Oswald standing in a yard holding a rifle.

"I just happened to see the thing, where the man came up with it, I don't know," Hester said.

Hester also said he processed black and white photos of Oswald standing by a staircase in a yard. He added that at least one photo he processed showed the same backyard scene but with no figure in the picture.

"I figured they (the FBI) went out there and shot that picture to compare it with the others," he said.

However, neither the Warren Commission nor the new House committee has ever mentioned backyard pictures of the Neeley Street address without anyone in the scene.

Dallas police claimed to have found the backyard photos among Oswald's possessions in the garage of Mrs. Ruth Paine

on Saturday, the day after the assassination.

ACCORDING TO testimony of Detective Guy Rose, he found two negatives and a developed picture of Oswald holding a rifle. An Irving policeman, John McCabe, was said to have found a second print.

However, the Warren Commission report stated that only one negative was found.

Recent testimony before the House committee by District of Columbia police photo analyst Cecil Kirk showed that he believes one of the photos shown to Oswald in Dallas police headquarters after the assassination was printed directly from the negative — the negative the Warren Commission said didn't exist.

In addition, a third, similar backyard photo has surfaced in recent years. A spokesman for the House committee said only that a third photo was obtained from the widow of a Dallas policeman.

This photo, coupled with several discrepancies in police reports of the photos, has caused many people to question the validity of the photographic evidence.

And there has never been any direct evidence that Oswald owned the camera which authorities claimed was used to make the pictures.

ACCORDING TO the Warren Commission, the camera was found by Oswald's brother, Robert Oswald, in March 1964, and he turned it over to federal authorities. It wasn't his, so he assumed it had

belonged to his brother.

Marina Oswald, Oswald's Russian-born wife, initially testified she didn't remember the camera, but later identified it as the one she used to take one photograph of Oswald in the backyard. Later, she testified she had taken two photographs. There was no testimony about a third picture.

Furthermore, FBI photo expert Lynda Shaneyfelt told the Warren Commission, "In order to be able to make a photograph with the camera, I had to make slight repairs to the shutter lever, which had been bent."

The Hester claims raise several questions about the authenticity of the photos, the existence of a color transparency and the actions of the Dallas police, questions to be added to those raised by Fort Worth graphics expert Jack White, who testified last week before the House committee.

White already has asked what happened to the second negative Rose said he found, but which was never turned over to the Warren Commission, was the missing negative used to make a print by Dallas police, as indicated by Kirk's recent testimony, and where did the third photo come from and why was it missing for almost 15 years.

White also has asked if the Dallas police were aware of the third photo's existence, since in former Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry's 1969 book there is a re-enactment photo of a Dallas detective standing in the same pose Oswald is in for the recently found third photo.

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#### "CONCERNING" THE OSWALD LETTER

By Mary Ferrell

Monday, September 25, 1978, the House Select Committee on Assassinations heard the results of work performed by an eminent panel of experts in the field of handwriting analysis. Their expertise, when combined, represented more than one hundred years' experience in examining questionable documents.

The panel examined more than forty examples of Lee Harvey Oswald's handwriting, and concluded, with one exception, that all the documents were written by the same individual.

The HSCA panel examined one piece of evidence we presume the Warren Commission never had. On August 18, 1975, a letter, written in Spanish, was mailed from Mexico City to Penn Jones, Jr., in Midlothian, Texas. Enclosed with the letter was a copy of a letter, dated November 8, 1963, to a Mr. Hunt and signed Lee Harvey Oswald. The panel was un-

sure about this document. They could not say if it was a fake or actually written by Lee Harvey Oswald.


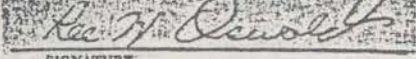
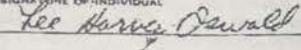
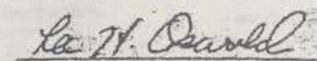
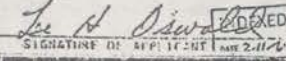

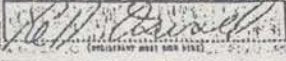
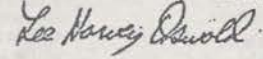
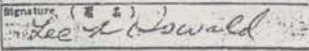
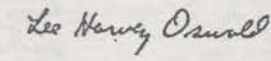

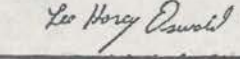
They pointed out, among other things, that the "Hunt" letter was more carefully written than most of Oswald's writing, and that he misspelled "Harvey." They suggested that the letter could have been "patched" together.

We would like to call attention to the fact that there is at least one example, in an authenticated signature, when Oswald misspelled "Harvey." (See Signatures, Example 11)

The panel did not comment on the spelling of "concerning" in the Hunt letter. (See line 4 of the Hunt letter.) In an authenticated letter, written in May 1961 to the American Embassy in Moscow, Oswald misspelled "concerning," and spelled it "concerding." (See line 16 of the Moscow letter.)

Although not identical, the "I" in line



1	  SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL 	6
2	 NAME	 SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT PAGE 2-112	7
3	 NAME	 	8
4	 SIGNATURE (署名)		10
5			11

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA  
MAY 25. 1961  
MOSCOW

Dear Sirs

In regards to your letter of March 24. I understand the reasons for the necessity of a personal interview at the Embassy, however, I wish to make it clear that I am asking not only for the right to return to the United States, but also for full guarantee that I shall not, under any circumstances, be persecuted for any act pertaining to this case. I made that clear from my first letter, although nothing has been said, even vaguely, concerning this in my correspondence with the Embassy. Unless you honestly think that this condition can be met, I see no reason for a continuance of our correspondence, instead, I shall endeavour to use my relatives in the United States, to see about getting

Commission Exhibit No. 252

## NAME INDEX (to 26 Volumes and Commission Documents)

© Copyrighted 1976 by The Continuing Inquiry

- Defector (Cuban) - Debriefed by CIA in 1964(?) Believed to be very reliable. CIA 739-319 (same as CIA 1193-953) Released in January 1977.
- Defectors from USA - Morris and Mollie Block (CIA 596-252F; Legend, pp. 290-291) In Fiscal Year 1964, State Department made two loans for repatriation of defectors from USSR, amounting to \$1,125.22. (Vol. 18, p. 317) For the Blocks? Virginius Frank Coe (CIA 596-252F)  
Bruce Frederick Davis (CIA 596-252F)  
David Dubois (aka David McCanns) (CIA 596-252F)  
Joseph Dutkanicz (CIA 596-252F)  
Ernie F. Fletcher (CIA 596-252F)  
Maurice Hyman Halperin (CIA 596-252F)  
Sgt. (fnu) Jones (CIA 596-252F)  
William Hamilton Martin - NSA officer who defected with Bernon Ferguson Mitchell in June 1960 (CIA 596-252F; CIA and Cult of Intelligence, p. 200)  
James Allen Mintkenbaugh - in USSR in September 1959 (Legend, p. 305)  
Bernon Ferguson Mitchell (CIA 596-252F)  
David Johnson - Philadelphia railroad worker and his wife and twin sons returned after becoming disillusioned in one week with Soviet Union (June 1962?) (CIA 599-252i)  
Lee Harvey Oswald (CIA 596-252F)  
Nicholas Petrulli - "Invited to depart USSR September 22, 1959" - (Vol. 20, pp. 235, 288; CD 1066, pp. 583-584; CD 1490, p. 1)  
Libero Ricciardelli - Defected during Korean War. Background similar to Lee Harvey Oswald's. (CIA 596-252F; Secret Service 40)  
Vladimir O. Sloboda (CIA 596-252F)  
Robert Edward Webster - Defected September 10, 1959, and returned to USA May 15, 1962. (CD 1066, pp. 583-584; CIA 596-252F)
- DeGlazoff, Mrs. Alexandra - New York City Dept. of Welfare employee, 31 West 92nd Street, NYC. In contact with Lee Harvey Oswald June 13-14, 1962. Talked in Russian with Marina. (CD 1209, pp. 1-3)
- DeGraffenreid, Floyd G. - Resident of 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, while Oswald lived there. (Vol. 26, pp. 250, 253; CD 206, p. 75; CD 223, p. 384)
- Deikman, Eugene Lawrence - Attorney. White/male; DOB: Nov. 27, 1927. Member of Fair Play for Cuba Committee in Denver, Colorado.
- Dejanovich, Owen - In Marines with Lee Harvey Oswald. ("ONI" File, page 306)
- DeLacy, Willard P. "Tex" - Dallas PR man; published Visitor's Guide. Took pictures of Jack Ruby and Jada at University Club in September 1963. (Vol. 19, p. 75; Vol. 22, p. 504)
- de la Maza, Antonio - One of the assassins of Rafael Trujillo on May 30, 1961. (Interim Report on Assassinations, pp. 200, 206)



- de la Mora, Maria Delores - Newspaper woman; approximately 27 years old. (CIA 508, p. 3)
- DeLara, Manuel Cortes - Cuban exile, whose name figured in Jim Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination. (Plot or Politics, p. 146)
- DeLarm, Jerry Fred - Native of San Francisco. World War II pilot. By 1954, was flying for the CIA. (Invisible Government, Wise and Ross, pp. 166, 173-175, 177, 180)
- de la Torres, Vitalio - Cuban Consul in Buenos Aires on April 15, 1961. Defected from Cuban foreign service after 27 years. (Fortress Cuba, by Jay Mallin, pp. 95, 96, 97)
- DeLaune, Henry - 41-year-old New Orleans English teacher at Thibodeaux Junior College. Found shot to death at residence 828 Burgundy, New Orleans, on January 26, 1969. From 1956-66, while teaching at Xavier University, New Orleans, worked in New Orleans' Coroner's office with his brother, Jules DeLaune, and his sister's husband, Coroner Nicholas Chetta. (New Orleans Times Picayune, January 28, 1969) (Was there any connection to autopsies of Robert Lee Perrin or David Ferrie?) (Sylvia Odio's uncle, Dr. Augustin Guitar, was Physics instructor at Xavier University.)
- Delaware Towers, Chicago, Illinois - WH 4-4970. Miss Jean Aase lived in Room 1405. This number was called from Kansas City on Nov. 20, 1963, at 9:09 a.m. (Vol. 25, p. 335) David Ferrie called this number on September 24, 1963 - Toll \$3.85)
- Delgado, Margarita Pedraza - Wife of Ernesto Flores Luna. (CD 926, p. 4)
- Delgado, Nelson - CD 973; CD 1065, p. 4; Testimony in Vol. 8; Warren Report, pp. 361, 365; The Witnesses, p. 247; Rush to Judgment, pp. 387-389; Inquest, p. 118; Who Killed Kennedy? pp. 100-101, 155; CIA 451, pp. 7-13.
- Delgado, Orlando - Cuban refugee? (CD 1169, p. 3)
- Delk, Andrea - FL 7-4160 and FL 7-5691 (Vol. 19, p. 75; Vol. 22, p. 520)
- Del Rio, Agapito - 116 E. Arsenal Street, San Antonio, Texas. (CD 766; CD 905a)
- Del Rio, General Alberto Chaviano - Red Star Over Cuba, pp. 125-126; Fidel Castro, by Dubois, pp. 37ff., 41, 44, 49, 51, 157, picture at p. 208ii)
- del Rosario Molina, Mario - Letter written Nov. 28, 1963, to Attorney General from Havana alleging Pedro Charles, a Cuban agent, involved with Lee Harvey Oswald. (CD 295)
- del Valle, Alex - Ex-Batista lieutenant. (Vol. 21, p. 610)
- del Valle, Antonio Cuesta - 2155 SW 5th Street, Miami, Florida. (CD 1107, pp. 1057-1059) Lost an eye and an arm in 1966 in Cuba. Captured and imprisoned. Dallas Times Herald, Sat. October 14, 1978, lists Cuesta as one of prisoners being released by Castro.

- del Valle, Eladio - Ex-Batista official. Murdered in Miami on February 22, 1967, same day David Ferrie died in New Orleans. (Rolling Stone, May 20, 1976, p. 49, footnote 22)
- DeMar, Bill - aka William D. Crowe, Jr. Claimed to have seen Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald together in the Carousel Club. (Dallas Morning News, 11/25/63, p. 3; Dallas Times Herald, 11/25/63, p. 5; Warren Report, p. 335; Vol. 26, pp. 482, 500, 728; CD 1150, p. 4; CD 1168, p. 11; CD 1177; CD 1320; CD 1423; Who Killed Kennedy? p. 144; Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy, pp. 123-124; Dorothy Kilgallen, New York Journal American, August 19, 1964, p. 1)
- Demaria, Frank - Forgive My Grief, I, p. 145
- Demaris, Ovid - New York newsman and author. Witness to Oswald's murder. (Dallas Times Herald, Nov. 25, 1963, pp. 9, 35)
- DeMen, Florence Parson - 7209 Friscoville, Arabi, Louisiana. 271-6725. Issued tourist card to travel to Mexico on September 17, 1963, same day Lee Harvey Oswald obtained his tourist card. (CD 75, p. 573)
- DeMen, George Henry - 7209 Friscoville, Arabi, Louisiana. Issued tourist card to travel to Mexico in New Orleans on September 17, 1963, same day Lee Harvey Oswald obtained his tourist card. (CD 75, p. 573)
- deMenil, John - Houston resident, head of Schlumberger. Knew George deMohrenschildt. Offered to donate \$45,000 to City of Houston to erect a modern sculpture dedicated to Dr. Martin Luther King. Gift rejected. (Dallas Morning News, June 24, 1969)
- Demers, Robert Raymond - 7 Beacon Street, Lewiston, Maine. Served in Marines at Atsugi, Japan, when Lee Harvey Oswald was there. (CD 1027, pp. 1-2)
- deMohrenschildt, Alexandra - Born Dec. 25, 1943, in New York City. Daughter of George deMohrenschildt and first wife, Dorothy Remeyer Pierson. Married Gary Taylor in November 1959; divorced in April 1963. In 1963, married Donald Gibson. (Warren Report, p. 289)
- deMohrenschildt, Dimitri - Older brother of George deMohrenschildt. Born in 1902. In 1963, was teacher at Dartmouth. By 1977, was on faculty of Stanford. Wrote a book on Russia in 1976, using name Dimitri vonMohrenschildt.
- deMohrenschildt, Ferdinand - First Secretary of Russian Embassy, USA, during World War I. Married Senator McAdoo's daughter.
- deMohrenschildt, George - Vol. 11, pp. 134-135, 138; CE 1403; CE 2667; CE 3100; CE 3116; deMohrenschildt Exhibits; Vol. 26, pp. 726-727; CD 206, pp. 168-171; CD 530; CD 540; CD 531; CD 532; CD 533; CD 535; CD 536; CD 537; CD 538; CD 539; CD 541; CD 542; CD 543; CD 544; CD 546; CD 547; CD 548; CD 549; CD 550; CD 551; CD 553; CD 555; CD 556; CD 730; CD 734; CD 777; CD 802; CD 803; CD 804;



- deMohrenschildt, George (continued) - CD 805; CD 825; CD 826;  
 CD 904; CD 904; CD 1012; CD 1222; CIA 180; CIA 397; CIA 481, p. 3;  
 CIA 488; CIA 18-522; CIA 431-154B; CIA 646-277; CIA 987-397;  
 CIA 989-934; CIA 990-935; CIA 997-930; CIA 999-938; CIA 1022-403A;  
 CIA 1145-428A; CIA 1240-1005; CIA 1242-488; DeMohrenschildt  
 committed suicide at the home of Mrs. Nancy Tilton in Palm  
 Beach, Florida, Tuesday, March 29, 1977.
- deMohrenschildt, Jeanne - (Eugenia Michailovina Fomenko Bogoiavlensky  
 LeGon deMohrenschildt) - The Witnesses, p. 295; Warren Report,  
 pp. 261-262, 3760377, 394, 638-640, 642, 645; CD 730; CD 801;  
 deMohrenschildt's fourth wife (second marriage for her).  
 She was divorced from Valentin D. Bogoiavlensky in 1957 (They  
 had changed their names from Bogoiavlensky to Robert and  
 Jeanne LeGon.) She had one daughter: Jeanne Elinor Bogoiavlensky  
 aka Christiana LeGon. Christiana married Ragnar Kearton.
- deMohrenschildt, Nona McAdoo (now Nona Post) - Daughter of Senator  
 McAdoo. Married George deMohrenschildt's uncle, Ferdinand  
 deMohrenschildt.
- deMohrenschildt, Peter (aka Peter vonMohrenschildt) - Uncle of  
 George deMohrenschildt. Russian refugee to USA in 1905.
- deMohrenschildt, Phyllis - Former wife of George deMohrenschildt.  
 (CIA 646-277; CIA 1240-1005; CIA 1242-488)
- Demott, - Mt. Clemons, Michigan. HO 8-9644, HO 8-9664, HO 8-9668.  
 Earl Ruby called him Nov. 4, Nov. 19, Nov. 20, 1963. (Vol.  
 26, pp. 312, 313)
- Denham, W. H. - Dallas Police officer at Main and Houston on  
 Nov. 22, 1963. Witness to assassination. (Vol. 22, p. 599)
- Denman, Mrs. Orval S. - CD 7, p. 151
- Denson, Robert B. - 8171 Hunnicut, Dallas, Texas. Private detective  
 hired by the Ruby family. (CD 1369) By 1977, Denson was  
 director of Dallas Metro Crime Council - phone 526-1290.
- Denton, Robert - 666 Mill Road, Villanova, Pennsylvania. In February  
 1964, he was married to Wynne Sharples, former wife of George  
 deMohrenschildt. (CD 555, p. 29)
- DePadro, Michael Anthony, Jr. - Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Former  
 Lieutenant, U. S. Marines, El Toro, California. Does not  
 remember Lee Harvey Oswald. (CD 1065)
- DePino, Sam - News Department, WVUE-TV, New Orleans. (CIA 1108-  
 416; CIA 1109-417)
- DePugh, Robert Bolivar - National coordinator for Minutemen.  
 Born April 1923. The Minutemen, Harry Jones, p. 22;  
Ramparts, January 1968, p. 52; CD 1191, p. 88

Nov. 8, 1963

1

Dear Mr Hunt,

2

I would like information  
concerning my position.

3

4

I am asking only for information  
I am suggesting that we discuss the  
matter fully before any steps are  
taken by me or anyone else

5

6

7

8

Thank you,  
Lee Harvey Oswald

9

10

3 of the Hunt letter is very similar to the "I" in line 4 of the Moscow letter. The "I" in line 6 of the Hunt letter more closely resembles the "I" in line 10 of the Moscow letter. The word "my" in line 4 of the Hunt letter is almost, but not quite, identical to the "my" in line 22 of the Moscow letter.

Hunt letter, and line 18, Moscow letter; and, "any" -- line 7, Hunt letter, and line 11, Moscow letter.

Other words that should be studied in the two letters are: "asking" -- line 5, Hunt letter, and line 7, Moscow letter; "for" --line 5, Hunt letter, and line 20, Moscow letter; "the"-- line 6, Hunt letter, and line 23, Moscow letter; "that"-- line 6,

All these words appear to be written by the same person but are not identical, removing the possibility that the Moscow letter was used for "patching."

The Moscow letter, appearing in Volume 16, pages 705-707, is the only authenticated letter we have found where Oswald misspelled "concerning" and wrote it "concerding."

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# FBI agent tells of Oswald inquiry

EARL GOLZ

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The Dallas Morning News

September 20, 1978

The FBI agent who monitored Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Dallas said Tuesday the Senate Intelligence Committee questioned him at length in 1975 about a report that Oswald secretly had been reporting to the FBI about a group planning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

FBI agent James P. Hosty Jr. said the Senate Intelligence Committee "checked the whole story out and found it to be fictitious."

The House Assassinations Committee also tried unsuccessfully to determine whether the story was true when its investigation was under the direction of Richard A. Sprague, the committee's first counsel who was forced to resign in June, 1977.

Sprague's aides talked to a former FBI agent in Seattle, Wash., who supposedly was the original source of the information but the agent contended he never told the story to anyone, a former investigator for the committee said.

The committee is scheduled to conduct public hearings Wednesday on the

FBI's role in the assassination investigation. Hosty is not scheduled to appear before the committee.

Hosty had told The News two weeks ago that the committee fears he will "drop bombs" if called to testify publicly.

The story that the private assassinations researcher, James Gochenaur, reportedly related to the Senate Intelligence Committee in a signed affidavit in 1975 was that Oswald was reporting about every two weeks to Hosty and possibly other FBI agents in the months before the assassination on Nov. 22, 1963.

Gochenaur said the former agent from Seattle told him Oswald "had been giving him (Hosty) periodic reports on his infiltration of a group that was planning to assassinate the president," the former committee investigator said.

Hosty visited the Irving home where Oswald's wife, Marina, was staying on Nov. 1, 1963, because "Oswald had missed his regular report and he went out to find out what the hell happened to him," the investigator said.

When Oswald was taken into custody after the assassination, authorities found Hosty's name and telephone number, together with his auto license plate number, in Oswald personal notebook.

The former investigator for Sprague said Hosty allegedly had told his friend, the former FBI agent in Seattle, that he "would be willing to tell whomever might be interested in this, the whole story, if there was some way he could be granted immunity and given protection."

After Sprague's forced resignation, Robert Blakey was named chief counsel to the committee and under his direction Hosty was questioned twice.

Hosty told The News that when he was quizzed by committee investigators last November he "started telling them what the story was and they apparently didn't want to hear it so they sent me home."

Oswald at the time was living under a fictitious name in a rooming house in Oak Cliff and had just started his new job two weeks earlier in the Texas School Book Depository building from where the Warren Commission said he shot Kennedy.

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## Ruby cash link alleged

The Dallas Morning News

October 12, 1978

By EARL GOLZ

Author Seth Kantor may unwittingly have revealed the first solid circumstantial evidence linking Jack Ruby to Lee Harvey Oswald prior to Oswald's murder.

In a new book *Who Was Jack Ruby?* Kantor reports for the first time that Ruby was seen with \$7,000 cash in a Dallas bank about three hours after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

HAD KANTOR tried to trace the flow of that money in the ensuing two days prior to Ruby's arrest for murdering Oswald, he would have discovered that about \$3,000 of that total had unaccountably disappeared.

Ruby had about \$4,000 cash when he was arrested in the basement of Dallas police headquarters Nov. 24, 1963. Police established this total from money found on Ruby's person (\$2,057), in his apartment (\$1,051) and in his car (\$873).

Ruby usually carried large sums of cash when he had money, but a week before the assassination he was strapped for funds. He had trouble meeting the payroll at his Carousel Club Nov. 17. An official of the stage artists guild had to make a personal visit the

next day to pick up wages for a performer.

Other than the purchase of a large amount of cold cuts and sandwiches a few hours after he was seen with the \$7,000, Ruby was not known to have made any substantial outlays of cash during the two days between Oswald's arrest and his slaying in the basement of the Dallas police station.

Oswald, on the other hand, had little money but indicated that he expected to come into possession of at least \$3,000.

Two or three weeks before the assassination, Oswald test-drove a new car, priced at about \$3,500, at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury here. As he left the dealership, unable to make the \$300 down payment, Oswald said he would have "some money coming in within two or three weeks and would pay cash for the car," salesman Albert Bogard told the Warren Commission.

THE COMMISSION discounted the story because Oswald supposedly didn't know how to drive, was too poor and was visiting his wife and children in Irving on Nov. 9, the day Bogard recalled the incident.

Bogard said he had gone on the wild demonstration ride with Oswald behind the wheel. He said he



was given a polygraph test by the FBI and passed it.

Engene M. Wilson, the salesman whose demonstrator Oswald supposedly drove, told *The News* that the FBI pinpointed the event one week too late. Wilson said he is virtually certain the date was Nov. 2, which is one Saturday when Oswald may have arrived late for a regular weekend visit with his wife and children in Irving.

Bogard's story also was corroborated by other salesmen at the dealership, located only three blocks west of the Texas School Book Depository building from where Oswald allegedly shot the president.

Was the \$3,000 that inexplicably disappeared from Ruby's possession earmarked as a payoff to Oswald? Was it returned to parties unknown or put in "escrow" after Oswald was arrested and accused of killing Dallas police officer J.D. Tippit?

The Warren Commission never asked these questions. It did not know of Ruby's appearance with the \$7,000 about an hour after Oswald was arrested.

**KANTOR SAID** he learned of the incident by accident in 1976 during an interview for his book with Billy J. Cox, who in 1963 was the loan officer who personally handled Ruby's loans at Merchants State Bank.

Kantor wrote that Cox "vividly" remembered Ruby being in the bank lobby the afternoon of Nov. 22, "standing there crying and he had about \$7,000 in cash on him the day of the assassination. He and I talked and I warned him that he'd be knocked in the head one day, carrying all that cash on him."

Ruby apparently didn't deposit any of the \$7,000. Bank records show only a \$31.87 withdrawal from the Carousel Club's account that day, to pay a city water bill.

Cox told *The News* that his story was untold until Kantor's book came out because no one from the Warren Commission or the House Assassinations Commit-

tee had ever questioned him.

He said Ruby "may have" told him how much money he had when "I saw him pull a roll out and it was a pretty good sized roll. I don't know if he was going to make a deposit or if he was going to get change or what."

Cox said he didn't know of another incident at Merchants State Bank earlier that November when Ruby came in to change \$4,100 in small bills into 41 \$100 bills. When he was arrested after shooting Oswald, he had nine \$100 bills.

Jack Etheridge, then assistant cashier at the bank, told the FBI on Nov. 29, 1963, about changing the \$4,100 for Ruby. Etheridge said Ruby brought the money in a sack and asked him not to talk too loud so people wouldn't know he was carrying so much cash.

**ETHERIDGE**, now a vice president at Merchants State Bank, told *The News* that Ruby was a frequent customer there, but he couldn't recall the \$4,100 incident.

The Warren Commission studiously retraced every move Ruby made before and after the Kennedy assassination, but was left with a gap of almost one hour on the afternoon of Nov. 22.

When Oswald was apprehended in the Texas Theater early that afternoon, about 12 blocks from Ruby's Oak Cliff apartment, Ruby was in his Carousel Club downtown making a series of telephone calls, club employees, Andrew Armstrong and Larry Crafard said. He left the club about 3 p.m., they said.

Ruby was next spotted in the Ritz Delicatessen about two blocks away between 3:30 and 4 p.m. His next stop was recorded in the city hall and police headquarters where Oswald was being quizzed.

It was the first of several visits Ruby made to the building where Oswald was incarcerated until his untimely death in the basement.

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DON'T TRY TO FOOL MOTHER BELL!!!

Or Is This Another Patsy?

Downhill can best be used to describe the direction of the careers of many citizens of this country after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. One such person is Ray (Pete) Acker, a longtime employee of Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

Ray Acker had a good record with the company until he rushed to the police authorities shortly after Jack Ruby killed Lee Harvey Oswald with telephone records proving that Ruby and Oswald knew each other. The police told Acker to go home and forget it. Shortly thereafter Acker and his immediate assistants were transferred by Ma Bell from Dallas to Kansas City, Missouri.

Now Acker and several other persons are defending themselves against a scheme to bilk the phone company out of almost \$2,000,000 in kickbacks and bribes.

Although a few of us are going to Washington, D.C. for November 22, 1978, there will still be a gathering in Dealey Plaza at 12:30 p.m. that date. Join them.

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WONDER WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO THAT FELLOW

From the newspaper by the name of THURSDAY printed in Cambridge, Mass. on October 28, 1971:

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom held their regional conference at their headquarters at St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Cambridge last Saturday and Sunday, and chose to examine in depth the John F. Kennedy assassination in relation to the conference theme, "Can the U.S. Achieve Democracy?"

The first scheduled speaker, Brig. Gen. H.B. Hester (Ret.), who was to have spoken on "The Militarization of our Society: Have We had a Military Coup?" was unable to attend and his substitute did not investigate the connection between the military and the assassination.



THE TANGLED WEB: An Inquiry Into the  
Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy

By S. Duncan Harp (Copyright 1978)

(Continued from last issue)

At the trial, Noguchi attempted to describe Kennedy's wounds and the directions of the bullets through his body -- the so-called "wound paths." This information was vitally important for a correct evaluation of the material in question, as it would be in any similar case. Yet Noguchi was consistently prevented from doing so by Judge Walker. Walker's actions were taken at least partially at the request of Grant Cooper, who asked that the "gory detail" be left out. Walker agreed with Cooper that such testimony was "not necessary."<sup>52</sup> As one reporter recounted courtroom testimony,

At one point, as the coroner discussed RFK's fatal head wound... Cooper interrupted:

"Pardon me, your Honor. Is all of this detail necessary? I hardly think that this testimony of the doctor is necessary in dealing with the cause of the man's death."

Judge... Walker (to prosecutor Lynn Compton): "Maybe you can omit some of these details without damaging the value of the doctor's testimony."

As Noguchi discussed the path of an RFK back wound, prosecutor Compton asked him to "digress for a moment" and, when Noguchi suggested that the woundpath "is quite detailed," Compton said, "I don't want you to be too detailed."<sup>53</sup>

Noguchi was only able to describe the general direction of the gunshot wounds as being from right to left and upward before being cut off. He later stated in an interview that he got the definite impression that the judge himself did not want a detailed description placed in the trial transcript.<sup>54</sup>

At the time of the assassination, Dr. Noguchi was one of this country's most highly regarded forensic pathologists. No one has ever questioned the validity of Dr. Noguchi's autopsy findings, and the autopsy itself is

generally considered to be "one of the most thorough autopsies on record."<sup>55</sup> Shortly before he was scheduled to testify at Sirhan's trial, however, Dr. Noguchi was charged by Los Angeles authorities with consistent and dangerous abuse of the powers of his office. L. S. Hollinger, chief administrative officer of Los Angeles County, issued a statement that he's gotten "a number of complaints and charges about the way Dr. Noguchi runs his office."<sup>56</sup> Noguchi said that Hollinger would be forced to file "some type of charge" against him.<sup>57</sup> Under this pressure, Noguchi tendered his resignation on February 25, 1969. His statement to the press said the resignation would take effect on March 4th, as soon as he had testified at Sirhan's trial.

But by March 4th Noguchi had had a change of heart, and he withdrew his resignation. He emphatically denied all the accusations against him, and vowed to fight to keep his job. Many protest telegrams and letters showed that Noguchi had much public support. Said the coroner, "I changed my mind after I received tremendous support from friends who know me... I have done nothing wrong."<sup>58</sup> In response, the County Board of Supervisors suspended Noguchi for 30 days, and ordered an investigation into the matter. Final action was delayed until official charges had been presented.

And what were these charges? According to an official report submitted by Hollinger to the Board of Supervisors, Noguchi, among other things, took barbituates and amphetamines in excessive quantities, exhibited symptoms indicating a need for psychiatric care, used profane language, threatened at least one of his subordinates with "grievous bodily injury,"<sup>59</sup> failed to complete autopsy cases promptly, forced subordinates to "perform demeaning tasks"<sup>60</sup> like shining his shoes, made statements to the effect that he hoped for plane crashes and other disasters (including the death of Robert Kennedy after he had been shot but before he had passed away) because of the glory they would bring to him and his office, had once expressed a desire to perform autopsies on live people and, last but not least, had once smiled during an autopsy. Hollinger did not question Noguchi's qualifications as a forensic pathologist.

On March 19th, Noguchi was fired by a 5-0 vote of the Supervisors. It was the first firing of an L.A. county department head in 33 years; Noguchi had in fact recently been praised as an "outstanding pathologist and coroner" by some of the very same county supervisors who voted for his removal from office.<sup>61</sup> Following



the vote, Dr. Noguchi announced his intention to seek a public hearing on the charges against him before the County Civil Service Commission. Lawyer Godfrey Isaac represented the doctor in his suit.

Mrs. Ethel Field, a key "prosecution" witness at the hearings, testified that Noguchi had prayed for disasters and had once threatened to kill her. When attorney Isaac asked her why she hadn't mentioned this to him when he'd questioned her a month earlier, she replied, "Oh, I didn't think of it."<sup>62</sup> The exchange continued:

ISAAC: "You mean to say that this man prayed for airplane disasters and assassinations and threatened to kill you, and you didn't think of it. All you could think of to say was that he was once rude to you over the telephone?"

FIELD: "Yes. I didn't know the whole story then."

ISAAC: "When did you find out the whole story?"

FIELD: "I read it in the papers."<sup>63</sup>

Eighty-seven other employees of the Coroner's office testified in court on Noguchi's behalf. Thomas Bradley, currently Mayor of Los Angeles was among others who testified in the Coroner's support. The end result of the affair, five months after it began, was that Noguchi was found innocent of all charges and reinstated as Coroner.

While working on the case, attorney Isaac received many threatening phone calls and his car, which contained papers relating to the hearing, was stolen. According to Isaac, Noguchi had been trying for some time to set up an oversight committee to investigate various cases handled by Noguchi's office but not by him personally. Two cases in particular concerned Noguchi (one of which revolved around the shooting of a Black Panther), involving what he considered to be questionable conclusions of "justifiable homicides" caused by police. Said one reporter who covered the story of Noguchi's ouster, "there has seldom been a case in which so many people wanted to 'get' a man for so many reasons -- all bad ones."<sup>64</sup>

Godfrey Isaac defended Noguchi as best he could from the charges against him. He was not, however, able to defend Noguchi's

RFK autopsy report. At the time of the hearings, this report was still secret -- locked up in the files of the LAPD. Isaac announced his intentions to subpoena the document and introduce it in court, but Noguchi was cleared of misconduct before he was able to do so.

Deputy County Counsel Martin Weeks had stated at the time of Noguchi's firing that the introduction of the autopsy findings at Sirhan's trial would have had "international repercussions."<sup>65</sup> Commented Ted Charach, "Evidently a lot of people were frightened of Noguchi's findings."<sup>66</sup>

What were Dr. Noguchi's autopsy findings? And why were "a lot of people" scared of them? These are the questions we shall now explore.

#### (FOOTNOTES)

51. Floyd B. Nelson, "Truth Committee Releases Conspiracy Evidence," Los Angeles Free Press May 23-30, 1969, p. 22.
52. Ibid.
53. Ralph Blumenfeld, "The Death of RFK. New Questions; Part VI: The Coverup Theory," New York Post, May 24, 1975, p. 23.
54. Paul Eberle, "Kennedy Conspiracy Shadows Noguchi Trial," Los Angeles Free Press, May 30, 1969, p. 8.
55. Ralph Blumenfeld, "The Death of RFK. New Questions; Part II: The Autopsy," New York Post, May 20, 1975, p. 37.
56. Ray Zeman, "Coroner Noguchi Quits in Feud with Hollinger," Los Angeles Times, February 26, 1969, Part II, p. 1.
57. Ibid.
58. Ray Zeman, "Noguchi Withdraws His Resignation as Coroner," Los Angeles Times, March 5, 1969, Part II, p. 2.
59. Ibid.
60. Ibid.
61. Paul Eberle, Los Angeles Free Press, May 30, 1969, p. 8.
62. Paul Eberle, "New Information about County Firing of Noguchi," Los Angeles Free Press, June 27-July 4, 1969, p. 3.

- 63. Ibid. (Volume One and Only") (April 18-19, 1975) p. 10. (Reprinted from The Colorado Daily, 1973).
- 64. Ibid., p. 8.
- 65. Dave Anderson, "Government by Assassination," The Bald Eagle, Vol. 1, No. 1
- 66. Ted Charach, "The Second Gun," Question and Answer session.

(Continued next month)

\*\*\*\*\*

### He's had 'enough' of government waste

MIAMI (AP) — Stuart Rado says he's had enough — enough to try to get others around the country to send that simple message to the White House.

Angered by what he considers waste in government and President Carter's failure to fulfill his promise to do something about it, Rado has started a 1-man campaign to get people to mail postcards to Carter with one word — "enough" — written across the top. The message refers to the money

spent for government-funded research ranging from a \$27,000 study to determine why inmates want to escape from prison to a \$102,000 report on how alcohol causes aggression among sunfish.

"I've heard complaints about innovative programs that weren't going to get funding," Rado says. "I'd ask people if they need \$100,000 and then tell them that's how much money the government spent for a study of Peruvian brothels."

Time for the meeting at the graves in Washington will be 12:30 p.m. Dallas time.

Russell H. Shearer  
234 36th Street  
Brigantine, N.J.  
08203  
October 11, 1978

From THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS  
July 21, 1978

Mr. Penn Jones Jr.  
P.O. Box 1140  
Midlothian, TX 76065

Dear Penn,

In answer to your question Concerning a conference of critics and researchers, the only place that could (Or should) be considered is Dallas, Texas. You can't consider facts or have any true feelings anyplace other than where the act took place! I could not investigate a murder that took place in New York by having a meeting in Cincinnati!

Dallas is where it was, and still is! There are ghosts in Dealy Plaza!!!

\*\*\*\*\*

Very truly yours,  
*Russell H. Shearer*  
Russ Shearer

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A new gun control law has been passed in Canada. The push will now be redoubled in this country.

\*\*\*\*\*

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THE CONTINUING INQUIRY  
Penn Jones, Editor  
P. O. Box 1140  
Midlothian, Texas 76065

Why didn't the Warren Commission or the House Select Committee on Assassinations call on ex-intelligence officer Richard Case Nagell to testify before them? Were they afraid of the devastating story he had to tell, a story that would not only have challenged their findings but most likely would have destroyed most of their conclusions?

Here, for the first time, is the story of

# THE MAN WHO HAD A CONTRACT TO KILL LEE HARVEY OSWALD BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Investigative report by Richard Russell with Dave Navard

"Richard Nagell is a name which is totally unknown to the American public. Yet, a few years hence, it may be very familiar to any schoolchild as the person who 'broke' the JFK case.

"Despite the fact that he was ignored by both the Warren Commission and the House Assassination Committee, Nagell is probably the key witness who knew the details of the genesis of the assassination and who is still alive.

"To stay healthy, Richard Nagell must tread very softly."

— Bernard Fensterwald, Jr.  
Washington attorney

Late on the afternoon of September 20, 1963, a man described in the next day's newspapers as a 33-year-old "battle-scarred Korean war hero" walked into the State National Bank of El Paso, Texas, and approached a teller for one hundred dollars in traveler's checks. Suddenly, he reached inside his sport jacket, drew a Colt .45 pistol from his belt, turned, and aimed two shots

into a plaster wall just below the bank's ceiling. Then, as casually as he had entered, he moved out the door toward his car in a nearby alleyway. By the time a young policeman closed in to arrest him, he had backed the car onto the sidewalk and was calmly motioning for a pedestrian to pass. "I guess you've got me now. I surrender," the man said, and raised his hands.

Because a firearm had been discharged on federal property, the El Paso FBI was alerted. It sent two agents to the scene. In the apprehended man's wallet, the agents found a U.S. military certificate. In one of his pants pockets was a mimeographed newsletter from a Los Angeles chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. "Why don't you check my car and get that machine gun out of my trunk?" he was reported to have remarked. There was no machine gun; what the FBI found were two briefcases.

On the way to the El Paso Federal Building for further questioning, the

B. F. Jr. Esq.  
of northern Virginia  
passed away in  
April of 1991. He  
was affectionately known  
as Bud. →

Gallery mag  
March 1981  
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man issued only one statement to the FBI: "I would rather be arrested than commit murder and treason."

I first heard the name Richard Case Nagell in the summer of 1975. I was researching a possible book on the assassination of President Kennedy, wading through the voluminous reports of the Warren Commission, following many torturous trails of conspiracy evidence, and running into as many dead ends. Early that summer a California philosophy professor and Warren Commission critic named Richard Popkin began announcing to anyone who would listen that he had "solved the Kennedy assassination." Like a number of other journalists, I flew to San Diego to see what, if anything, Popkin had discovered.

It quickly became difficult for me to separate fact from fantasy; most other journalists there had given up trying. Popkin had two complete scenarios on the assassination. The main one, supported by hundreds of pages of transcripts from a Filipino hypnotist, involved a young Puerto Rican who'd allegedly confessed to being a "robot gunman" or "zombie killer."

The professor's alternate scenario, concerning an American spy named Nagell who'd been connected with the President's accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald and who came in from the cold by getting himself arrested, was dismissed at the time as the flip side of Popkin's mystifying "solution."

**D**oubtful about which master he was really serving, unable to kill a man and then face life abroad without his children, Nagell chose instead to get himself placed in federal custody. The letter to Hoover had been sent. He had done his duty. Or so he believed.

It was several months before I paid much notice to a pile of Xeroxed material I had carted home from San Diego. Included was a photocopy of the pages of a small brown spiral notebook, which according to Popkin had belonged to Richard Nagell. I turned the pages and scanned the names. The pages were filled with locker numbers, lists of theaters and restaurants alongside specific dates and times in a variety of locations in the U.S. and Mexico. I had read that such notations are often used to indicate intelligence rendezvous points, either for the drop and pick-up of information or for clandestine contacts.

The notebook contained names of congressmen, attorneys, American leftists, officials in Far East governments, a Soviet military attaché, six names under the heading "C.I.A.," and two listings for the "Fair Play for

Cuba Committee." I began becoming more interested in this aspect of Popkin's theories, as well as in the man who'd kept the notebook. As Professor Popkin had related the story, the notebook had been among the effects taken from Richard Nagell's trunk that September afternoon in El Paso, 1963, and held for 11 years by the FBI.

One entry in particular rang a bell:

C.E. MEXICO D.F.

PHONE:

11-28-47

I played with the initials "C.E." Were they a person's name? Perhaps "Cuban Embassy." The entry went on:

MEET

JUFER REST

CALLE VERSALLE

LAREDO, TEXAS

Two months and two days after this notebook was seized from Richard Nagell, remarkably similar listings had been found in the address book of Lee Oswald: names of American leftists, a Soviet Embassy official, and Cubans. Even the number of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City, which Oswald listed atop one page:

Mexico City

Consulada de Cuba

Zamora Y F Marquez

11-28-47

Sylvia Duran

One week after Nagell was arrested, Oswald had, according to the Warren Commission, tried and failed to obtain a visa to Cuba at the Cuban

(continued on page 88)

The September 21, 1963 El Paso Times story of Richard Nagell's arrest. Nagell, at right, is captured, September 20. Unsure of where his orders to kill Oswald were coming from, Nagell mailed a letter to the FBI telling about the plot to kill the President, then fired two shots on federal property. In custody, he waited for federal authorities to discover his evidence of conspiracy, but that discovery did not come.



## Fires Two Shots As Clerk Flees from Counter

By RAMON VILLALOBOS

old battle-scarred Korean war hero, armed with a daring but unsuccessful attempt to rob the State Bank at 4:30 p.m. Friday, firing two shots as he ran

through military papers found in his trunk. Nagell, was arrested by Policeman Jim

get away

he had

in Ore-

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people's suitcase

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## Democrats Lambaste



## CONTRACT TO KILL OSWALD

(continued from page 38)

Embassy in Mexico City. He had, said the Commission, traveled into Mexico by bus from Laredo, Texas.

Perhaps the similarities were coincidence. But I went through more of Popkin's material and found two sets of FBI reports, both filed in the National Archives under "Lee Harvey Oswald: Internal Security—Russia." The first series was dated December 20, 1963:

RICHARD NAGELL incarcerated in the El Paso County Jail on a complaint charging him with Bank Robbery advised that for the record he would like to say that his association with OSWALD was "purely social" and that he had met him in Mexico City and in Texas. . . .

Although questioned as to where and when his contacts with OSWALD were made, he refused to comment further and said he had nothing more to say.

An FBI report bearing a date of January 30, 1964 contained two statements. One came from an El Paso Secret Service agent named Oscar G. Weisheit, Jr., who advised that a Dallas Secret Serviceman had shown a mug shot of Nagell to Oswald's wife on January 18. Marina Oswald responded that she had never seen him, nor did she know anyone by his name or aliases.

The second segment of this FBI report read:

On January 27, 1964, the El Paso Times contained an article entitled "SUSPECT SAYS AGENTS ASKED HIM ABOUT OSWALD, ACTIVITIES LINK."

According to the Times article, "RICHARD NAGELL, charged with attempted bank robbery, said he had been questioned by the FBI and the U.S. Secret Service regarding alleged subversive activities and also LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the alleged assassin of President Kennedy."

The article contained information regarding the appearance of NAGELL before U.S. District Judge HOMER THORNBERRY in El Paso in connection with the bank robbery charge filed against him and stated,

"Instead of asking for a plea, FRED MORTON, assistant U.S. District Attorney made a motion to put NAGELL in a federal institution in Springfield, Mo., for psychiatric observation. The motion was granted over NAGELL's vigorous objections."

The FBI had obviously shown some interest in Nagell and his alleged connections with Oswald, yet I found that there was no mention of Richard Nagell in the Warren Report or even in the 26 volumes of Warren Commission documents. Nor is there any indication that the Commission was ever made aware of the existence or contents of Nagell's notebook.

Nagell had tried, in a letter dated March 20, 1964, and written by him from the El Paso County Jail to the Warren Commission's Chief Counsel:

Dear Mr. Rankin,


Has the Commission been advised that I informed the Federal Bureau of Investigation in September 1963 that an attempt might be made to assassinate President Kennedy?

On April 16, 1964, Nagell made another attempt. This time, he wrote to J. Edgar Hoover:

My responsibility concerning the then prospective action of Lee H. Oswald [alias] (Albert Hidell) terminated with the dispatch of the registered letter from Richard Nagell to the FBI in September 1963.

Since the information disclosed in that letter was judged to be mendacious by the FBI, as is quite evident, then with whom the responsibility lies for what subsequently happened in Dallas is rather obvious. . . .

I had seen enough. Nagell was making strong allega-



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tions that seemed to have basis for investigation. And apparently no other journalist had delved much into this new angle on the assassination. I flew to El Paso in early October 1975, to sift his clues at their point of origin.

My first stop was the newspaper morgue of the El Paso Times, where the faded clip files on the mysterious stranger and his bizarre "attempted robbery" began with a banner headline in a morning edition of Saturday, September 21, 1963: "VETERAN TRIES DARING BANK HOLDUP." The article stated that detectives and FBI agents going through Nagell's suitcase had found records showing an 11-year career in the Army, highlighted by three Purple Hearts and a Bronze Star in Korea, and an honorable discharge in 1959 with the rank of captain. Nagell had told the agents he'd entered the Army as a buck private and was in line for promotion to major when he was discharged, and that he was fluent in Russian, Japanese, and Spanish. The article continued:

His army papers disclosed Nagell had graduated with honors from the Army Military Intelligence School, from a special leaders course, and had served in the counterintelligence corps (CIC). He has records showing he had been given top security clearance on September 22, 1950.

In one of his commendation certificates was a notation that Nagell was a "perennial calm and levelheaded officer of superior intelligence" . . .

I found more biographical material in Nagell's trial records. Raised in an orphanage and foster homes, he had joined the Army in 1948 at age 18. During the Korean War, he had been the youngest American to receive a battlefield promotion to captain. By 1958, according to his lawyer's summation, he had been "loaned" by Military Intelligence to "another intelligence agency" for assignments in Hong Kong, Formosa, Korea, and Japan. Then, at the American Embassy in Tokyo, he had married a Japanese woman. Late in 1959, at his wife's urging, he had resigned his commission and returned to the United States to work for the State of California. In 1962, amid marital troubles, he had suddenly left his job, wife, and two children behind and traveled to Mexico City. That was as far as the court chose to trace his history, until his appearance in September 1963 in the El Paso bank.

I interviewed Nagell's arresting officer, his jailer, his defense attorney, and the man who'd prosecuted him.

Officer Jim Bundren recalled going through the trunk of Nagell's car with an FBI agent and finding a tiny Minolta camera, "pictures of top security places in Korea," and a couple of small spiral notebooks. "The names in them were government officials that didn't mean anything to me," Bundren told me. "The FBI kept the notebooks, but they shut it up pretty quick. Washington or where, I don't know."

Nagell told Bundren that he'd wanted to get caught and be put in federal custody.

"Did he ever mention the name of Lee Harvey Oswald to you?" I asked.

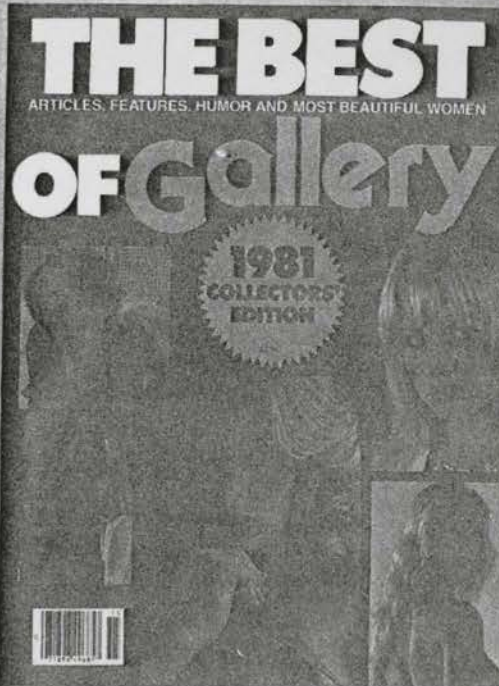
"It's hard to correlate everything now. Oswald's name came up. I honestly can't tell you whether he mentioned Oswald before or after the assassination, but it came up."

I next asked Fred Morton, the former Assistant U.S. Attorney who had called for recurring "sanity tests" for Richard Nagell, about the notebook.

"Yeah, he had a notebook with him, in his belongings. I don't know if it was offered in evidence. The only thing I remember about specifics is that it had the address of that Fair Play for Cuba Committee that Oswald was associated with. I don't know whether they wanted free rum or what."

"Did you ever see that notebook?" I asked.

"I think I did, but I don't remember for sure. I don't





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know if anybody gave a damn."

Then Morton began to laugh. "When we got to trial, his own lawyer asked him if he was a Communist. [Nagell's court-appointed lawyer] Joe Calamia's tactic was to make a wreck out of the guy in the courtroom, try to show that he was crazy. That was his defense. Nagell didn't want to assert that defense, Joe did it in spite of him; Joe and I kidded about it since. The guy was really as calm as tea and crumpets. But when Joe got asking him this stuff, he objected at least twice to his own lawyer's questions. Finally he broke down, and Judge Thornberry had to call a recess.

"But Joe got him off. It took a long time, but he got him off."

"A long time" was an understatement. In January 1964, Nagell had been transferred to the United States Medical Center at Springfield, Missouri for psychiatric evaluation. In March he was reported competent to stand trial and sent back to El Paso. *U.S.A. vs Richard Nagell* began on May 4, 1964. Two days later, after brief deliberation, the jury returned a guilty verdict on two counts of entering a bank with intent to rob. Judge Homer Thornberry handed down a maximum term of 10 years.

A month after Nagell's conviction, attorney Calamia entered an appeal based on "crucial evidence newly discovered": alleged brain damage suffered by Nagell in the 1954 crash of a B-25 bomber near Baltimore's Friendship Airport, a crash which he alone had survived. In January 1966, Nagell's conviction was overturned and a new trial began the following September. Again Nagell was found guilty and given the same sentence. Finally, on April 4, 1968, the U.S. Court of Appeals reversed the conviction once again, "in view of strong evidence that defendant was insane at time of offense." After 4½ years behind bars, Nagell was set free.

It didn't add up. Despite considerable evidence to the contrary, there seemed to have been an effort to discredit Nagell as either a would-be bank robber or a madman. Somehow I would have to speak with him directly. All I had to go on was a Los Angeles address scrawled across a page of Popkin's notes. Assuming it was Nagell's, and that he still lived there, would he allow me to interview him?

It was an autumn Sunday morning when I eased a rented car onto the south freeway and toward the outskirts of Los Angeles, through the little towns that line the Pacific seacoast. In one such town, not far from the ocean, I hoped to have tracked him down.

As I rang the bell a third time at a

modest wood-frame house the door turned and the front slightly. Half of a man's silhouette against the light within.

"Mr. Nagell?"

"Yes."

"I'm sorry to show up on you like this, but how to reach you by writer from New York, a long way to see you. set the record straight historical event and... and only silence and know you've been screwing a lot of people over. I can assure you is, I'm truth."

"I don't know. I'm day... Well, all right."

The door opened to a man—perhaps six-foot brown eyes and close-cropped brown hair. He was calm.

Nagell told me I'd waste my time; his secretary said, and we could go back. He preferred to record the conversation. Some bad experiences he began adjusting to an audio sound system window. "I hope you said, "but I've made a recording of all my conversations on this subject. A lot of distorted over the years. I learned that this is just a recording of myself." He almost stoic.



Senator Richard Nagell's letter from 1967. Nagell had said Oswald was a dependable tool the President, a been scheduled against Mr. Os



modest wood-frame house, the handle turned and the front door opened slightly. Half of a man's face formed a silhouette against the darkness within.

"Mr. Nagell?"

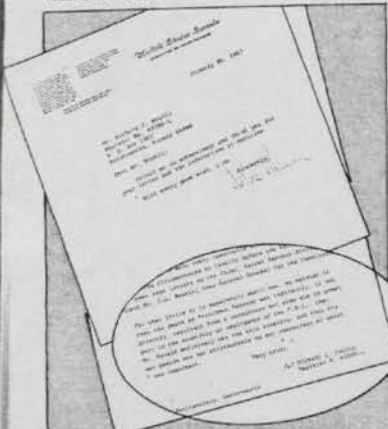
"Yes."

"I'm sorry to show up unannounced like this, but I didn't know how to reach you by phone. I'm a writer from New York, and I've come a long way to see you. I'm looking to set the record straight about a certain historical event and . . ." I felt foolish, and only silence answered me. "I know you've been screwed around by a lot of people over the years. All I can assure you is, I'm looking for the truth."

"I don't know. I'm very busy today. . . . Well, all right, come in."

The door opened to reveal a lean man—perhaps six-foot-two—with light brown eyes and close-cropped, reddish brown hair. He would be 45, I calculated.

Nagell told me I'd come at an opportune time; his son was out bike riding, and we could talk until he got back. He preferred that I didn't tape-record the conversation ("I've had some bad experiences with that"), but he began adjusting some dials on an audio sound system beside the front window. "I hope you don't mind," he said, "but I've made a practice of recording all my conversations about this subject. A lot of things have been distorted over the years. And I've learned that this is one means of protecting myself." His bearing was sad, almost stoic.



Senator Richard B. Russell's reply to Nagell's letter from Leavenworth prison in 1967. Nagell had revealed that Lee Harvey Oswald was under his surveillance in 1962 and 1963, that Oswald was "the indispensable tool in the conspiracy" to kill the President, and that Nagell himself had been scheduled to "initiate certain action against Mr. Oswald" before his arrest.

"May I assume that your action in the bank on September 20, 1963 was somehow related to the assassination of President Kennedy?"

"Well, it had nothing to do with any alibi, as some people seem to believe. I didn't have to establish an alibi. I was on my way out of the country, and I did not plan to return. Instead, I walked into a bank and busted two caps."

Nagell said his life had been threatened periodically but that he had "life insurance"—certain documents and photographs being kept in a foreign country. "The material that would be released in the event of my death would prove quite embarrassing to certain people." He said he didn't fear the CIA or FBI so much as somebody on his own deciding to "pull a Jack Ruby."

Nagell disappeared into a bedroom and returned with two letters, which he handed to me without a word. The first was dated January 3, 1967, the day that Oswald's slayer Jack Ruby died in prison. It was addressed to Senator Richard Russell of Georgia, then Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services and a member of the Warren Commission:

. . . I would urge rather than attempting to learn more about Mr. Oswald's stay in the U.S.S.R. and his "dealings with a pro-Castro committee," that any future inquiry be directed along more productive lines. Further, I suggest that any field investigation deemed necessary be conducted by an agency that has no private ax to grind.

Mr. Oswald and his activities came under my scrutiny during 1962 and 1963.

The letter goes on to say that Oswald had no significant connection with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, pro-Castro elements, any Marxist or racist group, or any investigative, police or intelligence agency, domestic or foreign:

. . . He was involved in a conspiracy to murder the former Chief Executive during the latter part of September 1963. This conspiracy was neither Communist inspired nor was it instigated by any foreign government or organization or individual representative of any foreign government.

In the summer of 1963 I received instructions to initiate certain action against Mr. Oswald, who was the indispensable tool in the conspiracy, and thereafter depart the United States, legally. Although I did neither, I did, subsequent to obtaining a valid passport and prior to my arrest, dispatch a letter via registered mail, to the Director, Federal



Lee Harvey Oswald after his capture, on November 24, 1963.

Bureau of Investigation, advising in sufficient detail of the aforesaid conspiracy and the identity of Mr. Oswald.

After the tragedy at Dallas, when I became convinced that the FBI was more concerned with keeping me in custody (and with cleaning its dirty linen) than it was in resolving facts which would have shed light on the assassination, I clammed up completely. Later, however, when I felt I was going to be railroaded into either a prison or a mental institution, I made every reasonable effort under the existing circumstances to testify before the Warren Commission. I even sent letters to the Chief, Secret Service Division and Mr. J.L. Rankin, then General Counsel for the Commission.

For what little it is apparently worth now, my opinion is that the death of President Kennedy was indirectly, if not directly, resultant from a conspiracy and also due in great part to the stupidity or negligence of the FBI. . . .

Attached was Senator Russell's reply, dated 17 days later: "Permit me to acknowledge and thank you for your letter and the information it contains. With every good wish, I am—Sincerely, Dick Russell." (In 1970, shortly before his death, Senator Russell was quoted in the Washington press as believing that "someone else worked with him [Oswald] on the planning.")

The second letter that Nagell handed to me was dated January 8, 1967 and addressed to Senator Robert Kennedy. It contained a carbon copy of the letter to Senator Russell:

Whether the tragedy at Dallas was indirectly or directly resultant from a conspiracy, only time and an unbiased, thorough inquiry will tell. But in either event the matter is now academic. The deed was done; and it could have been prevented. . . .

We talked for a while longer before Nagell stood up to shake hands. "I don't really think I have anything



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more to say today. If you feel the need to contact me again, I'll give you the number of a friend here in Los Angeles. He will always know how to get in touch with me."

I did contact Richard Nagell again. We corresponded (via a post-office box) for six months after I went back to New York. In 1977 I got a job writing for *TV Guide* magazine in Los Angeles; we met several times. Through these conversations, the files maintained by two of his ex-lawyers to which he granted me access, and other research, I have pieced together what I could of Richard Nagell's story.

Perhaps the best place to begin is the mid-1950s, after Nagell's graduation from Military Intelligence School. He then returned to the Far East, scene of his military exploits, as part of a clandestine spy unit called Field Operations Intelligence (FOI). As Senior Intelligence Adviser in South Korea, Nagell admits having participated in political assassinations, kidnapping, blackmail, and counterfeiting operations. Early in 1957, after telling his superiors that he was "fed up" with committing crimes in the interest of national security, he was reassigned to counterintelligence duties in Japan. In Tokyo he first met a young Marine stationed at the Atsugi Naval Air Base, Lee Oswald.

"We had a casual but purposeful acquaintance in Japan," says Nagell. "My relationship with Oswald there, and later in the United States, was strictly with an objective."

From Tokyo, Nagell's path led to Los Angeles and, on August 20, 1962, into Mexico. Taking up residence at Mexico City's Hotel Luma, Nagell reestablished contact with a CIA official he'd known previously in Japan. He signed a contract with the CIA and received an assignment as a "double agent." He would seem to work for the Soviet KGB, but his actual duties would serve the CIA. The Soviets had attempted to recruit Nagell before through a Japanese professor, after Nagell had made no secret of his disenchantment with various U.S. intelligence tasks in the Far East. Now Nagell established liaison with a high-ranking KGB officer in Mexico. His initial CIA mission, he says, revolved around the gathering Cuban missile crisis. He was to feed "disinformation" to the Soviets.

At about the same time, Nagell was given an assignment by the Soviets. Part of the missile crisis agreement was a promise by Kennedy not to seek the overthrow of Fidel Castro. This infuriated the anti-Castro Cuban exiles in America, particularly a CIA-financed group called "Alpha 66." This group was rumored to be plotting the

assassination of Kennedy. Nagell would try to pin on Castro. He wanted Nagell to return to the United States to begin surveillance of the exile community and on October 21, 1962, City for Dallas.

In his briefcase, Nagell had a photograph of Lee Oswald, a picture of Oswald. While he was in Mexico, the Soviets wanted Nagell to identify Oswald, who had defected in 1959 and returned to the U.S. in 1962 with his Russian wife. "When he was in the U.S.," says Nagell, "I expected him as a spy. I was shocked when he committed some act that was a embarrassment to the U.S. I had known Oswald and he could establish contact. Nagell is crying. He found out about Oswald was just being used by the U.S. people, for their own ends."

Meanwhile, Nagell was a Cuban exile plot to assassinate President when he was in the Bay of Pigs. In December in Miami, Nagell got beyond the U.S. He was followed by Oswald. President's life was threatened. Nagell's movie *PT-109* in Japan. The plot fizzled, but Nagell's surveillance of Oswald was involved, whose

"Angel" and "Leopoldo" were active trained by the U.S. at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Nagell will not identify Oswald, he says that he was from "a now-defunct restaurant, a sometime located at 3675 Wilshire, Los Angeles." He used the pseudonym surname on at least one 66 group, according to his connections MRP in Puerto Rico.

Their next attack was originally scheduled for the Washington missile crisis. Oswald had met Nagell in the Far East, where he was a let for the Far East. According to Nagell, Oswald were "agents of intelligence service." They then sought to assassinate Oswald. They then sought to assassinate Oswald.



assassination of Kennedy, a deed they would try to pin on Castro. The KGB wanted Nagell to return to the U.S., to begin surveillance of the Cuban exile community and find out more. On October 21, 1962, he left Mexico City for Dallas.

In his briefcase, Nagell was carrying a photograph given him by the KGB: a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald. While he was in Dallas, the Soviets wanted Nagell to keep tabs on Oswald, who had defected to Russia in 1959 and returned to the USA in 1962 with his Russian bride.

"When he was in the Soviet Union," says Nagell, "they had suspected him as a spy and considered him emotionally unstable, prone to commit some act that could bring embarrassment to them." Since Nagell had known Oswald before, it was felt he could establish contact and surveillance. Nagell is cryptic as to what he found out about Oswald that fall. "He was just being used—by a lot of people, for their own reasons."

Meanwhile, Nagell followed a Cuban exile plot to assassinate the President when he addressed the released Bay of Pigs prisoners in late December in Miami. This plot never got beyond the talking stage, but it was followed by another, to take the President's life when he went to Beverly Hills for the premiere of the movie *PT-109* in June 1963. Again, the plot fizzled, but Nagell continued his surveillance of two Cuban exiles involved, whose "war names" were "Angel" and "Leopoldo."

"Leopoldo" was an ex-CIA operative trained by the U.S. military at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Though Nagell will not identify him further, he says that his alias was derived from "a now-defunct Mexican restaurant, a sometimes contact point, once located at 3675 Beverly Boulevard in Los Angeles." The other, Angel, "also used the pseudonym 'Rangel' as a surname on at least one occasion." Besides their connection with the Alpha 66 group, according to Nagell they had ties with the anti-Castro organizations MRP in Miami and JURE in Puerto Rico.

Their next attempt to kill Kennedy, originally scheduled for late September in the Washington, D.C. area, involved a third figure: Oswald. The exiles had met Oswald in New Orleans, where he was passing out leaflets for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. According to Nagell, Angel and Leopoldo convinced Oswald they were "agents for Castro's G-2 intelligence service, operating undercover." They then solicited Oswald's help in assassinating President Kennedy, as supposed retaliation by Castro for

assassination attempts against his own life.

Nagell says he was close enough to this conspiracy to participate in a planning meeting on either August 23 or 27 in New Orleans. He maintains that he secretly recorded a conversation about the assassination among Oswald, Angel, Leopoldo, and himself, and that he gave the cassette to a friend in Los Angeles for safekeeping the following month.

Nagell's next instructions regarding Oswald came from his KGB contact. He was to "try to persuade Oswald that the deal was phony and if this didn't work, and if it looked like things were going to progress beyond the talking stage, to get rid of him."

The Soviets, according to Nagell, were "the last people that wanted Kennedy dead." The nuclear test-ban treaty had just been signed in August. *Rapprochement* between the U.S. and Castro seemed in the offing. An assassination plot seeking to pin the blame on Castro, and utilizing a young man who'd spent nearly three years in the Soviet Union, might conceivably bring the world again to the brink of war.

So, sometime in early September, Nagell met privately with Oswald at Jackson Square in New Orleans. Displaying photos of Angel and Leopoldo, Nagell informed him that they were not Castro agents as they claimed, but "counter-revolutionaries known to be connected with a violence-prone faction of a CIA-financed group."

"He was informed," Nagell wrote later, "that he was being 'used' by fascist elements in an attempt to disrupt the Cuban revolution, and probably to incite the U.S. government to severe retaliatory measures against Cuba (in the form of invasion) etc. He denied that there had been any serious discussion to kill President Kennedy. He seemed genuinely upset and visibly shaken. . . . He stated he was a friend of the Cuban revolution."

Nagell's next action was to dispatch a registered letter to J. Edgar Hoover, revealing the whereabouts and identity of Oswald and his role in a plan "to murder the Chief Executive of the United States . . . during the latter part of September." Nagell says he revealed enough details to warrant the arrests of Oswald, Angel, and Leopoldo.

After dispatching this letter, Nagell says he then met again with Oswald. Oswald was told that a Soviet agent code-named "Oaxaca" wanted to speak to him in Mexico City. He was asked to depart the U.S. before September 26 and register at a certain Mexican hotel. He would be contacted

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there by "Laredo" (Nagell) and introduced to "Oaxaca" the same day.

"He was instructed not to go near the Cuban or U.S.S.R. embassies," says Nagell. "Oswald agreed to do so when he was advised that he would be provided with more than sufficient funds to make the trip to and from Mexico City by plane. He was told where and how he was to pick up the money on 9/24/63, his expected date of departure from New Orleans."

On September 17, Oswald picked up a Mexican tourist card in New Orleans. Nagell had already left the city, carrying a .45-caliber Colt pistol—intended for use on Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico.

But Nagell was having second thoughts about his orders to eliminate Oswald and then depart the U.S., apparently to take up permanent residence in the Soviet Union. He was no longer certain as to the boundaries of his "double agent" role, and whether his actions were truly for the CIA or the KGB. On September 20, he drove his 1957 Ford into the West Texas town of El Paso. There, at the post office, he mailed three letters. One contained five \$100 bills, the expense money for Oswald's Mexican journey. Then, while President Kennedy was addressing the United Nations about an "atmosphere of rising hope" engendered by the nuclear test-ban treaty, Nagell walked into the El Paso bank and brandished the pistol—which he says he used "consciously as a message to somebody awaiting me across the border in Juarez."

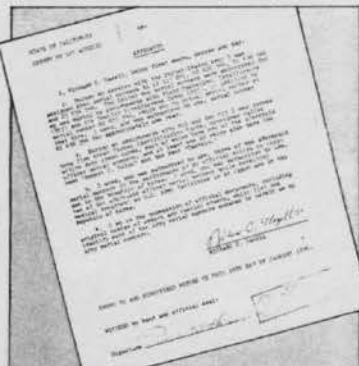
He had decided he could not go through with the KGB's assignment. Doubtful about which master he was really serving, unable to kill a man and then face life abroad without his children, he chose instead to get himself placed in federal custody. The letter to Hoover had been sent. He had done his duty. Or so he believed. Now the FBI would find the evidence in his trunk which would surely indicate he had another motive besides "attempted bank robbery."

While Nagell sat in federal custody, waiting for the FBI to discover the conspiracy, Oswald was on the move. He was last seen in New Orleans on the night of September 24. A Cuban refugee named Sylvia Odio told the Warren Commission that he came to her home in Dallas the next night, accompanied by two Latins. Their names: Angel and Leopoldo. (The FBI later "identified" these men to the Commission, and said there was no evidence that they had known Oswald. In fact, the men the FBI "identified"—Loran Hall and Lawrence Howard—had never used those par-

ticular "war names.")

On September 26, according to the Warren Report, Oswald crossed into Mexico alone by bus at Nuevo Laredo, Texas. He reportedly told a fellow passenger he was "en route to Cuba" by way of Mexico City "to see Castro, if I could." The next day Oswald (or someone using his identity) showed up at the Cuban and Soviet embassies in Mexico City, carrying evidence of pro-Castro activities and seeking visas. Cuban intelligence reports say he told Embassy personnel: "Someone ought to shoot that President Kennedy... Maybe I'll try to do it."

Oswald returned to Dallas, for the final time, after a week in Mexico, telling his wife that the trip had been unproductive. The Oswalds were questioned by the FBI about their Russian connections and Lee's activities with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, but the investigation apparently didn't delve any deeper.



This sworn affidavit by Richard Nagell concerns his intelligence assignments and alias "Robert Nolan," and shows his four different Army serial numbers.

Back in El Paso, Nagell was asking in early November for a court hearing "to show cause why I [am] being held in jail without having been arraigned or indicted by the federal grand jury." Then, on November 19, while President Kennedy was preparing for his fateful visit to Texas, two FBI agents came to visit Nagell in the County Jail. Nagell's jailer, Juan Medina, recalls the FBI and later the Secret Service coming often to see his prisoner. According to a chronological account of his imprisonment drawn up by Nagell, one-half hour after JFK's assassination on November 22 Nagell handed a note to his jailer requesting to see the Secret Service as soon as possible. Instead, the FBI came again. Nagell says he then told Agent Thomas B. White, Jr. about the registered letter to J. Edgar Hoover. (FBI headquarters in Washington denies ever having received this letter.) That

night, Nagell says he wrote a letter concerning the conspiracy to Secret Service Chief James Rowley in Washington, but never received a reply.

By the time he was released from Leavenworth Penitentiary in April 1968, Richard Nagell had given up trying to tell his story to authorities.

On May 24, 1968, Nagell was issued an American passport (unusual for a convicted felon) and left the country six days later. It was some time before he surfaced again. On October 24, the following Associated Press dispatch came out of Berlin:

East Germany has released a former U.S. Army Captain it held for four months. Informed sources said Richard Nagell, 38, was delivered at a border crossing point between East and West Berlin yesterday in the presence of East Berlin attorney Wolfgang Vogel, attorney Ricey S. New of Washington, and an official from the U.S. Mission in West Berlin....

Informed sources said Nagell was taken off a train by the East Germans four months ago while he was on his way from West Germany to West Berlin through East Germany... The U.S. Mission had not disclosed that Nagell was being held. He was not brought to trial and apparently no specific charges were brought against him, the sources added....

What was Nagell doing in East Germany? According to his story, he had been taken to the Ministry of State Security prison, accused of "criminal intelligence activities." From there, he was taken to the Soviet Union, where he authored what he says is the only copy of his full story of the events surrounding the Kennedy assassination.

Nagell returned to the U.S. in November 1968. Three months later he again met with Garrison, and deemed it inadvisable to testify at Garrison's Clay Shaw trial. Nagell then flew to Mexico City, and again to Europe. He says several attempts were made on his life during this period.

Since that time Nagell had rarely surfaced in the public eye. In 1974, while living in Los Angeles, he hired attorney Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., to help him get a disability compensation from the Army. Fensterwald, whose client James McCord had broken the ice about the Watergate burglary, hoped through Nagell's case to bring the JFK story to light. But Nagell dismissed the attorney before this could happen.

Nagell says that to his knowledge, Oswald's slayer Jack Ruby was not involved in any conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy. As for Oswald, Nagell

believes that shots attributed to Oswald's expert proved between Maybe, if he rifle range. things did r from the tim doubt in my trigger. Late to protect th inefficiency stop him."

A man is a bar called back to the day in Los ing a light long hands- tures, reac from a pa

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Richard Case Nagell versus The United States - of America  
Allude to U.S. Court of Claims case No. 1-73



believes that he probably did fire the shots attributed to him, but doubts Oswald's expertise as a marksman:

"I don't know how much he improved between September and then. Maybe, if he spent a lot of time on a rifle range.... But I do know that things did not change so drastically from the time of my arrest. There's no doubt in my mind that he pulled a trigger. Later on, everyone was trying to protect their own incompetence or inefficiency in not doing anything to stop him."

A man is sitting at a corner table in a bar called the Blarney Castle, his back to the other customers. It is a hot day in Los Angeles. The man is wearing a light tan suit with a necktie. His long hands move in quick, furtive gestures, reaching to shake a cigarette from a pack of Salems.

One beer passes in small talk. At the mention of his children, he shakes his head sadly. For almost a year, the children have been living with their mother. For a time before that, the man had tried raising them on his own, but the burden had proved too great. It was largely because of them he'd stayed silent all these years, carrying inside himself the terrible secret of what he knew about certain events of the autumn of 1963. At one time, this man might have changed the course of history.

"I don't think about it much, to tell the truth," he says unconvincingly. A second beer, a fourth cigarette is passing. "Sometimes, though, I get to thinking and I can't go to sleep. Thinking of what I could have done, the mistakes that could have been handled differently. I was young. So idealistic! How could I have been like that? But I was realistic, too. I didn't believe in Utopias. I had my own beliefs, my own feelings."

It is late on a Friday afternoon, a time referred to as "the happy hour" by those seeking to unwind from the working day, and the bar is growing crowded. Always my recent rendezvous with the man have been in places like this. Though I know he still lives in Los Angeles, I have no idea where. As for his current livelihood, all he will say is that he keeps very busy. He changes his unlisted phone number every few months.

Yet, in a strange way, I have become his confidant. Our meetings are few and far between, perhaps twice a year. But I believe he has said more to me than to anyone else in the country concerning what he's called "my own weird little secret." Perhaps it is not so much that he trusts me as simply his need to periodically talk to someone who already realizes the intricacies of

the subject matter. For three years of my life, I have probed the murky catacombs that still surround the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Dozens of theories, and almost as many tales of supposed firsthand knowledge, have been spun for me across many a long, dark night of the American landscape. Finally, it has all come down to one man—this man who now sits across from me, methodically savoring the last dregs of a third bottle of beer—one man whose story (as much as I know of it) I believe.

My association with Richard Nagell

ended in September of 1978. He had determined that he no longer wished to discuss the assassination subject, that there had been pressure put on him from "certain sources," and that it seemed in both our interests for our periodic meetings to cease. I have not seen him since.

Richard Russell, a free-lance writer presently living in Boston, was a staff writer for TV Guide. His articles have been published in the Village Voice and Harper's Weekly. Dave Navard is a writer and teacher whose articles have been published in Family Health and Sporting News.

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**Covered** *Wash. News*  
*Apr. 15/65*  
**With Shame**

The seven men charged in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln 100 years ago were held incommunicado before the trial. To prevent their conversing with anyone, each had a canvas sack over his head, blinding, deafening and half smothering him. The intense discomfort caused one of the prisoners, Lewis Paine, to dash his head against his cell wall. The canvas masks, when drawn tight, allowed only a small hole for the mouth, rather less than the illustration here where the tie ropes are lax. Three of the prisoners were hanged, Lewis Paine, George Atzerodt and David Herold. Four were sentenced to prison terms as accessories, Michael O'Loughlin, Sam Arnold, Edward Spangler and Dr. Samuel Mudd. These



eight masks are at the Smithsonian Institution, tho they are not on exhibition. The eighth was, presumably, for Mrs. Mary Surratt, who was also hanged, but records show that she was not required to wear it.





Ex Mastilla slides into second base the second inning of yesterday's or catcher Mike Brunley's peg to and baseman off the bag. Washing- l trip opening with this afternoon's cago.

### Ex-Senator Wh

# Osteen Victo

Claude Osteen is thinking positive and so are the Los Angeles Dodgers.

The 25-year-old southpaw was obtained by the Dodgers from the Washington Senators in the Frank Howard trade when the status of Sandy Koufax became painfully doubtful.

Osteen's initial contribution to the Los Angeles cause last night was a two-hit, 3-1 victory over Pittsburgh that had even Koufax beaming and gave the Dodgers their second complete game in two starts.

#### CREDITS HODGES

The former Nat lefty, who won 15 games for the Senators last year and credits ex-manager Gil Hodges with teaching him to think positively and for his consequent improvement, fanned eight and had his bid for a shutout spoiled by Bob Bailey's homer with two away in the ninth.

While Osteen rested on the bench between innings

### Against White Sox

# Sticks

chase right hand

## OTHER OPINIONS | Columns

Iris Kelso

## Poll: voters down in the dumps

Louisiana voters are in a profoundly depressed mood. They see no change in the stagnant economy. They've lost confidence in their public officials. They think the state is headed in the wrong direction.

This is the finding of the most comprehensive study of voter attitudes since the legislative session ended. Pollster Joe Walker and political consultant Jim Carvin reported their findings in a recently published newsletter.

According to their report accompanying the poll, which was taken in July, voters were optimistic after Gov. Roemer took office in March 1988. Responding to his promise of change, 60 percent thought the state was headed in the right direction.

Even after Roemer's tax reform package failed last April, voters remained optimistic. Nearly half were still positive about the state's future, says the Carvin/Walker report.

But that attitude had collapsed by last July, after the chaotic session of the Legislature. Now only 30 percent feel the state is headed in the right direction and 45 percent feel the state is going the wrong way.

Apparently, voters blame Roemer and the Legislature, not themselves. The poll shows voter confidence in Roemer has sunk to an all-time low. Only 39 percent of the voters feel he has done an excellent or good job as governor. His negative rating is 56 percent. The Legislature is in even worse shape. Not a single person interviewed gave the Legislature an excellent rating.

Carvin and Walker feel the governor and the Legislature failed to come up with a workable plan after the April proposal failed.

"The governor was labeled a 'jame duck' and he certainly flew like one, aimless and crippled by



Gov. Roemer: confidence in him at an all-time low

FILE PHOTO

his friends and enemies alike in the Legislature," they say in a commentary. "The battle of the budget drained the energies of the solons, the press, the lobbyists and bored the public completely. No one will look back at the recent session and subsequent special session with any sense of accomplishment or achievement. As our polling for this issue indicates, everybody lost in the minds of the voters, especially the voters!"

As for tax reform, the two seasoned political observers say, "The window of opportunity has all but closed."

So what comes next? With Roemer's ratings so low, politicians are already looking toward the 1991 governor's race. Carvin

and Walker have begun polling the possibilities.

Oddly enough, with his favorable ratings so low, Gov. Roemer comes out with 60 percent of the governor. Forty-one percent find former Gov. Edwin W. Edwards' suits are distorted because supporters of Roemer and Edwards refuse to consider other candidates. This keeps their acceptability rating high. Walker doesn't think Edwards can make a comeback as governor. "He has too many negatives," he says.

The two most acceptable candidates after Roemer are Lt. Gov. Paul Harvey, a Republican, and U.S. Rep. Billy Tauzin of Thibodaux, who like Roemer and

Edwards is a Democrat.

The governor's race is months ahead, however. The next political trial is the Oct. 7 vote on constitutional amendments.

Here are the findings on some of those issues.

► The transportation fund amendment: "The poll results are encouraging for this amendment (65 percent for to 25 percent against)... It's not likely to be a landslide, but if the amendment is promoted properly and its advantages are clearly understood by the voters, it could gain a majority."

► Judicial redistricting for more black judges: The issue draws less than 50 percent support. Blacks are lopsidedly in favor. More whites oppose than support. But voters are opposed to the amendment's plan to create senior judgeships to take care of incumbent white judges who might lose their seats. The poll question clearly outlined the cost of creating senior judgeships as a part of the redistricting plan. It read, "Would you be for or against the amendment creating 26 new senior judges so that incumbent judges affected by redistricting could keep their seats? The cost of this would be between \$4 and \$5 million a year." Carvin and Walker say passage of the judicial redistricting amendment is doubtful.

The poll was taken in mid-July. Walker used the standard sample of 800 voters answering telephone interviews.

The poll is bad news for most of the propositions on the Oct. 7 ballot. Voters' lack of confidence in state officials is bad news for the state. The sad thing is that Roemer's election created a surge of optimism in the state and his failures have destroyed it. The only good news is that the transportation amendment may have a chance in October. This could provide a basis for building hope again.

Iris Kelso is a staff writer.



President Bush announcing his new anti-drug strategy

AP PHOTO

George Will

## Behavior crisis

WASHINGTON — The martial metaphors miss the point. For all the rhetoric about a "war" on drugs, the government's job is primarily one of pressure and persuasion, comparable to the job the government undertook 35 years ago when the civil-rights crisis could no longer be deferred.

In democracies, where public opinion must be palliated, there are necessary fatalities. One such is the warlike aspect of drug policy: the use of AWACS and the Navy and perhaps even the infantry for interdiction of drug shipments.

Interdiction today may be stopping one percent of the drug flow.

If we committed large forces for a long time to the depths of Colombian jungles, we probably could succeed in driving the processing apparatus... into Peru or Bolivia or elsewhere.

In a decade, cocaine traffic has grown from handbag-sized parcels to shipments like the four tons found in a shipment of Brazilian lumber.

Acres allotted to production of coca leaves has increased enormously. Peru, which produces 60 percent of such leaves, has a per-capita income of \$900 a year. America's drug dollars are about

casualties are disproportionately — and increasingly — among the poor. The use of cocaine and other drugs by high-school seniors has fallen to the lowest level in more than a decade. The information-acquiring segments of the population have got the message: Drugs are dangerous and dumb. Their cachet is gone. Drugs, like cigarettes, are declines. A potent weapon in the "war" is adolescent status anxiety.

But people who make it to senior year in high school are not the most at-risk group. Drugs and attendant pathologies are increasingly confined to inner-city enclaves — Beirut without heavy artillery. Let us assume (it cannot be assumed) that the nation will remain aroused when it realizes that the crisis is one of poor neighborhoods devouring themselves. Is there any model of government success in confronting a task of large-scale behavioral, and hence attitudinal, change?

The conspicuous government successes of recent generations have included the Second World War and the reconstruction of Europe, TVA and rural electrification, the Manhattan and Apollo projects, the Interstate Highway System. All these were essentially material achievements. Even the radical reduction of poverty among the elderly



# Big bucks and the super rich

It has been reported that Michael Milken made more than \$180 million last year. Michael is now having his problems with the Feds, but he is still flying up there in the ozone with the super rich. His name appeared on a list which included the highest paid executives in America. (The lowest was Robert Haas, who earned a paltry \$25 million in 1985.)

What can somebody do with so much money, except buy Grey Poupon mustard from the next Rolls-Royce? At some point the sublime becomes really ridiculous. I sought out one of the men on the top-money all-star team. His name was Net Gross, and his fortune came from manufacturing suspenders to hold up vuppies' pants.

I walked into his office as he was having his shoes shined. He waved me over to a chair.

"How do you feel now that everyone knows you made \$45 million?"

"I still put my garters on one leg at a time," he said.

"Money hasn't changed you?"

"Why should it? Of course I go first class now. For example, this shoeshine is costing me \$50. I could get one on the street for \$2, but it wouldn't say anything about me."

"Is it really a better shine for \$50 than it is for \$2?"

*What can somebody do with so much money, except buy Grey Poupon mustard from the next Rolls-Royce?*

"Most multimillionaires think so. The shine wouldn't seem worth much if it came cheap."

"But nobody knows whether you've had a \$2 shine or a \$50 one."

"I know it and that's all that counts. It's the same with this shirt. It cost \$250. That's what I used to pay for a suit when I started out in this business. With a shirt like this I feel as if the Lord and Merrill Lynch are watching over me."

"Besides the material happiness that money brings, what other good reason is there for you to earn so much?"

"It tells me exactly where I rank socially. More importantly, it shows where the wealthy stand in relation to me. It's hard for you to understand how important it is to me to take in more money than Malcolm Forbes. If I have more big bucks, I can ruin his break-

fast."

"Then making a billion dollars is still the best revenge?"

"Yes, because when your income is in the billions, there are only about 20 guys in the world who can really screw you."

"Do you have any friends among the billion-dollar class?"

"Yes and no. I might gang up with T. Boone Pickens just to get a third guy. Then on Friday he might gang up with someone else to get me. That's why having money is so satisfying — you stick it to those who are trying to stick it to you."

"What else can you do with your fortune besides sticking it to the other guy?"

"The really rich are the ones who put money into play. We spread it around, throw it on the table and toss it up, and make sure that it comes back to us 10 times more than what we put in."

"You must still be left with a lot that you don't know what to do with."

"That would be true if we didn't have to hire lawyers."

"Why do you need lawyers?"

"To tell us if it is legal to get a \$50 shine."

© 1989, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Art Buchwald writes a syndicated humor column.

American drug dealers are being found to the combined GNP's of Peru, Bolivia and Colombia. Those nations' police and judicial systems will not soon suppress an activity employing hundreds of thousands of people and woven into the fabric of those nations' economies.

But then, political-economic factors here — America's unwillingness to put its money where its mouth is — will keep the drug war quite limited. William Bennett, the epigrammatic drug czar, says "crack is worse than taxes" but his commander-in-chief emphatically disagrees. So there will still be junkies, addicts, which, properly funded, could stamp out.

This is not new. In 1980, Ronald Reagan denounced drugs mightily. But in 1981, the Drug Enforcement Administration was not exempted from budget cuts. Surveillance was cut; so were undercover buys. Republican tax habits qualify as a dangerous addiction.

Actually, we already are winning the "war." And as is generally the case in wars, the

war was essentially a material act — mailing checks to a stable population group.

These achievements are not models for victory in the "war" against the myriad social pathologies of which drug use is part cause and part effect. But there is one heartening analogy. At bottom, the purpose of civil-rights legislation, usually enacted in advance of public attitudes, was attitudinal change. Such legislation was statecraft so completely, it succeeded — not completely, but to a remarkable extent and remarkably quickly.

The drug crisis is not a crisis of Latin American production or of interdiction. It is a crisis of American behavior, of appetites produced by bad attitudes. But political action can change attitudes; it has done so regarding drugs, in segments of society, in this decade.

The crucial prerequisite is political leadership prepared to blame Americans first.

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George Will is a syndicated columnist.

## Flora Lewis

# The nonaligned summit: signs of changing times

**B**ELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Monimmar Gadhaafi of Libya provides the only flashy show and fire-brand talk of the ninth non-aligned summit meeting. He sent five camels ahead to be milked for him and two horses for mounted guards at the tent pitched in his embassy's garden, and proclaimed he had come "to save the movement."

It is another sign of changing times. The Yugoslav hosts have made an intensive effort to de-radicalize, lower the pitch — in short, what they call "modernize" the triennial meeting. Revolutionary exhortations and diatribes against "imperialists" no longer win stormy applause.

Fidel Castro of Cuba, who used to thunder for hours, apparently realized it wouldn't be his type of scene anymore and didn't show up, sending his brother Raul instead.

The nonaligneds are facing an identity problem now that they don't really have anybody to be nonaligned with, and the enemy

is more likely to be the neighbor than a superpower. Most of the leaders here are more concerned about economics than about ostentatious Third-World politics. They realize, as one moderate Arab said, if you want to talk business you have to talk to somebody, not just shout at your would-be partner.

It is a striking change from the founding summit session here in 1961. There were 25 members and an extraordinary cast of characters, including Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia in his resplendent white-and-gold uniform, India's Nehru with a pink rose on his tunic, Egypt's Nasser, Indonesia's Sukarno, Ghana's Nkrumah, Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was eclipsed by the huge display of assertive charisma.

In the middle of the strident speeches against colonialism and atomic weapons, Nikita Khrushchev ended the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing and set off a 50-megaton bomb in the

*Nonaligneds are facing an identity problem now that they don't really have anybody to be nonaligned with, and the enemy is more likely to be a neighbor than a superpower.*

atmosphere, at least 400 times bigger than the Hiroshima bomb. Radioactive fallout probably still lingers around the world.

But you could have heard anybody drop in Belgrade, Moscow, thought of criticizing Moscow, U.S. George Kennan, then U.S. ambassador here, was the one and that only shaming anti-summit meeting's top session in Americanism. Ten years ago, Havana, at the sixth summit, the Soviets were the national hero of the nonaligneds.

Now there are 100 members, and they are wondering about their movement outside an about. Some are still

ironic nostalgia for the good old Cold War, when they could work up a steam about the East-West conflict endangering the world. They don't quite say so out loud, but they evidently regret the chance to win benefits and importance by playing one side off against the other.

Others, the majority, are relieved that major tensions are easing and ideology is no longer the big issue. But they are worried about being marginalized as East and West grope for accommodation. They don't want to be squeezed out of the political game — even pawns play a role. The more thoughtful are concerned that the opening East will

become such an economic attraction that the West won't be interested in contributing to their development and trade.

All the serious wars and conflicts are among themselves now, and it's getting hard to blame the big powers for keeping them going. Their own arms races show up their pious talk about the urgency of disarmament. And the embattled ones feel a risk of losing attention for their causes.

One effort to sustain some purpose for a movement that confers a sense of participation is to shift the focus from nonalignment between East and West to North-South engagement, and to latch on to the new issue of the environment, which certainly does require these countries' concern.

The Yugoslavs have taken a clear official position, trying hard to cut out the West-bashing and to focus on "practical, realistic recommendations." But they will have to compromise to reach consensus. There is now a sharp debate in this country about

whether the prestige of being nonaligned chairman for three years is more trouble than it's worth.

Tito came up with the non-alignment idea as a way of creating a foreign policy and some importance in the world out of the vacuum left by quitting the Soviet bloc but remaining a Communist-ruled country. It gave Yugoslavia support when there were real security fears of Soviet intentions. Now, one tendency here is to say this country should look to Western Europe and cast off the Third-World bias that the movement imposes. The issue isn't settled.

The whole world is having to move into a new era because of the changes in the East, in ways that hadn't been foreseen. The ripples of disintegrating communism are spreading far.

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Flora Lewis is a syndicated columnist.

3 Thursday, September 7, 1989

Weather B-6  
Deaths B-6  
Editorials B-8**METRO****Forget technicality, go with low bid, Yenni says**By **KIM CHATELAIN**  
East Jefferson bureau

Jefferson Parish President Michael Yenni will ask the Parish Council to award a hazardous substance cleanup contract to the lower of two bidders, rejecting a state licensing board's contention that the low firm submitted an improper bid.

The council is expected to vote Sept. 13 on Yenni's recommendation to award the contract to Rie-

del Environmental Services, Inc. of New Orleans. The bid submitted by its politically connected rival, Environmental Services & Technology of Metairie, is about 75 percent higher than Riedel Environmental Services' bid.

Yenni's recommendation ended weeks of speculation that because of a technicality the administration would recommend Environmental Services & Technology despite its higher bid.

Parish officials said Wednesday the lower bid is more important than the technicality.

Riedel Environmental Services' bid was submitted in the name of Peterson-Riedel, the company's local division. The state is licensed with the Services. State law requires that bids be submitted in the name of a state licensee.

Company officials said a secre-

tary inadvertently left the Riedel Environmental Services reference off the bid form. But other forms submitted with the bid made it clear that Peterson-Riedel and Riedel Environmental Services are the same.

Eddie Doucet, executive director of the licensing board, said the bid clearly violates state law, and the company should not be awarded the parish contract. The board routinely monitors bids for public work to make sure they

meet state law, officials said.

"We can't make the parish do anything, but we can tell them what state law is," said Doucet, a former state representative. "It's a bad bid by an unlicensed contractor. If they give it to that company, it's illegal. I would hope they wouldn't try to circumvent the law."

Contractor Donald Lambert Sr., father of Environmental Services & Technology president Donald Lambert Jr., is a former

member of the state Licensing Board for Contractors. He served from 1984-1988 and was president in 1985. Donald Lambert Sr. is the brother of longtime New Orleans Aviation Board consulting engineer Laurence Lambert.

Doucet said the board was not swayed by Environmental Services & Technology's political ties.

"This board rules according to the law, not according to who

See BID, next page

**Prison master plan ordered**By **ED ANDERSON**  
and **JACK WARDLAW**  
Capital bureau

**BATON ROUGE** — A federal judge Wednesday ordered state prison officials to create a master plan for building more jails and finding other means of relieving overcrowding in parish lockups.

Meanwhile, after a stormy two-hour discussion, a legislative committee approved the hiring of 101 security guards to accommodate another 297 prisoners at the 4,300-inmate state penitentiary at Angola.

U.S. District Judge Frank Polozola ordered Bruce Lynn, secretary of the state Department of Public Safety and Corrections, to devise a plan and submit it to him in the next few weeks for long-range solutions to jail overcrowding, as recent federal court orders moving inmates from parish jails to state prisons have filled state facilities to their limits.

**Singing praises****Baptist leader: Start on social ills**By **VALERIE FACIANE**  
Staff writer

The nation must concentrate on solving social problems including illiteracy and substandard housing if it is going to stop the drug abuse epidemic, the president of the nation's largest black church group said Wednesday in New Orleans.

Thousands of black Baptists from throughout the country are in New Orleans for the 109th annual session of the National Baptist Convention U.S.A. Inc., and one issue they are addressing is how the church can help in the fight against drug abuse, said the Rev. T.J. Jemison of Baton Rouge.

Jemison called drug abuse the nation's "No. 1 problem," and said members must join the fight against drugs when they return home.

The denomination has nearly 8 million members, the country's third largest Protestant denom-



filled state facilities to their limits.

Lynn said he is already working on a plan to build 2,500 new jail cells, more halfway houses for non-violent offenders and to hire more probation officers to supervise released inmates.

But he said he does not have a price tag for the long-range plan yet. "This will go into the 1990s to try and build our way out of this," he said of the plan.

Lynn's comments came as Polozola ended two days of hearings on conditions at Angola. Polozola is overseeing an 18-year-old court order to reduce inmate populations in state prisons and parish jails and to improve inmate conditions.

"It is going to be the state's plan, not my plan," Polozola said. "The state is going to have to come up with a plan on how to pull out 4,000 prisoners from parish jails. We just can't say we are full."

The state now pays local sheriffs for incarcerating about 4,000 serious offenders who normally would go to state prisons but cannot because of limited prison capacities.

Corrections Department attorney Annette Viator asked Polozola for permission to open 297 beds at Angola determined to be available by Polozola's prison troubleshooter, former Angola Warden Ross Maggio. She said the beds will be filled as soon as

See PRISON, next page

Janice Herod, left, Jennie Calloway and Artrice Mae Knox, right, perform at Baptist convention. STAFF PHOTO BY KATHY ANDERSON

## Bush drug plan much too weak, Jackson says

By ALLAN KATZ  
Staff writer

President Bush's drug plan unveiled this week badly underestimates the viciousness, power and wealth of drug lords, Jesse Jackson said in New Orleans Wednesday.

"The president's \$7.9 billion anti-drug war can be measured by the fact that it represents only a \$1.7 billion increase over last year's anti-drug budget," Jackson told an enthusiastic Municipal Auditorium audience at a drug coalition meeting sponsored by Mayor Sidney Barthelemy. "It can also be measured by the fact that we will spend \$150 billion to keep U.S. troops in Europe and Asia while spending less than \$8 billion on a threat that could destroy our nation," Jackson said.

On other subjects:

▶ Jackson stopped just short of endorsing Mayor Sidney Barthelemy for re-election in 1990. "Sidney is decent, honorable and incorruptible," Jackson said. "He is one of the few mayors in the nation who has appointed a drug czar and become personally involved in the war on drugs. But he said that was not an endorsement and added he wanted to talk to Barthelemy about politics during his visit to New Orleans.

▶ Jackson said he feels he is on his way to winning the Democratic Party's presidential nomination in 1992. But he said it would be premature to say he was going to run for president again.

▶ Jackson, who has just moved to Washington, D.C., also said he is not interested in running for mayor there now. He is in New Orleans to attend the National



Jesse Jackson laughs with New Orleans Mayor Sidney Barthelemy Wednesday.

STAFF PHOTO BY KRISTY McDONALD

Baptist Convention-U.S.A. Inc., to address a special midnight service at the convention being held at the New Orleans Convention Center. Jackson was

See JACKSON, next page

## Mayor staking career on Jean Lafitte election

By JOE DARBY  
West Bank bureau

Leo Kerner is the only mayor Jean Lafitte has ever had. Even his most bitter political opponents acknowledge that without Kerner, the town probably would never have been founded.

But in the past couple of years, Kerner, 65, has encountered so many financial and political problems that he says his 30-year public career will soon be over.

Kerner said he does not plan to seek re-election in 1991 to the post he has held since 1974. And he said if his daughter-in-law, Darla Kerner, does not win a special alderman's race this fall, he will resign before the end of his

term.

He said he wants the Bayou Barataria community of about 1,200 residents to make the Oct. 7 race a referendum on whether he or his opponents on the Board of Aldermen have the support of the people.

Kerner said he is staking everything on the race because Louis Hatty Jr., appointed by the other aldermen to an interim term in the seat vacated by Blake Dardar, is an avowed political opponent.

"He got into this pledging to fight me," Kerner said.

He said the voters need to help break the political deadlock that has paralyzed the town for months.

Hatty said he never intended to oppose Kerner. He said he is in the race to push his own platform for improvements.

But Hatty agrees that politics has split the close-knit community. "My family has always been close to the Kerner family but now I don't know who to wave to or who to smile at," he said.

For many years, Kerner was the dominant political force in the 6th Ward, which includes Crown Point, Barataria and lower Lafitte. He was a justice of the peace, as his father was before him, and as his son, Charles Kerner, is now, and he was instrumental in getting Jean Lafitte incorporated as a municipality.

"Without Leo, the town probably would not have been incorporated," said Alderman Albert Despaux, one of Kerner's main

See KERNER, next page

## Bricks paving aquarium's way

The people of New Orleans have a chance to play a role in the construction of the Aquarium of the Americas.

And that's no fish story. The aquarium's "Pave the Way" campaign, sponsored by The Times-Picayune, offers everyone in the city the chance to have their names permanently recorded on a brick at the aquarium, scheduled to open on Labor Day 1990.

Bricks bearing the names of individuals, families, corporations, school classes and even pets will be laid at the entrance to the aquarium, from the foot of Canal Street to the edge of the Mississippi River.

The campaign will be kicked off today by Mayor Sidney Barthelemy, Times-Picayune Publisher Ashton Phelps and officials of the Audubon Institute and Audubon Park Commission.

The cost of the bricks is \$50 for individuals and \$100 for corporations, with proceeds used to help finance the aquarium. Order forms will be inside the pages of The Times-Picayune, lead sponsor of the campaign, as well as at Hibernia National Bank branches, K&B drugstores and McDonald's

restaurants. All are co-sponsors of the "Pave the Way" campaign.

An aquarium spokesman said 40,000 bricks are available for names.

Phelps, honorary chairman of the bricks campaign, said, "The Times-Picayune has undertaken a major role in this campaign in response to the overwhelming interest that the public has shown in this project and its importance to the community."

Audubon Institute Director L. Ron Forman said the bricks will be laid next spring. "Now is the time for the public to join and become a part of New Orleans history," he said.

Brick "owners" will receive a certificate suitable for framing and an invitation to a "Brick nite" celebration to be held before the aquarium opens.

The aquarium will feature more than 10,000 fish, reptiles, birds and other animals from North and South America.

The four major exhibit areas will be the Gulf of Mexico Exhibit, the Caribbean Reef Environment, the Amazon River Rain Forest Habitat and the Mississippi River and Delta Habitat.

Following members, the country's largest Baptist Protestant denomination after the Southern Baptists and United Methodists.

At the convention's opening sermon Wednesday at the New Orleans Convention Center, delegates and visitors clapped, shouted and jumped to their feet with arms waving in the air as the Rev. C.A.W. Clark of Dallas preached.

"Amen! Amen! Amen!" he shouted. "Cheer up my brothers, cheer up my sisters. Kneel in the sunshine," Clark said.

Hall C of the convention center took the form of a black Baptist church and the podium a pulpit as thousands of delegates were greeted with powerful preaching and inspiring music. They dabbed tears and cheered as a spirited Clark had to be helped from the podium.

By Wednesday morning, about 32,000 people had registered for the convention, which will continue through Sunday. Jemison, pastor of the Mount Zion First Baptist Church of Baton Rouge, said he expects registration to reach 40,000 to 45,000.

Gov. Roemer and Mayor Sidney Barthelemy, in welcoming the convention to the city, urged the Baptists to use the pulpit to preach against drug abuse.

Roemer told delegates he was disappointed in President Bush's battle plan against drugs, announced Tuesday night. The plan

See BAPTISTS, next page



## CONTINUED . . .

## Baptists

From B-1

sounded more like a "skirmish," Roemer said.

In an interview after his speech, Roemer said that while he feels that Bush's moves are in the right direction, Bush had no specific plans on how to finance his anti-drug fight and "I got the sense that maybe he didn't touch the average living room."

Bush is scheduled to address the convention Friday at 2:30 p.m., and Jimerson said he hopes the president will talk about the drug problem.

The delegates also are expected to reaffirm their stance against abortion during the convention,

Jimerson said. "We announced our abortion stance six years ago," he said. "We are unalterably opposed to abortion." He said that in cases of incest or rape, however, the woman should have the right to make a choice.

Jimerson said the convention supports the continuation of the Southern University system and Grambling State University in the state's dispute with the federal government over desegregating the state university system.

"The convention will use its (financial) resources and other assets to keep these schools as viable institutions in their communities," he said.

Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP, is scheduled to address the group Friday night.

## Jackson

From B-1

Wednesday.

Jackson said Bush's drug plan does not qualify as a declaration of war. "The drug lords have bigger, better airplanes than the Coast Guard," he said. "They have bigger, better guns than the state police or the city police. Nothing in George Bush's plan will change that."

Jackson said Bush's plan will not provide sufficient power or funds to interdict drugs being shipped into the United States or treat drug addicts in the nation.

"There are 375,000 pregnant women in the U.S. addicted to drugs," Jackson said. "When their babies are born, they are scarcely larger than birds. Too often, the babies are born with AIDS or addicted to crack. If the president wanted to treat every one of them, it would cost \$2 billion."

He criticized Bush "for not consulting even one mayor, one police chief, one black person or one brown person" in coming up with his drug plan. "The president says this is a bipartisan plan but, in truth, it is a narrow plan handed down from the top that does not include the wisdom of those who fight the war against

*"If we change our appetites and our attitudes and curb our excesses, we can put the drug lords and pushers out of business."*

Jesse Jackson

drugs every day," Jackson said.

In the absence of an effective plan from Washington, Jackson said the next best hope is for parents to reach out to their children and to teachers to create a new grass roots coalition against drugs. He said employers in the public and private sectors should give parents leave to take their children to school when it opens and to pick up report cards every semester.

He said families have to join teachers to change attitudes toward drugs. Jackson also called on radio disc jockeys to refuse to play records that glorify violence, drugs or sex without love.

"If we change our appetites and our attitudes and curb our excesses, we can put the drug lords and pushers out of business because there will be no market for them to sell to," Jackson said.

## Prison

From B-1

the guards authorized by the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget at Wednesday's meet-

ing. Cypel said that all employees at Angola will be getting a \$100-a-month bonus to keep them on the job or attract new recruits.

During the court hearing, Edward Mills, the corrections department's executive officer,

## Kerner

From B-1

vocal opponents.

But Kerner's political fortunes have dimmed recently. In 1987, Jefferson Parish took over operation of the town's Rose Thorne Park playground after complaints that the park was poorly run. Earlier this year, over Kerner's objections, the same thing happened with the 6th Ward ambulance service, which the Parish Council turned over to West Jefferson Medical Center.

And, despite Kerner's strong campaign against it, 6th Ward voters recently approved a fire millage increase by an overwhelming margin.

Kerner and the aldermen also are facing a financial crisis. The Internal Revenue Service has seized the town's bank account to recover delinquent withholding taxes. And town officials face a hearing before the Legislative Audit Advisory Council in Baton Rouge Sept. 18 on the town's muddled financial records.

The crisis would be bad enough for town officials who are united. But Kerner is embroiled

## Bid

From B-1

was or is on the board," he said. "The law is very clear."

The parish administration and parish attorneys researched the issue before deciding to recommend Riedel Environmental Services' bid to the Council.

"While there may be a technical violation of the contractor's licensing rules, we discern no violation of the public contracts law," said Tim Coulon, Yenni's chief administrative assistant. "The express policy that public contracts should be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder weighs heavier in these circumstances than the contractor's licensing board's requirement that the name on a bid form match exactly the name on the license."

Parish Council Chairman Robert Evans Jr. said Wednesday he plans to vote to award the contract to the lowest bidder.

"My inclination would be to abide by the recommendation of the administration," Evans said.

Dennis Lambert, vice president of Environmental Services & Technology, said his company

*The only thing the two sides agree on is that Jean Lafitte's crisis needs to be dealt with as soon as possible.*

in a long-running political fight with the aldermen, particularly Chris Dufrene. The aldermen say Kerner has consistently mismanaged town finances, an allegation tried to run the town on his own and refuses to listen to reason. He has refused to pay them their authorized salaries of \$300 a month.

Kerner said he has never taken a cent of public money for himself, and accuses the aldermen of putting personal politics above the good of the town.

The only thing the two sides agree on is that Jean Lafitte's crisis needs to be dealt with as soon as possible.

000 worth of chemical spill cleanups for "Jefferson Parish facilities."

Neither "parish facilities" nor "chemical spills" was defined in the contract, which some parish officials called ambiguous.

Parish records show that only two of four incidents involving hazardous materials at parish sites in the past two years were covered by the agreement. The parish had to pay more than \$86,000 above the cost of the contract to have Environmental Services & Technology and other companies clean up the sites.

The Parish Council canceled that contract in May and sought bids on a revamped contract that eliminates the up-front payments and clearly defines key terms.

Environmental Services & Technology bid \$32,400 based on a complicated formula that estimates the amount of time the company may be needed during a one-year period. Riedel Environmental Services bid \$18,553 under the same formula.

14 cited for hunting on baited La. field

## DELGADO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

### FALL 1989

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Intro to Sign Painting	\$85	Party Foods	\$80
Life Drawing (\$25 lab fee)	\$90	Protest, Baker in Mother's Kitchen	\$80
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Database III (Intro & Advanced)	\$110	Goal Setting	\$30
Desktop Publishing/Computer Graphics	\$115	How to Buy a Home	\$20
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## REGISTRATION

September 5-7 & 11-14 9 a.m.-8 p.m.  
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# Ad Spotlight





the guards authorized by the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget at Wednesday's meeting are hired. Lynn said he hopes that will be in two or three weeks, with some of the space being used to relieve crowding at Orleans Parish Prison.

The committee unanimously agreed to a Roemer administration request to let the department overspend its 1989-90 budget to hire the guards.

On another matter, Lynn and Corrections Department Human Resources Administrator Zhig-

recks.

During the court hearing, Edward Mills, the corrections department's executive officer, testified that blacks and women were not hired or promoted to ranking positions at Angola as fast as white men. He said that he tried to prevail upon Angola officials to take a greater role in promoting and hiring minorities and women but he was ignored.

Mills testified that he and former Warden Hilton Butler clashed often over the issue. Butler resigned under pressure last month.

ADMINISTRATION - ENVIRONMENT

Dennis Lambert, vice president of Environmental Services & Technology, said his competitor's bid is clearly improper. But he said his company has not decided if it will take legal action against the parish if it awards the contract to Riedel Environmental Services.

Environmental Services & Technology received the parish cleanup contract on a non-competitive basis in 1986. Under that contract, the company received a \$36,000 annual retainer. In return, it was to provide up to \$50-

## 14 cited for hunting on baited La. field

FERRIDAY, La. (AP) — Ferriday Police Chief Butch Wilson, former Mayor Woodie Davis and 12 others have been cited by U.S. Wildlife and Fisheries agents for hunting on a baited field.

U.S. Wildlife and Fisheries Special Agent Jose Oliveros said the 14 were accused of hunting at the baited field just north of Ferriday near Lake St. John. Dove season opened last weekend.



Owner Will Smith (seated) says shoes at Cook & Love don't come quite as large as the display piece he is holding, but are available in 3 to 14 and widths of AAAAA to D. Also pictured at the new Lakeside shoe shop are manager Frank Palermo (left) and operations manager Rusty Duke.

## Size important at new Cook & Love

By MARTIN COVERT  
Advertising Reporter

### DIFFICULT SIZES

New open in the new wing at Lakeside Shopping Center: Cook & Love, specializing in women's fine shoes and in sizes that are usually hard to find. You'll find an exceptional selection in sizes 3 to 14 and widths of AAAAA to D.

Owner Will Smith says Cook & Love was founded in Memphis in 1925 and now includes stores in Memphis and Jackson. "We had nearly 100 names from the New Orleans area on our catalog mailing list," says Smith, so a local store seemed a sure bet.

"Average sizes are our best sellers," says Smith. "We just make a special effort to get a selection of fashionable shoes in the sizes that other stores don't carry." Look for the best of brands, including Evan-Picone, Bandolino, Easy Spirit, Selby, Joyce, DeLisa and others.

The store also includes a great selection of handbags. "If we carry a shoe in any color, we will also carry a handbag in that same color," says Smith. His wife, MaryJo Smith, is the handbag buyer for the corporation.

Cook & Love is open 10 to 9 daily and from 12:30 to 5:30 Sundays. Call 835-9795.

### PRE-TEENS

Mignon at 1522 St. Charles Ave. does not usually carry clothing for pre-teens. You will find a great selection of pre-teen dresses today through Saturday from 10 to 5 when trunk showings by Casero and Suzanne Lively are

featured.

The shop's Karen Ludwig says the showings will include clothing for younger girls as well as pre-teens and pieces are "in a very acceptable price range." Fall and holiday styles will be included. Some items will be for sale and others can be for sale and. Additional details: 522-9628.

### PASSION FOR MEN

To help launch the new line of Elizabeth Taylor's Passion for Men, Lord & Taylor will host a ventriloquist act at the New Orleans Centre store Friday from 11 to 3 and Saturday from noon to 4. (Is there an underlying significance or elusive statement being made here?)

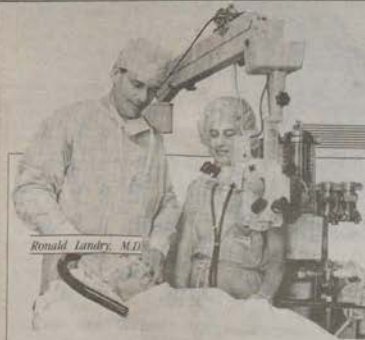
Skeet and Joyce will entertain while informal modeling is held and free samples of the new fragrance are offered.

### CRAFTERS WANTED

Diana Womble is looking for craftspeople who want to show and sell their works at the new Uptown Gallery of Arts and Crafts opening to the public Sept. 15 at 2105 Magazine (between Jackson and Josephine).

Womble says she is renting space to local artists whose specialty is handcrafted items. Space will be available by the month at a cost of \$25 for open shelves, \$60 for 4x7-foot walls, \$80 for 4x12-foot walls, \$100 for shelves inside glass display cases and \$200 for three-wall booths.

Artists will keep the total sales price and pay only the rent for space, says Womble. Hours: 10 to 4 Mondays through Saturdays. Details: 588-9400.



Ronald Landry, M.D.

## SURGICAL EYE CARE

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OTHER OPINIONS | Columns

Iris Kelso

# Poll: voters down in the dumps

Louisiana voters are in a profoundly depressed mood. They see no change in the stagnant economy. They've lost confidence in their public officials. They think the state is headed in the wrong direction.

This is the finding of the most comprehensive study of voter attitudes since the legislative session ended. Pollster Joe Walker and political consultant Jim Carvin reported their findings in a recently published newsletter.

According to their report accompanying the poll, which was taken in July, voters were optimistic after Gov. Roemer took office in March 1988. Responding to his promise of change, 60 percent thought the state was headed in the right direction.

Even after Roemer's tax reform package failed last April, voters remained optimistic. Nearly half were still positive about the state's future, says the Carvin/Walker report.

But that attitude had collapsed by last July, after the chaotic session of the Legislature. Now only 30 percent feel the state is headed in the right direction and 45 percent feel the state is going the wrong way.

Apparently, voters blame Roemer and the Legislature, not themselves. The poll shows voter confidence in Roemer has sunk to an all-time low. Only 39 percent of the voters feel he has done an excellent or good job as governor. His negative rating is 56 percent. The Legislature is in even worse shape. Not a single person interviewed gave the Legislature an excellent rating.

Carvin and Walker feel the governor and the Legislature failed to come up with a workable plan after the April proposal failed.

"The governor was labeled a 'lame duck' and he certainly flew like one, aimless and crippled by



Gov. Roemer: confidence in him at an all-time low

FILE PHOTO

his friends and enemies alike in the Legislature," they say in a commentary. "The battle of the budget drained the energies of the solons, the press, the lobbyists and bored the public completely. No one will look back at the recent session and subsequent special session with any sense of accomplishment or achievement. As our polling for this issue indicates, everybody lost in the minds of the voters, especially the voters!"

As for tax reform, the two seasoned political observers say, "The window of opportunity has all but closed."

So what comes next? With Roemer's ratings so low, politicians are already looking toward the 1991 governor's race. Carvin

and Walker have begun polling the public.

Oddly enough, with his favorable ratings so low, Gov. Roemer comes out with 65 percent of the voters finding him acceptable as governor. Forty-one percent find former Gov. Edwin W. Edwards acceptable. Walker says these results are distorted because supporters of Roemer and Edwards refuse to consider other candidates. This keeps their acceptability rating high. Walker doesn't think Edwards can make a comeback as governor. "He has too many negatives," he says.

The two most acceptable candidates after Roemer are Lt. Gov. Paul Hardy, a Republican, and U.S. Rep. Billy Tauzin of Thibodaux, who like Roemer and

Edwards is a Democrat.

The governor's race is months ahead, however. The next political trial is the Oct. 7 vote on constitutional amendments.

Here are the findings on some of those issues.

► The transportation fund amendment: "The poll results are encouraging for this amendment (65 percent for to 25 percent against)... It's not likely to be a landslide, but if the amendment is promoted properly and its advantages are clearly understood by the voters, it could gain a majority."

► Judicial redistricting for more black judges: The issue draws less than 50 percent support. Blacks are lopsidedly in favor. More whites oppose than support. But voters are opposed to the amendment's plan to create senior judgeships to take care of incumbent white judges who might lose their seats. The poll question clearly outlined the cost of creating senior judgeships as a part of the redistricting plan. It read, "Would you be for or against the amendment creating 26 new senior judges so that incumbent judges affected by redistricting could keep their seats? The cost of this would be between \$4 and \$5 million a year." Carvin and Walker say passage of the judicial redistricting amendment is doubtful.

The poll was taken in mid-July. Walker used the standard sample of 800 voters answering telephone interviews.

The poll is bad news for most of the propositions on the Oct. 7 ballot. Voters' lack of confidence in state officials is bad news for the state. The sad thing is that Roemer's election created a surge of optimism in the state and his failures have destroyed it. The only good news is that the transportation amendment may have a chance in October. This could provide a basis for building hope again.

Iris Kelso is a staff writer.



President Bush announcing his new anti-drug strategy

AP PHOTO

George Will

# Behavior crisis

WASHINGTON — The martial metaphors miss the point. For all the rhetoric about a "war" on drugs, the government's job is primarily one of pressure and persuasion, comparable to the job the government undertook 35 years ago when the civil-rights crisis could no longer be deferred.

In democracies, where public opinion must be palliated, there are necessary fatalities. One such is the warlike aspect of drug policy: the use of AWACS and the Navy and perhaps even the infantry for interdiction of drug shipments.

Interdiction today may be stopping one percent of the drug flow.

If we committed large forces for a long time to the depths of Colombian jungles, we probably could succeed in driving the processing apparatus... into Peru or Bolivia or elsewhere.

In a decade, cocaine traffic has grown from handbag-sized parcels to shipments like the four tons found in a shipment of Brazilian lumber.

Acres given alloted to production of coca leaves has increased enormously. Peru, which produces 60 percent of such leaves, has a per-capita income of \$900 a year. America's drug dollars are about

casualties are disproportionately — and increasingly — among the poor. The use of cocaine and other drugs by high-school seniors has fallen to the lowest level in more than a decade. The information-acquiring segments of the population have got the message: Drugs are dangerous and dumb. Their cachet is gone. Drugs, like cigarettes, are declining. A prudent response in the "war" is adolescent status anxiety.

But people who make it to senior year in high school are not the most at-risk group. Drugs and attendant pathologies are increasingly confined to inner-city enclaves — Beirut without heavy artillery. Let us assume it cannot be assumed that the nation will remain aroused when it realizes that the crisis is one of poor neighborhoods devouring themselves. Is there any model of government success in confronting a task of large-scale behavioral, and hence attitudinal, change?

The conspicuous government successes of recent generations have included the Second World War and the reconstruction of Europe; TVA and rural electrification; the Manhattan and Apollo projects; the Interstate Highway System. All these were essentially material achievements. Even the radical reduction of poverty among the elderly



# Big bucks and the super rich

It has been reported that Michael Milken made more than \$180 million last year. Michael is now having his problems with the Feds, but he is still flying up there in the ozone with the super rich. His name appeared on a list which included the highest paid executives in America. (The lowest was Robert Haas, who earned a paltry \$25 million in 1985.)

What can somebody do with so much money, except buy Grey Poupon mustard from the next Rolls-Royce? At some point the sublime becomes really ridiculous. I sought out one of the men on the top-money all-star team. His name was Net Gross, and his fortune came from manufacturing suspenders to hold up yuppies' pants.

I walked into his office as he was having his shoes shined. He waved me over to a chair.

"How do you feel now that everyone knows you made \$45 million?"

"I still put my garters on one leg at a time," he said.

"Money hasn't changed you?"

"Why should it? Of course I go first class now. For example, this shoeshine is costing me \$50. I could get one on the street for \$2, but it wouldn't say anything about me."

"Is it really a better shine for \$50 than it is for \$2?"

*What can somebody do with so much money, except buy Grey Poupon mustard from the next Rolls-Royce?*

"Most multimillionaires think so. The shine wouldn't seem worth much if it came cheap."

"But nobody knows whether you've had a \$2 shine or a \$50 one."

"I know it and that's all that counts. It's the same with this shirt. It cost \$250. That's what I used to pay for a suit when I started out in this business. With a shirt like this I feel as if the Lord and Merrill Lynch are watching over me."

"Besides the material happiness that money brings, what other good reason is there for you to earn so much?"

"It tells me exactly where I rank socially. More importantly, it shows where the wealthy stand in relation to me. It's hard for you to understand how important it is to me to take in more money than Malcolm Forbes. If I have more big bucks, I can ruin his break-

fast."

"Then making a billion dollars is still the best revenge?"

"Yes, because when your income is in the billions, there are only about 20 guys in the world who can really screw you."

"Do you have any friends among the billion-dollar class?"

"Yes and no. I might gang up with T. Boone Pickens just to get a third guy. Then on Friday he might gang up with someone else to get me. That's why having money is so satisfying — you stick it to those who are trying to stick it to you."

"What else can you do with your fortune besides sticking it to the other guy?"

"The really rich are the ones who put money into play. We spread it around, throw it on the table and toss it up, and make sure that it takes back to us 10 times more than what we put in."

"You must still be left with a lot that you don't know what to do with."

"That would be true if we didn't have to hire lawyers."

"Why do you need lawyers?"

"To tell us if it is legal to get a \$50 shine."

© 1988, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Art Buchwald writes a syndicated humor column.

America's drug addiction problem is equal to the combined GNP's of Peru, Bolivia and Colombia. Those nations' police and judicial systems will not soon suppress an activity employing hundreds of thousands of people and woven into the fabric of those nations' economies.

But then, political-economic factors here — America's unwillingness to put its money where its mouth is — will keep the drug war's status limboed. William Bennett, the epigrammatic drug czar, says "there's a worse-than-taxes," but his commander-in-chief emphatically disagrees. So there will still be long waiting lines at drug treatment facilities which, properly funded, could dampen demand.

This is not new. In 1980, Ronald Reagan denounced drug mightily. But in 1981, the Drug Enforcement Administration was not exempted from budget cuts. Sure, a declining war cut; so why undercover buy Republican tax apophysis qualified as a dangerous addiction.

Actually, we already are winning the "war." And as is generally the case in wars, the

winning side is essentially a material act: mailing checks to a stable population group.

These achievements are not models for victory in the "war" against the myriad social pathologies of which drug use is part cause and part effect. But there is one heartening analogy. At bottom, the purpose of civil-rights legislation, usually enacted in advance of public attitudes, was attitudinal change. Such legislation was statecraft as appetizer. It succeeded — not completely, but to a remarkable extent and remarkably quickly.

The drug crisis is not a crisis of Latin American production or of interdiction. It is a crisis of American behavior, an appetite produced by bad attitudes. But political action can change attitudes; it has done so regarding drugs, in segments of society, in this decade.

The crucial prerequisite is political leadership prepared to blame Americans first.

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George Will is a syndicated columnist.

## Flora Lewis

# The nonaligned summit: signs of changing times

**B**ELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Moammar Gadhafi of Libya provides the only flashy show and firebrand talk of the ninth non-aligned summit meeting. He sent five camels ahead to be milked for him and two horses for mounted guards at the tent pitched in his embassy's garden, and proclaimed he had come "to save the movement."

It is another sign of changing times. The Yugoslav hosts have made an intensive effort to de-radicalize, lower the pitch — in short, what they call "modernize" the triennial meeting. Revolutionary exhortations and diatribes against "imperialists" no longer win stormy applause.

Fidel Castro of Cuba, who used to thunder for hours, apparently realized it wouldn't be his type of scene anymore and didn't show up, sending his brother Raul instead.

The nonaligneds are facing an identity problem now that they don't really have anybody to be nonaligned with, and the enemy

is more likely to be the neighbor than a superpower. Most of the leaders here are more concerned about economics than about ostentatious Third-World politics. They realize, as one moderate Arab said, if you want to talk business you have to talk to somebody, not just about at you would be partner.

It is a striking change from the founding summit session here in 1961. There were 25 members and an extraordinary cast of characters, including Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia in his excellent white-and-gold uniform, India's Nehru with a pink rose in his tunic, Egypt's Nasser, Indonesia's Sukarno, Ghana's Nkrumah, Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was eclipsed by the huge display of assertive charisma.

In the middle of the strident speeches against colonialism and atomic weapons, Nikita Khrushchev ended the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing and set off a 50-megaton bomb in the

*Nonaligneds are facing an identity problem now that they don't really have anybody to be nonaligned with, and the enemy is more likely to be a neighbor than a superpower.*

atmosphere, at least 2,500 times bigger than the Hiroshima bomb. Radioactive fallout probably still lingers around the world.

But you could have heard a pin drop in Belgrade. Nobody thought of criticizing Moscow. George Kennan, then U.S. ambassador here, was a prominent and that only shaped the tone of anti-summit meetings' tone of anti-Americanism. Ten years ago in Havana, at the sixth summit session, Castro insisted that the Soviets were the natural ally of the nonaligneds.

Now there are 102 members, and they are wondering what their movement ought to be about. Some are showing

ironic nostalgia for the good old Cold War, when they could work up a steam about the East-West conflict endangering the world. They don't quite say so out loud, but they evidently regret the chance to win benefits and importance by playing one side off against the other.

Others, the majority, are relieved that major tensions are easing and ideology is no longer the big issue. But they are worried "out being marginalized as East and West grope for accommodation. They don't want to be squeezed out of the political game — even pawns play a role. The more thoughtful are concerned that the opening East will

become such an economic attraction that the West won't be interested in contributing to their development and trade.

All the serious wars and conflicts are among themselves now, and it's getting hard to blame the big powers for keeping them going. Their own arms races show up their pious talk about the urgency of disarmament. And the embattled ones feel a risk of losing attention for their causes. One effort to sustain some purpose for a movement that confers a sense of participation is to shift the focus from nonalignment between East and West to North-South engagement, and to latch on to the new issue of the environment, which certainly does require these countries' concern.

The Yugoslavs have taken a clear official position, trying hard to cut out the West-bashing and to focus on "practical, realistic recommendations." But they will have to compromise to reach consensus. There is now a sharp debate in this country about

whether the prestige of being nonaligned chairman for three years is more trouble than it's worth.

Tito came up with the non-alignment idea as a way of creating a foreign policy and some importance in the world out of the vacuum left by quitting the Soviet bloc but retaining a Communist-ruled country. It gave Yugoslavia support when there were real security fears of Soviet intentions. Now, one tendency here is to say this country should look to Western Europe and cast off the Third-World bias that the movement imposes. The issue isn't settled.

The whole world is having to move into a new era because of the changes in the East, in ways that hadn't been foreseen. The ripples of disintegrating communism are spreading far.

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Flora Lewis is a syndicated columnist.

STATE NEWS

# Eichers' freedom hinges on validity of insurance files

By SHEILA GRISSETT  
Staff writer

A judge is expected to decide today whether documents provided Wednesday by the attorney for insurance executive John Eicher Jr. and four others are the records needed to get them released from jail.

The documents arrived in Baton Rouge Wednesday from the Cayman Islands, where Eicher family members organized and headquartered Capital Insurance Co. last year.

Eicher and the others were sent to jail Friday for refusing to provide Capital financial records to Sheldon Beychok, the court-appointed conservator who must evaluate the company before recommending that it be liquidated or rehabilitated.

Because Beychok asked that Capital's owners and directors be found in contempt of court for not releasing the records, Beychok and his attorney, Barry Miller, must now examine what the Eichers provided Wednesday through their attorney.

Miller said late Wednesday that he expects Beychok to oppose the Eichers' release until there is independent verification that all the records have been made available.

Miller said at least six business entities in the islands — including a bank, a law firm and an accounting firm — have had access to some or all of Capital's records.

"We were given an affidavit today from only one of those entities that they've provided all the records in their possession," Beychok said. "We want verification from the other five. And that takes time."

Beychok and Miller will report their findings to state District Judge Joseph Keogh today at 2 p.m.

"If they are satisfied, that's the end of it," Keogh said Wednesday. "If they aren't, I'll look at

whether or not there is substantial compliance with my order."

Keogh said he doesn't expect the Eichers to provide "every scrap of paper" that has been generated by Capital Insurance.

"But 'substantial' would mean enough of the documents to provide a paper trail of the money Capital once had, by its own accounting, but that it didn't have in June when the order of conservation was filed."

Aside from the civil contempt charges, prosecutors in Louisiana and Alabama are investigating Capital's role in the June 5 collapse of Champion Insurance Co., also owned by the Eicher family.

Champion was Louisiana's third largest car insurer when it declared insolvency, leaving 100,000 people without policies and 48,000 unpaid claims expected to cost taxpayers as much as \$100 million.

Prosecutors paint Capital as the conduit through which Champion moved millions of dollars out of the United States before its owners declared the Baton Rouge company insolvent.

Beychok has been the custodian of Capital since it was placed in conservation as a financially troubled company on June 20.

Keogh said when sentencing the Eichers to a year in East Baton Rouge Parish Prison that they would be released early if they provide the missing records.

John Eicher and his son, Naaman Eicher, have been in jail since Friday's contempt hearing. John Eicher's wife, Patricia King, and two other Capital officers have been jailed since Saturday.

A fourth family member, Naaman's wife, Tina Eicher, also was jailed Saturday but released Tuesday after Keogh learned that her children are only 11 months and 2 years old.

Keogh said Tina Eicher must return to jail in two weeks if Capital records haven't been made

Wheel Good Deals

SEPTEMBER 5-9

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day. "If they aren't, I'll look at the documents myself and decide

pital records haven't been made available.

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# Counterplot

One of the few things most critics and defenders of the Warren Commission agree on is that Edward Jay Epstein's first book, *Inquest*, unlike some of its competitors, was a serious and responsible work, raising questions that still remain unanswered. Mr. Epstein now turns his scholarly and reportorial gifts to a thorough survey of Jim Garrison's case—the New Orleans District Attorney's investigation of an alleged conspiracy behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

As a critic of the Warren Report, Mr. Epstein was of course intrigued, when the Garrison investigation first became public, by the possibility of new developments. And, as a student of the twenty-six volumes of testimony and exhibits published by the Commission, he knew that New Orleans was a likely location for the discovery of new evidence connecting others with Lee Harvey Oswald. And so he went to see for himself, to discuss the case with Garrison and his associates, and to examine the evidence.

Now, after nearly two years of research, Mr. Epstein believes that the means by which Garrison conducted his investigation are suspect. The reasons for this belief are the substance of *Counterplot*, which in detail disentangles the web in which Oswald, David Ferrie, Clay Shaw, and others are enmeshed. And what is more important, the author

*(Continued on back flap)*

Jacket design by Appelbaum & Curtis

*(Continued from front flap)*

demonstrates that the gullibility of the media, the vulnerability of the press and television to systematic fraud, can preclude the possibility of a defendant's receiving a fair hearing in court. "Can the process of establishing the truth," he asks, "ever be separated from its end product—the truth?" His discussion of this problem takes a fascinating case study into the deepest areas of political thought.



Ellen Leppin

EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN is now a teaching fellow at Harvard and is completing his doctoral dissertation on decision-making in television news.

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pp 56-57.

## Preface

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throw some light on these unexplored areas in Oswald's life. If Garrison had indeed found solid evidence that the murder of President John F. Kennedy was not the work of a lone assassin, as the Warren Commission had concluded, it would of course tend to confirm my thesis that the Commission's investigation—for both bureaucratic and political reasons—had been superficial. I was also intrigued by the possibility that a local district attorney, presumably not constrained by bureaucratic pressures and political considerations of the kind the Warren Commission had had to cope with, could find relevant evidence that had eluded a body working with the resources of the federal government at its disposal.

William Shawn, the editor of *The New Yorker*, agreed that a comparison of the two investigations might help to clarify some of the problems involved in forensic fact-finding, and, in April 1967, I went to New Orleans to pursue this line of inquiry. After interviewing District Attorney Garrison and most of the members of his staff, and examining some of the elements in his case, I realized that the means by which Garrison was attempting to establish his version of the event as the truth were drastically different from those employed by the Warren Commission. Paradoxically, the Commission, essentially an *ad hoc* body outside the judicial system, had attempted to build its case through a quasi-legal process—involving testimony, corroboration, and evaluation more or less in accordance with the customary rules of evidence—whereas Garrison, a duly constituted legal authority, was attempting to establish his case by appealing directly to public opinion.

The manner in which Garrison used the powers of his office and the mass media to affect public opinion came to be the focus of this study.

I am indebted to those members of the press who rendered me assistance in tracking down the many charges and countercharges made in this case, including David L. Chandler, John T. Dunkin, Russell W. Freeburg, Robert Hollingsworth, Rosemary James, Eric Norden, James R. Phelan, Walter Sheridan, James D. Squires, John H. Taylor, and Jack Wardlaw. I owe a special debt to my research assistant Cynthia Worswick, who systematically collected all of the District Attorney's public statements and television transcripts; to Fred Freed, who made available to me material from NBC's investigation of the Garrison inquiry; and to Thomas Bethell and Jones Harris, who kept me abreast of developments in the District Attorney's office.

I would also like to thank Richard N. Billings, Robert Bingham, Marc Green, Andrew and Lois Hacker, Bruce Kovner, David Lifton, Seymour Martin Lipset, Charles McLaughlin, Sylvia Meagher, Paul Weaver, and James Q. Wilson for reading the manuscript and making many valuable suggestions.

Finally, I am deeply grateful to William Shawn for the latitude and editorial help he gave me in writing the article for *The New Yorker*, and to Aaron Asher, my editor at The Viking Press, for encouraging and in many ways assisting me to expand the article into this book.

—Edward Jay Epstein

Cambridge, Massachusetts  
December 1968

You dirty monger!  
OE 7/91

would like to work as an investigator for Garrison. Norton<sup>85</sup> was immediately brought to New Orleans from Vancouver, where he was living at the time, and was interrogated by Garrison's still-pseudonymous intelligence expert Bill Boxley. Though Norton was more than willing to identify Oswald, Ferrie, and even Shaw as CIA agents, his story contained so many contradictions and implausibilities that Boxley and other staff members concluded that he would be totally ineffective as a witness. (It was later revealed that he was a convicted bank embezzler with a prison record.) But even though Norton was turned down in July as a possible court witness, Garrison referred to him as a "secret witness" in the interview that appeared in the October 1967 issue of *Playboy*. "We have evidence that Oswald maintained his CIA contacts . . . and that Ferrie was also employed by the CIA," he announced. "In this regard, we will present in court a witness—formerly a CIA courier—who met both Ferrie and Oswald officially in their CIA connection."<sup>86</sup> This "courier" was later identified by a member of Garrison's staff as Norton.<sup>87</sup>

Another witness found in the mail—this one with Professor Popkin's help—was Richard C. Nagell, then confined in the psychiatric section of the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield, Missouri. Nagell had been arrested while attempting to rob a bank in El Paso in September 1963. After the assassination, he claimed that he had purposely got himself arrested in order to provide an alibi because he had had advance knowledge of the assassination conspiracy; his part in it, according to Garrison, had been

to kill Oswald, who was the "patsy."<sup>88</sup> Although Nagell was a convicted felon, whose own defense had raised questions about his mental status, Garrison thought his story worth pursuing and sent a former assistant district attorney, William R. Martin, to Missouri to interview him. Nagell insisted he had proof of the conspiracy in the form of tape recordings. When these could not be found, Nagell told Martin, "They've stolen the tapes," and refused to discuss the matter any further. Though Nagell, like Norton, was finally rejected by Garrison as a court witness, the District Attorney continued to use Nagell's story to bolster his case in public. Explaining Oswald's role as a patsy, Garrison stated in *Playboy*, "We have evidence that the plan was to have him [Oswald] shot as a cop killer in the Texas Theater 'while resisting arrest.'" Garrison said he was unable to divulge the evidence at the time, but the whole thing was one of Nagell's tales.<sup>89</sup> (Nagell was later released from prison and claimed that Garrison's investigator, Martin, was himself a CIA agent and distorted his story.)

Another confidential witness with whom Garrison spent a good deal of time is a Dallas ex-convict who has been under suspicion in Texas for attempted murder. According to Thomas Bethell, this witness "drops into the office at fairly frequent intervals and readily identifies almost anyone you show him a photograph of."<sup>90</sup> He proved more co-operative than accurate. Of thirteen new witnesses found through the mail or with the help of the Irregulars assisting Garrison, nearly all have turned out to have criminal records or to have been under psychiatric care.



The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the Central Intelligence Agency, Department of State, and the National Security Agency, regarding the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in the United States, from 1945 to 1950.

The Communist Party, USA, was organized in 1944, following the merger of the Communist Party, USA, and the Workers Communist Party, USA. The Party's primary objective was to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat in the United States, and to bring about the world revolution.

The Party's activities were directed towards the attainment of these objectives, and included the following:

- 1. The recruitment and training of members, and the establishment of a mass base of support.
- 2. The organization of strikes, demonstrations, and other forms of mass action.
- 3. The dissemination of propaganda, and the maintenance of a press and publishing apparatus.
- 4. The establishment of a network of front organizations, and the utilization of these organizations for Party purposes.
- 5. The maintenance of close ties with the Soviet Union, and the other countries of the Eastern Bloc.

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ARTHUR G. GREENSTEIN  
 P.O. BOX 490  
 WILMINGTON, DE 19899

## tics, Eccentricity Lives On in Louisiana

By PETER APPLEBOME

Special to The New York Times

BATON ROUGE, La. — For years, people have been predicting that Louisiana's political culture would one day become as bland and predictable as the sound-bite politics practiced everywhere else. But for better or worse, this is shaping up as yet another vintage year for Louisiana's reputation as a place where politics and theater seamlessly blend and where the past is never quite gone.

There has been talk of exhuming the remains of Huey P. Long's assassin. The Legislature is studying the idea of allowing New Orleans to secede from Louisiana. For months the political system, and now the legal system, have been convulsed by debate over the nation's most restrictive abortion law.

Still to come is a governor's race among a former Governor, Edwin W. Edwards; the current Governor, Buddy Roemer; a former Klansman, David Duke, and a cast of thousands. It is a campaign that is shaping up as a

### A race that blends 'All the King's Men' and the 'Gong Show.'

cross between "All the King's Men" and "The Gong Show."

Some say too much is made of Louisiana's reputation for outlandish politics.

#### A Place Apart

"I don't think our politics are as colorful or as nasty and despicable as some outsiders would have you think," said Mr. Edwards, who is considered Louisiana's most influential politician since Mr. Long and is often cited as Exhibit A in the case for Louisiana as a place apart. "We never had three transvestites go on television and say they had sex with the Democratic candidate the way they did in Mississippi a few years back."

But the best description of Louisiana politics may still have come from the writer A. J. Liebling, who described Louisiana in the 1950's as "the westernmost of the Arab states" and said the state's politics were "of an intensity and complexity that are matched, in

political system in which no one got too upset about routine corruption.

"Up until 15 years ago, Louisiana had a government that was funded by the oil companies, not the people of the state," said Wayne Parent, a political science professor at Louisiana State University. "So the government and the politicians could be less accountable. It wasn't Louisiana's money. It was Texaco's money. So what if they were playing around with it?"

Explanation No. 3 starts with the state's Balkanized population, roughly one-third black, one-third Cajun and one-third Bible Belt Baptist. There is distrust between Protestant northern Louisiana and Catholic southern Louisiana. There is distrust between blacks and whites. And there is distrust between New Orleans and everyone else.

"We don't have a dominant ethnic majority in this state," said John Maginnis, editor of The Louisiana Political Review. "It makes a big difference. You can't really shoot for the middle. You have to figure out how to play the angles, the way Edwin Edwards does in putting the blacks and the Cajuns together."

Explanation No. 4 is the personality cult that has dominated Louisiana politics ever since Huey Long gained sole control of state government from his election as governor in 1928 until his assassination in 1935 in the State Capitol he built.

Worthy heirs to his notoriety, if not always his populist politics, have been Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, best known for warbling country ballads like his own "You Are My Sunshine"; Long's brother Earl, who spent part of his tenure as governor in a Texas mental institution, and Mr. Edwards, Louisiana's only three-term Governor and the only Cajun governor since Reconstruction, who was tried twice but never convicted of Federal fraud charges.

#### An 'Out of Step' System

Also figured in is a decade of economic decline that has added an overlay of frustration and one of the lowest levels of educational achievement in the nation.

"All those things come together to create a political system that's just kind of out of step with everyone else," said Joe Walker, a political poll taker in New Orleans.

If Mr. Roemer, and his no-fun reformer's sensibilities, constitute an argument that the old era is ending, the

commissioner who is partial to geersucker suits and red suspenders à la Earl Long in the movie "Blaze"; and Sam Jones, the Mayor of the small south Louisiana town of Franklin, who bills himself as the only candidate willing to take on Mr. Duke and is fond of saying the only difference between him and Mr. Duke is that "I've never had plastic surgery, I don't hate anybody and I work for a living."

#### Politics as Entertainment

There is much to like in the state's traditions. Mr. Duke notwithstanding, Louisiana has less of a history of racial politics than most Southern states. Moreover, the entertainment value and populist tradition have kept interest in politics at a higher level than in most places in the country.

Mr. Jones, a 38-year-old former sheriff's deputy, will be lucky to get 5 percent of the vote, but when he checks at what's called the Little City Hall behind Oran Rogers' Radio Shack store in Franklin or the 2 O'Clock Coffee Club at the Holiday Inn in Morgan City there is no shortage of advice on how to hit the big time.

"People want a man who says 'I'm going to give you this, I'm going to give you this, I'm going to give you that,'" Nina Guzzetta told Mr. Jones as they walked from the Holiday Inn. "That's what Huey Long did and what Earl Long did. You need to get on television and tell people you're going to take the tolls off the damn bridges."

But much has changed from the days of the Longs. Oil no longer pays all the bills, so there is less tolerance for corruption or spare change for Long-style state spending. The economic and environmental problems are so serious, that the fun and games often have a hollow ring. Mr. Maginnis says the Legislature has gradually become more responsible over time and campaign finance reforms pushed through

For Liebling, only Lebanon could match Louisiana politics.



## Walnut Creek Journal

# For a Night, A Cook Can Feast On Fantasy

Special to The New York Times

★ **WALNUT CREEK, Calif.** — On a recent evening, Dr. Donald Palmer finished his last operation at Kaiser Permanente Hospital, changed out of his surgeon's green scrub suit, drove to the nearby restaurant Calda! Calda! and put on his chef's whites. There, like any efficient chef, he prepared the ingredients for his specialty, Thai pizza, and awaited the orders.

It was not economic necessity that put Dr. Palmer on kitchen duty at the end of a long day. Rather, it was the thrill of experiencing professionally what had long been a hobby for the 45-year-old gourmet. Since May, the restaurant has designated one night a week, usually Wednesday, as guest-amateur-pizza-chef night, and Dr. Palmer could not pass up the chance.

And although his brother is a chef, Dr. Palmer said being a guest chef was out of character for him. "It's risk-taking behavior, you know," he explained in a quiet voice that sounded like his bedside manner. "Surgeons are very conservative people. They don't take risks."

Food is such an obsession in the San Francisco Bay area that it was not surprising that someone would find this new source of culinary thrills. This is, after all, a corner of the country where just a week ago, San Francisco's largest hospital announced that it planned to add a list of premium wines to its menu.

The chance to be chef for the evening is apparently irresistible for many people. The list is booked

In a region where  
hospitals ponder

## In an Age of Bland Poli

### Kingfish & Company

Memorable politicians from Louisiana's past.

**HUEY PIERCE LONG**

1893-1935



The Napoleon of Louisiana politics. As Governor from 1928-32, came close to absolute power over the state. His projects to pave roads, control flooding and eradicate illiteracy earned him a reputation as a man of the people. His administration was accused of bribery and misappropriation of funds, and he was threatened more than once with impeachment. "The Kingfish" moved on to the United States Senate and was planning to run for President, when he was assassinated in Baton Rouge at the height of his power, apparently by the son-in-law of an enemy.

**RICHARD WEBSTER LECHE**

1898-1965



A Huey Long protégé who took over his political machine and became Governor in 1936. Better remembered for his time in prison than in office. Resigned in 1939 in a scandal involving graft, corruption and misuse of public funds. Convicted of mail fraud, sentenced to 10 years, released in 1943. Operated Bayou Gardens, a tourist attraction, until returning to practice law after an official pardon from President Harry S. Truman.

**EARL KEMP LONG**

1895-1960



Governor 1939-40, 1948-52 and 1956-60. Brother of Huey, and an heir to his populist legacy: he raised spending for welfare and education, and abolished the Civil Service system. In his final term he had a mental breakdown, portrayed in the Paul Newman movie "Blaze"; his wife had him committed to the state hospital for the insane, but he used his power as governor to replace the director with a doctor who signed his release. Died of a heart attack 10 days after his election to the House of Representatives.

**SAM HOUSTON JONES**

1897-1978



Governor 1940-44; in his first 60 days in office, he dismantled the extraordinary powers built by Huey Long and his political heirs. Increased social welfare payments 80 percent, teachers' salaries 30 percent and state aid to public schools 50 percent, yet slashed the cost of state government, leaving a \$15 million surplus in the treasury.

**JIMMIE DAVIS**

1902-



The singing Governor (1944-48 and 1960-64). A schoolteacher who began singing on a

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## Ward Denies Candidacy For DA Post

Chief Assistant District Attor-  
ney Charles R. Ward said today  
he has no intention of becoming  
a candidate against his boss,  
Jim Garrison, in the DA race  
later this year.

Ward said he wanted to clari-  
fy his position "because of the  
increasing speculation that

may become a candidate for  
district attorney.

"It has never been my in-  
tention to offer myself as a can-  
didate for district attorney in  
opposition to Jim Garrison," he  
said. "I am assuming that Jim  
Garrison will be a candidate for  
that office and I am not seek-  
ing to be elected to it."

Ward said the DA's office  
"has an outstanding record in  
prosecutions and law enforce-  
ment and I intend to support  
Jim Garrison and his efforts  
to make this city a safer place  
to live."

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## 2 More Jurors 'Gypsy Hauler' Top Case Selected for Murder Trial

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Two additional jurors were selected this morning in the trial of two men and a woman charged with robbing and fatally shooting a Chef Menteur highway food store manager, Charles T. Curtis, in March 1968.

Augmenting the six-man jury selected yesterday were Philip J. Spezio and Gerard C. Schuler.

Six men were selected from 177 prospective jurors questioned during the first day of the trial yesterday in the Criminal District Court of Judge Matthew S. Braniff.

Selected by the 10:45 p. m. session of court.

Among chief complaints of Louisiana truckers is one against the "gypsy hauler," who operates rental trucks, and hauls goods illegally at cut-rate prices, according to a trucking authority.

Victor E. Baker, Louisiana vice president of American Trucking Association, said the cut-rate operators not only cheat regular trucking firms out of business, but operate without adequate insurance, with no safety regulations, and without paying taxes that go to highway maintenance.

The state has laws on the books, but lacks money to

hire agents these laws, who operate truck line-in-tending the Transport ing being Hotel.

He said if Commerce relations pro from \$250 to at the interest ment is la the vast ter must cover.

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2001

## METRO NEWS

# Early's meetings still tops

By SANDRA BARBIER  
West Bank bureau

There were no hot issues to bring them out, and the lassitude of late summer may have helped keep them away.

Still, about 50 Algiers residents attended City Councilman Mike Early's monthly "town hall" meeting Wednesday, the first since his announcement that he will not run for re-election.

Early's term ends in May. He said he is resigning to pursue private business.

For the past 12½ years, Early has met with his Algiers constituents on the first Monday of the month in the conference room of the Algiers Regional Library.

The usual crowd is 75 to 100. A hot issue, such as the proposal a few months ago to convert the Parc Fontaine apartments to federally subsidized housing (a proposal that died), can draw an audience of 200 to 300.

No matter what the turnout, Early clearly enjoys the occasions.

"I like these, I wouldn't have done it for 12 years if I didn't," he said.

Early said he began the meetings as a campaign promise when he was first elected to the council. "In fact, I still have the card" with the pledge, he said.

"Since then, the meeting has 'kind of developed a momentum of its own,' Early said. "It's so well known."

Topics typically have ranged from the mundane to the momentous.

Sometimes tempers have flared, with Early getting into heated exchanges with a resident. Other times he's let an individual talk for 10 minutes at a stretch on anything from potholes to a neighbor's barking dog.

"It's better than the Jackie Gleason Show," resident Irene Burrus said.

At Wednesday's session, residents heard about signs setting a new 20 mph speed limit for trucks and buses on Berkley Drive, a campaign to make New



## Morning fire

Firefighters battle an early morning blaze Wednesday at 2312 St. Philip St. The two-alarm fire spread to the house next door at 2310 St. Philip before it was brought under control, which took about an hour. No injuries were reported.

STAFF PHOTO BY G.E. ARNOLD

# Howard Weil tapped to do airport deal

By REBECCA THEIM  
East Jefferson bureau

After a 30-minute debate that degenerated into a shouting match Wednesday, a New Orleans investment banking firm with close ties to City Hall was recommended to oversee a complex financial transaction that could save New Orleans International Airport as much as \$6 million.

The Aviation Board recommended that Howard Weil, La-bouisse, Friedrichs be given two weeks to "fill in the missing pieces" in the complicated transaction. If the firm is unable to put together a financial proposal that can be sold on Wall Street, the board will immediately recommend that First Boston Corp. handle the refinancing.

The transaction involves refinancing two outstanding airport bond issues. Howard Weil acknowledged that such a transaction has never been done before.

The board voted 7-1 to recommend Howard Weil. Kenner representative Jimmie Martinez was the only board member to dissent. The recommendation must go to the City Council for approval.

Representatives of First Boston Corp., whose proposal would have saved the airport about \$3 million, warned that Howard Weil's plan had no guarantees and could end up saving the airport only about \$2.73 million.

"In this particular case, the airport was willing to take a risk in the expectation of a higher return," said Barry T. Smitherman, a public finance associate with First Boston. "And our proposal was a riskless proposal."

But Keith Butler, senior vice president for Howard Weil, said the airport's risk is minimal. Projections show that the airport has a 90 percent chance to save more money with his firm's proposal than with First Boston's, he said.

Moments before the board voted to recommend Howard Weil, Gus Reynoir, a New Orleans investment banker working with First Boston, asked the board to let First Boston revise their plan to resemble what Howard Weil proposed to do.

Reynoir said that the board gave Howard Weil several opportunities to revise their proposal and that First Boston should be given the same opportunity. His remarks angered board member John Ross and the two began shouting at each other after Ross said that Reynoir was "insulting my intelligence."

Refinancing the bond issues is advantageous to the airport because interest rates are substantially lower than when the bonds were issued in 1980 and 1983.

Both bond issues paid for major capital projects at the airport. Just less than \$40 million is outstanding on both issues.

Howard Weil's proposal, known as a forward interest rate swap, is partially dependent on future interest rates. If interest rates climb, the airport will not save as much money as if they fall or stay stable. First Boston's proposal, known as refunding escrow deposits or REDs, is based on the interest rates prevailing when the refinancing begins. The bonds will not be paid off until 2011.

First Boston's plan has been used at three U.S. airports and is being studied by several more, Smitherman said.

# Watch for occult activity, counselors told



trucks and buses on Berkley Drive, a campaign to make New Orleans the state's cleanest city and "No," the latest illegal drug.

"I just came to see what's going on," resident Wendell Heck said. It was Heck's first time. He said he had come with his son Scott, who is working on his Eagle Scout badge.

Parc Fontaine resident Elizabeth Griffith said she and others were there to find out the latest news on the ownership of the complex. "We want to keep abreast of any sales and make sure it doesn't become Section 8 (federally subsidized)," she said.

Others at the meeting were regulars who attend every month. "This is where you find out what's happening," resident Jean Stewart said.

Early noted the death this week of one elderly man. "He was the fellow who's issue was the taxi cabs," he said. "He used to sit up front."

Early said the meetings will continue until February or March. "Probably of all the things I'll miss, this is near the top of the list," he said.

## Decision likely on video bingo

Kenner bureau

The introduction of video bingo in Kenner may be decided tonight by the City Council.

Under a proposed amendment to the city's code of ordinances, electronic or video bingo machines would be allowed in Kenner. Only charitable organizations already licensed to conduct bingo games can apply for permits to conduct electronic bingo games.

The council meets at 6 p.m. in City Hall, 1501 Williams Blvd.

The ordinance says the city of Kenner will receive between 1 percent and 7 percent of the gross profits from each machine, depending on how much each machine makes in three months.

The ordinance calls for the person or group owning or leasing the machines to receive at least 60 percent of the net profit from the machine. The net profit is the total gross receipts minus any prizes paid from each machine.

Councilman Ken Hipp, one of three members of the council's charitable gaming committee, said bingo hall operators, machine owners and Kenner bingo groups favor electronic bingo.

# Watch for occult activity, counselors told

By PETER NICHOLS  
St. Tammany bureau

With some movies and rock music trumpeting sex, violence and Satanism, children are at increased risk of developing a dangerous obsession with the occult, two experts told a group of St. Tammany Parish public school guidance counselors Wednesday.

Law enforcement officials have predicted a surge in the number of occult-related crimes in the 1990s, said Bunny Purvis, an adviser with the Baton Rouge public school system's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Program.

Heavy metal rock groups may be a cause, said Purvis and Ann Morgan, another program adviser. These bands feed children's curiosity about the occult

through popular songs that glorify drug abuse, suicide, rape and ritual killings, Purvis and Morgan said. Satanism urges the gratification of every sexual, physical and violent impulse, they said. Some heavy metal rock music preaches a similar doctrine, they said.

Morgan said she once asked a Baton Rouge student what Satan looked like. The boy described someone who could have been a heavy metal rock musician.

"I asked if Satan had long horns," Morgan said. "No," he told me. "Satan's a cool dude."

The two showed a film of popular heavy metal bands committing lewd sexual acts on stage and simulating murders of nude women.

"Police and the experts say the greatest

promoter of Satanism and the occult is heavy metal music," Morgan said. "The messages kids get are frightening."

Movies can be equally insidious. The popular film "Rosemary's Baby" was touted by one Satan-worshipper as an advertisement for his creed, Purvis said.

Educators and parents should watch for symptoms of an infatuation with the occult, Purvis and Morgan said.

An obsession with the game, "Dungeons & Dragons" is one sign, Morgan said. She described it as a fantasy game that encourages players to learn about demonology, sorcery and witchcraft. Home computer programs for "Dungeons & Dragons" are becoming more prevalent, she said.

Other warning signs are changes in appearance and behavior. Black clothing, jewelry in the shape of an inverted cross,

awastika or demonic face, and long fingernails covered with black polish may suggest a fixation with the occult. Morgan said. Chronic sadness, fear and humorlessness may be other symptoms.

The allure of Satanism is power, Morgan said. Children who are physically and sexually abused or estranged from their families are more susceptible to Satanic messages, she said.

"One person who was killing cats all the time told me that every time he killed a cat, he was killing his Dad," she said. "It gave him a sense of power, a control over what was happening."

St. Tammany school guidance counselors took part in the program so they will know how to recognize and help students, Assistant Superintendent Alta Palmer Brown said. Satan-worship is not a problem in the parish school system, she said.

## Lake cleanup foundation set to act with full board, money

By ROBERT KAZEL  
East Jefferson bureau

A foundation that will attempt to clean up Lake Pontchartrain pollution went from plan to reality Wednesday.

The Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation took legal shape as the Causeway Commission approved its charter, appointed the final seven members of its board and pledged to give the group \$30,000 in start-up money.

The foundation, with a full board of 13 members, will meet Friday at 10 a.m. in the Causeway administration building, 3843 N. Causeway Blvd., Metairie.

The Causeway Commission, which by law has the authority to choose the foundation's board, selected state Sen. John Hainkel Jr., R-New Orleans; Leroy Labat, a retired businessman from St. John the Baptist Parish; and Connie Glockner, a Lacombe crabber.

State agency representatives chosen for the board were Jim Rives, an administrator in the Department of Natural Resources; Virginia Van Sickle, secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries; Joel Lindsey, deputy secretary of the Department of Environmental Quality; and David Ramsey, secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals.

Under the law passed in July

creating the foundation, four slots on the board are reserved for representatives of state agencies.

At its Aug. 1 meeting, the commission selected Metairie businessman George Werner; Metairie insurance agent Bennett Powell; Terry Almon, chief of staff to New Orleans Mayor Sidney Barthelme; Mandeville Mayor Paul Spitzfaden; Milton Cambre, a Norco environmental activist; and Gary Childers, a microbiologist at Southeastern Louisiana University.

The terms of the board members are three years, except for Werner, Lindsey, Ramsey, Van Sickle, Rives, Glockner and Hainkel, who will have two-year terms.

Noticeably absent among the commission's choices was Tulane University professor Oliver Houck, the environmental law specialist who proposed the foundation in the spring.

Last month Houck said he wanted to serve on the board of the foundation and also act as its unofficial, unpaid executive director during its first few months.

In an Aug. 24 letter to Causeway Commission General Manager Robert Lambert, however, Houck said he had decided against becoming executive director. He still offered to serve on the board.

"It was my opinion and feeling

that we needed to have someone from the legislature on the foundation," Commissioner Charles Miller said. "If Dr. Houck wants to contribute, he certainly can. He just doesn't have a vote."

Hainkel sponsored the bill that formed the foundation and lobbied for its passage.

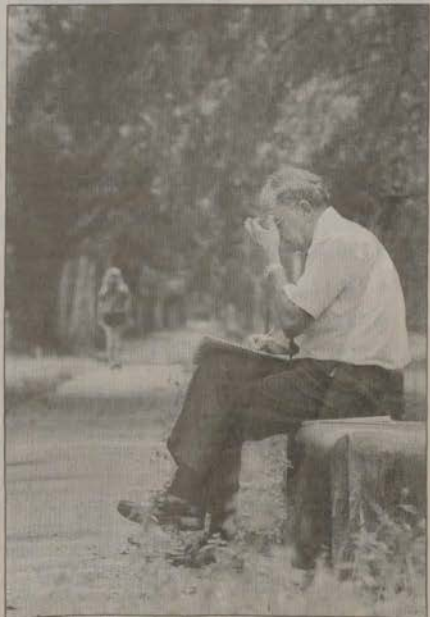
Houck and Hainkel were considered for one of two seats designated for residents of Orleans Parish. Powell was given the other seat earlier.

Houck co-wrote a report to the Causeway Commission outlining the sources of lake pollution. He proposed that a non-profit organization be set up to coordinate pollution control and educate the public on ecology.

Houck said Wednesday that he thought the commission made good selections and that he had only wanted to bring the new foundation "to the launch pad." He said he wasn't sure what association he might have with the foundation in the future.

Causeway commissioners voted to give \$30,000 to the foundation board as start-up money.

Also at Wednesday's meeting, the Causeway Commission re-elected James Erwin as chairman and Miller as vice chairman. Charles Hayes Jr. was elected secretary and Oggie Richardson as treasurer. Darryl Warner, the newest commission member, became assistant secretary-treasurer.



## Ready for fall

John Copeland of Covington sits on a City Park bench working a crossword puzzle Wednesday during his lunch hour. "I enjoy taking my lunch break in the park," he said, "but the weather has been too hot and I'm ready for fall."

STAFF PHOTO BY ELLIS LUCIA

## METRO NEWS

## Federal workers seek higher profile

By STEVE CANNIZARO  
Staff writer

A lot of people may think of the federal government only when they file their income tax return each spring.

The man who runs the federal Internal Revenue Service office in Louisiana would like to change that kind of thinking.

John C. Wendorf, who took over Wednesday as the chairman of the Orleans Federal Executive Board, which is composed of the heads of federal organizations in the area, said people take the federal community for granted.

"They count upon us but don't recognize us," Wendorf said. "We need to talk more to the community. Involvement in the community is the answer."

The Federal Executive Board fosters cooperation among federal workers and oversees blood drives, savings bond drives and the Combined Federal Campaign.

Federal employees contributed about \$850,000 last year to the Combined Federal Campaign, equivalent to the United Way.

The 1990 campaign kicks off next week and has a goal of \$950,000, said campaign chairman Clyde McShan II, who runs the National Finance Center office in New Orleans.

About 60 percent of that money goes to United Way and counts toward that agency's total receipts of about \$16 billion in the New Orleans area.

The remainder of the money given by federal employees goes to other relief agencies that are outside the United Way umbrella, including health agencies and independent groups.

The federal community is also second only to the student community in blood donations. Last year, 6,200 pints of blood were donated by federal workers to the Blood Center for Southeast Louisiana.

Wendorf, who spoke to board members Wednesday as new officers were installed, said the Federal Executive Board hopes to do a better job of touting the role of federal employees in the New Orleans area.

The federal work force makes contributions of money and time that are largely unheralded, Wendorf said.

There are more than 20,000 federal jobs in the New Orleans area with a total federal payroll of almost \$500 million a year, yet the federal presence seemingly is invisible to many people because the jobs are scattered throughout agencies that range from the military to grain inspectors, Wendorf said.

"Imagine the headlines if 20,000 new jobs were suddenly announced for the city or were lost to the city," said Wendorf, who has run the IRS office in New Orleans since 1987.

The federal government's total economic impact on the New Orleans area is estimated at more than \$2 billion a year, he said.

## N.O. woman is guilty in murder conspiracy

By CHARLIE CHAPPLÉ  
St. Tammany bureau

A New Orleans woman allegedly hired by Mandeville lawyer Victoria Alexander to kill her husband pleaded guilty Wednesday to conspiracy to commit first-degree murder.

Mary Ann Forer, 32, faces up to 30 years in prison for allegedly receiving \$4,000 from the lawyer to

said no agreement had been reached with Forer on the sentence length in return for her guilty plea.

Forer has been in jail since her June 23 arrest. Public defender James H. Looney asked Greene to lower her \$200,000 bond, but Greene denied the motion.

Police said Forer fired six shots at William Alexander on the night of June 23 as he and his

## Police reports

The following incidents are among those reported by law enforcement authorities.

## Orleans

## Robbery

Basin and Bienville streets. Eric Yack, 17, 1560 N. Tonti St., Apt. B, was booked Sunday with armed robbery. Officers Mark McCraney and Jerry London said Darrell Singleton, 23, was walking Sunday at 5 a.m. when Yack and another man robbed him of \$20 at gunpoint. Police said they arrested Yack 30 minutes later in the 1300 block of Conti Street and recovered \$15.

The second man was not found.

## Stolen car

700 block of Canal Street. Alton Robinson Jr., 17, 1107 E. Mary Robinson Drive, Harvey, and Poppins are booked three juveniles were booked Monday with possession of a stolen 1984 Oldsmobile Cutlass. Two juveniles were 14, and one was 16. A witness saw one of the 14-year-olds driving the car about 5 a.m. and called police about a portable telephone. Police stopped the car and discovered it had been stolen Saturday or Sunday at Ducote Chrysler Plymouth, 1400 West Bank Expressway, Harvey.

## Narcotics

3400 block of Willow Street. Lawrence Wheeler, 27, and Paul Franklin, 24, 3709 Willow St., were arrested Tuesday about 6 p.m. and booked with possession with intent to distribute cocaine. Police said Wheeler frequented an abandoned house in the 3400 block of Willow Street where detectives found a small amount of crack cocaine and a .38-caliber revolver. They also confiscated 19 bags of powdered cocaine, they said.

Frenchmen and North Derbigny streets. Irving Styles, 36, was arrested Sunday about 10:30 p.m. and booked with distribution of cocaine. He is accused of

selling two bags of cocaine to undercover police officers.

## Burglaries

700 block of Second Street. A shotgun, a medalion and pendant were stolen from a home Monday night.

5500 block of West End Boulevard. A .44-caliber magnum revolver, a .22-caliber pistol and a .22-caliber Derringer were stolen from a home Tuesday.

300 block of Huntley Drive. A neighbor saw two men take a lawn mower from a porch and load it into a Ford Thunderbird Tuesday about 2:30 p.m. The car's license plate number was 147N802, the witness told police.

## Residents ask EPA to alter cleanup plan

By SARA PAGONES  
St. Tammany bureau

Slidell residents don't want to live with the remains of creosote pollution on the banks of Bayou Bonfouca.

That's the message about 60 residents gave the Environmental Protection Agency Wednesday at a meeting in Slidell about a \$100 million cleanup plan for the site of an old creosote plant.

The 55-acre site of the American Creosote Co. has been on the EPA's "superfund" list for federal cleanup dollars since 1982.

The cleanup plan involves dredging creosote-contaminated sediment from the floor of Bayou Bonfouca and burning it in an on-site incinerator. The process is expected to begin in 1991 and be completed by 1995.

The remaining ash, and contaminated soil at the site, would be spread out over about 20 acres and covered with 2 feet of clay, a lining material and soil.

Another phase of the cleanup involves pumping up contaminated groundwater and cleaning it, a process that will take 20 to 30 years.

When the EPA decided the plan two years ago, Slidell residents and officials saw it as a marked improvement over an earlier plan to bury all the contaminated sediment and soil on the site and cover it with a cap, creating a permanent hazardous-waste landfill 30 feet high.

But Wednesday, residents asked the agency to reconsider its plan for burning the sediment.

"They want the EPA to have the material hauled away for incineration and possible recycling.

Resident George Dunbar said he is not worried that the remaining material would pose a health threat, but "psychologically, it's bad for the community to have a hazardous-waste landfill in Slidell."

Others were more critical. "You ought to change the name from Environmental Protection Agency to Environmental Pollution Agency," said Larry Ciko.

Eric Dubuisson, president of an Old Towne redevelopment district, said the property is important to future growth in the area.

"I just hate to see our only future site for development destroyed," he said.

The board Dubuisson heads, the Tax Increment Development Corp., passed a resolution last month asking the EPA to haul the material away.

EPA officials said Wednesday that transporting hazardous materials for off-site incineration is very expensive.

But several audience members asked the EPA to consider using Marine Shale Processors Inc. of Amelia, La., to haul the material away and burn it.

George Harlow, a Marine

Shale representative, told Slidell residents that his company probably could do the work in a third of the time and at half the \$90 million cost the EPA projects for the sediment cleanup.

Robert Griswold, remedial project manager for the EPA, said that if the company makes a proposal that shows substantial savings, "we would have to evaluate it."

Griswold also told audience

members to write letters if they want the EPA to consider another course of action.

Residents who attended the meeting were upset about the location of the incinerator and its operating hours.

Jim Davenport said the incinerator and sludge ponds are shown on EPA documents near homes on West Hall Avenue instead of along the more industrial Bayou Lane.

## Crack deal ends in shooting

By BOB USSERY  
Staff writer

A man told police he was shot and robbed Wednesday night after he gave someone money to buy crack cocaine in the Magnolia housing project.

Police said Robert Howell, 37, was in critical condition in Charity Hospital, where he underwent surgery for a gunshot wound to the thigh.

Police said Howell told them he met a man on Belmont Place outside the project about 6 p.m. Howell told police he gave an unspecified amount of money to the man to buy crack. The man went into the project and returned with the drug, police said.

The man took Howell to the back of an abandoned house at

2900 Belmont Place, where they smoked the crack, police said. Howell told police he then gave the man another \$60 and asked to buy more crack. The man left, but did not return.

Howell waited about 15 minutes and walked out the back door. As he walked out into the alley, his way was blocked by three men, one with a gun, police said. The men demanded money, but Howell told them he had no money.

The gunman shot Howell once in the right thigh, severing an artery and breaking the thigh bone, officers Therence White and Timothy Smith said.

Howell told police he handed over his wallet, containing \$700. Howell told police he was a street person, and did not have an address.



Mary Ann Foret, 32, faces up to 30 years in prison for allegedly taking \$4,000 from the lawyer to shoot William Alexander, a private investigator who worked for his wife.

Victoria Alexander, 36, was indicted by a St. Tammany Parish grand jury last month on a charge of attempted first-degree murder in the June shooting. She is awaiting trial.

State District Judge John W. Greene in Covington ordered a presentence investigation before deciding Foret's sentence. Greene did not set a sentencing date and

Police said Foret fired six shots at William Alexander on the night of June 23 as he and his wife left their office building on North Causeway Approach in Mandeville. One bullet from Foret's .38-caliber revolver hit Alexander in the shoulder, police said.

Alexander wrestled Foret to the ground, police said. A Causeway policeman ran to the scene and held Foret until Mandeville police arrived.

Foret later told investigators that the shooting had been planned with Victoria Alexander three weeks earlier, police said.

creating a permanent hazardous-waste landfill 30 feet high.

George Harlow, a Marine

The man took refuge in the back of an abandoned house at

address.

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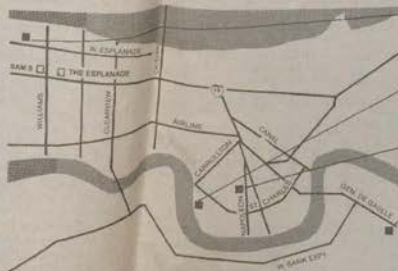
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## STATE NEWS

## N.O. top candidate for state's chance at welfare reform

By JONATHAN EIG  
Staff writer

BATON ROUGE — There were some worries about whether New Orleans could handle it, but the Governor's Task Force on Welfare Reform thinks the city is ready for a sweeping change.

When the task force met this week in a windowless room in the welfare building, some members said New Orleans was too big, too confused and too beaten down to try the welfare overhaul mandated last year by the federal government.

To promote responsibility among parents, the government will require recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children to work, study or learn a skill in exchange for their monthly checks.

The program is to begin Oct. 1, 1990, with only 7 percent of all welfare recipients affected, then implemented statewide in 1992. The task force, which has held informal, public meetings across the state for the past several months, conducted its first policy-making meetings this week.

Members must submit a plan for implementing welfare reform to Gov. Roemer in three months so that it can be considered in the 1990 regular session of the state Legislature.

And while a fourth of all Louisiana's 274,000 welfare recipients live in Orleans Parish, some members of the task force wondered if the experiment might have a better chance elsewhere.

May Nelson, secretary of the department of social services, argued that the difficulty of it all makes New Orleans a good place to start.

"Whatever it takes, Orleans is included," Nelson told the panel. "It's the first time we have an opportunity to reach those people who we often forget."

Most of the task force agreed. "The people are ready," said Viola Francois, director of the Welfare Rights Organization in New Orleans. "They are tired of the programs that are coming through that don't bring jobs. All my years of receiving AFDC, nothing like this was ever offered to me, and now the people are ready."

Opposition to the new program arose mainly because of the bureaucracy in New Orleans' system, high turnover in the social services staff and the sheer number of applicants, task force members said.

But the city's size also offers several advantages. Public transportation would make it easier for working mothers to get to their new jobs, day-care centers would provide places for their children to stay, and adult education centers would teach the skills required under the new law.

Those elements — transportation, day care and training, among others — represent the job that lies ahead for the task force. It must also find answers to complicated questions: Who will be eligible for day care? Who will provide it? Where will jobs

*'The people are ready. They are tired of the programs that are coming through that don't bring jobs.'*

Viola Francois,  
Welfare Rights Organization

be found? Will they pay competitive wages?

One matter discussed but not resolved Wednesday was how to select participants for the first part of the program. Task force members agreed to implement the changes in select cities and towns around the state. New Orleans was the only city guaranteed involvement.

The group also didn't say how welfare recipients of each town would be selected, inasmuch as not everyone will be affected at first. Some suggested accepting volunteers, others said participants should be chosen randomly. Still others said a geographic area — such as the Desire housing project — should be tried.

Another debate at Wednesday's meeting centered on when mothers should become eligible for the job training and education benefits of welfare reform.

Currently, a woman must wait until her youngest child turns 3 to receive such support. Lowering that age would mean a 14 percent increase in expenses, said Meade Brumfield, administrator of the East Baton Rouge food stamp office and a task force member.

But Jane Garvin of the Lake Charles Association of Child Support said the money would be well-spent.

## Southern University fails inspector general's test

By JACK WARDLAW  
Capital bureau

BATON ROUGE — Southern University's board of supervisors may have violated the state constitution's "separation of powers" provisions when it hired the law firm of Sen. William Jefferson, D-New Orleans, to represent it in a desegregation case, according to a report issued Wednesday by the state inspector general.

The 57-page report is a follow-up to an earlier one, both sharply critical of management practices at the university. The new report zeroes in on what Inspector General Bill Lynch calls poor management, lack of supervision and complacency on the part of officials at Southern's College of Agriculture. The report cites the weekly delivery of free eggs to a dean.

In a report issued Feb. 19, Lynch's office said Southern was plagued by discriminatory employment practices and power struggles. The reports follow a six-month investigation into allegations of mismanagement lodged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The report issued Wednesday says that Southern President Dolores Spikes, appointed to the post in late 1988, "is to be commended for the effort she has put forth thus far in resolving the issues."

Spikes said Wednesday that she had not received a copy of Lynch's latest report and declined immediate comment. The report focuses on areas of university operations that warrant fur-

ther review, Lynch said.

In regard to the hiring of Jefferson's law firm, Lynch wrote that the 1974 constitution specifically bars any person holding office in one branch of government from exercising power belonging to another.

"It is our contention that Southern University has placed itself in a position of exercising control over Sen. Jefferson by virtue of its contract . . . that now stands at the considerable sum of \$195,000," the report said.

Lynch said he disagrees with Attorney General William Guste's opinion that the contract is legal. He urged Gov. Roemer to consider taking the matter to court.

"That's an idiotic position for Lynch to take," Jefferson said. "He saw an opinion he didn't like, and made up one of his own. It's completely irresponsible."

Jefferson said Lynch "would be happy to know that we no longer hold the Southern contract." He said he still represents the university, but the fee is paid entirely with private donations. "It was cured before he released the report," Jefferson said. "When the contract expired on June 30, we did not seek its renewal."

Elsewhere in the report, Lynch said that thousands of dollars worth of supplies, property and rental receipts at the university cannot be accounted for because of a lack of internal controls.

The report charges Dean Bobby Phills and other administrators at the agriculture college and university farm with poor management. Phills was unavail-

able for comment.

More than \$1,000 in swine-sale revenue has disappeared, and 39 animals were stolen or sold without bank deposits being made, Lynch's report said. Other animals were sold without going through public auction.

The report also said that employees' time and attendance records in the agriculture section were falsified and that Phills required other employees to teach a class that he received credit for instructing.

The report also includes charges that:

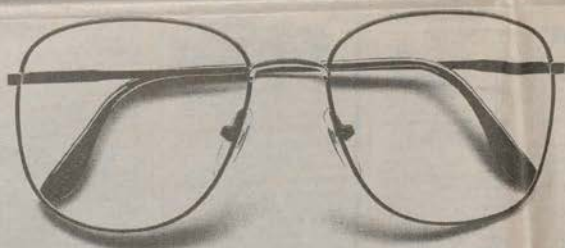
- The university lacks an adequate program for keeping track of state property.
- Daily logs tracking the use of university vehicles, and records of mileage reimbursements to people using the vehicles, are not properly maintained.
- Travel expenses approved by former Southern President Joffre Whisenton violated state and university regulations. Whisenton was ousted last year and replaced by Spikes.
- A check of rental records at the F.G. Clark Activity Center revealed that \$9,712 is missing. The case is being investigated by State Police.

- A \$273,000 contract between Southern and the Xerox Corp. for 1988-89 was not advertised for bid as required by state law.
- Lynch said money paid to the school for farm animals was not deposited in the university's bank account.

He also charged that Phills demanded, and received, five dozen eggs a week from workers at the school farm.

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# WEATHER

## Forecast

**NEW ORLEANS AND VICINITY** — Today's forecast calls for partly cloudy skies, with a 40 percent chance of scattered afternoon thunderstorms. The high will be in the upper 80s, with the low in the 70s.

**LOUISIANA** — Partly cloudy skies are forecast today with widely scattered afternoon and evening thunderstorms. The high will be in the mid-90s, with the low in the 70s.




**ST. TAMMANY PARISH** — Skies will be partly cloudy today with a 20 percent chance of thunderstorms. The high will be in the upper 80s, with the low in the mid-70s.

**MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST** — Partly cloudy skies with scattered afternoon thunderstorms are forecast today. The high will be in the upper 80s, with the low in the mid-70s.

**OFFSHORE MARINE FORECAST** — From Gulfport, Miss., to the Mississippi River, winds will be from the southeast at 10 to 15 knots today. Seas will be 2 to 4 feet. From the Mississippi River to Intracoastal City, La., winds will be from the southeast near 10 knots. Seas will be 2 to 4 feet.

**TROPICAL STORM OUTLOOK** — The national hurricane center is issuing advisories on hurricane Gabrielle, which is located in the tropical Atlantic about 520 miles south, southeast of Bermuda. Hurricane Felix is located in the central Atlantic about 900 miles west of the westernmost Azores. Elsewhere, tropical storm formation is not expected through today.

### THREE DAY FORECAST

Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Partly Cloudy	Scattered T-storms	Scattered T-storms
		
High: 80s	High: 80s	High: 80s
Low: 70s	Low: 70s	Low: 70s

### CUMULATIVE DATA

Through midnight Tuesday	84
Normal high	88
Temperature low	74
Normal low	72
Tuesday's mean	79
Normal mean	81
Record high	93 (1986)
Record low	63 (1984)

### WEDNESDAY'S DATA

Through 7 p.m.	90
High	82
Low	73
7 p.m. temp.	85
Dew point	74
Relative humidity	74
Precipitation	1

### COMPARATIVE DATA

Through midnight	'89	'88	'87	'86
High temp.	84	82	89	82
Low temp.	74	70	71	74
Avg. temp.	79	76	80	83
Precip.	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.05

### N.O. PRECIPITATION

Through midnight Tuesday	0.36
Tuesday's total	0.40
Normal this month	1.05
Departure this month	-0.65
Total this year	36.7
Normal this year	42.9
Departure this year	-6.2

## United States/Canada

### LOUISIANA

City	Hi	Lo	Prec.
Baton Rouge	84	79	9.13
Bossier	82	74	0.83
Lafayette	82	74	0.83
Lake Charles	82	76	0.04
Molokai	80	73	1
Monroe	82	73	1
Shreveport	82	74	

### MISSISSIPPI

City	Hi	Lo	Prec.
Biloxi	88	77	1
Jackson	83	72	0.00
Meridian	84	70	0.00
Monticello	82	70	0.00

### SOUTH

City	Hi	Lo	Prec.
Atlanta	82	65	0.04
Birmingham	74	67	1.01
Chattanooga	85	69	
Columbia, S.C.	80	75	0.91
Charleston, S.C.	80	69	
Daytona Beach	80	69	
Fort Lauderdale	80	69	
Key West	80	69	
Mobile	80	69	
Orlando	80	69	
St. Petersburg	80	69	
Tampa	80	69	
West Palm Beach	80	69	

### MISSISSIPPI

City	Hi	Lo	Prec.
Baton Rouge	79	57	
Bossier	79	57	
Buffalo	79	57	
Burlington, Vt.	78	56	
Charlotte	79	51	
Hartford	79	51	
New York	78	51	
Philadelphia	82	55	
Pittsburgh	80	61	
Portland, Me.	75	52	
Providence	75	49	
Washington	82	66	

### MIDWEST

City	Hi	Lo	Prec.
Bismarck	72	51	
Chicago	84	70	
Cincinnati	84	65	
Cleveland	84	78	
Des Moines	80	69	
Detroit	80	68	
Indianapolis	84	66	
Kansas City	84	65	
Lincoln	84	65	
Minneapolis	80	60	
Omaha	81	70	
Peoria	81	70	
St. Louis	81	70	
St. Paul	81	70	
St. Pete Beach	81	70	
Tulsa	81	70	

### CANADA

City	Hi	Lo	Prec.
Calgary	81	61	
Edmonton	81	61	
Halifax	81	61	
London	81	61	
Ottawa	81	61	
Quebec	81	61	
Regina	81	61	
Saskatoon	81	61	
Toronto	81	61	
Vancouver	81	61	
Winnipeg	81	61	



Today's forecast from the National Weather Service.



This satellite photo was taken Wednesday at 6:30 p.m.

## Traveler's forecast

City	Skies	Hi	Lo	City	Skies	Hi	Lo
Anchorage	cloudy	49	59	Chicago	partly	82	70
Ashville	partly	81	58	Dallas	partly	90	65
Baton Rouge	partly	88	60	Denver	cloudy	90	70
Birmingham	partly	91	71	Honolulu	sunny	90	40
Boston	cloudy	69	45	Kansas City	sunny	82	72
Brownsville	cloudy	69	45	Las Vegas	sunny	98	72
Butte	partly	85	54	Los Angeles	fair	84	64
Charlotte	partly	85	61	Los Angeles	fair	84	64
Chicago	partly	82	70	Miami Beach	sunny	91	75
Dayton	partly	85	61	Minneapolis	cloudy	78	63
Dayton	partly	85	61				

## Friday's tides

SHREVEPORT	EMPIRE JETTY	CAMMADA PASS
High 8:01 a.m. 1.7 ft.	High 1:52 a.m. 1.7 ft.	High 5:09 a.m. 1.2 ft.
Low 8:41 p.m. 0.2 ft.	Low 1:26 p.m. 0.2 ft.	Low 5:15 p.m. 0.1 ft.
CHANDLER LIGHT	SARATOGA PASS	BACCOON POINT
High 4:09 a.m. 1.9 ft.	High 3:55 a.m. 3.8 ft.	High 2:32 a.m. 2.1 ft.
Low 4:09 p.m. 0.2 ft.	Low 3:31 p.m. 0.2 ft.	Low 2:21 p.m. 0.9 ft.
BRITTON ISLANDS	THOMAS ISLANDS	MORN ISLAND PASS
High 4:18 a.m. 2.7 ft.	High 3:54 a.m. 3.8 ft.	High 3:08 a.m. 2.1 ft.
Low 4:18 p.m. 0.2 ft.	Low 3:30 p.m. 0.2 ft.	Low 2:57 p.m. 0.9 ft.
PASS A LOUVER	WINE ISLAND	
High 4:18 a.m. 2.7 ft.	High 3:54 a.m. 3.8 ft.	
Low 4:18 p.m. 0.2 ft.	Low 3:30 p.m. 0.2 ft.	

# DEATHS

## John C. Wenzel, president of tool company, dies at 54

John C. Wenzel Jr., president of J.C. Wenzel & Sons Inc., a manufacturer's representative for machine tools, died of a heart attack Tuesday in Pensacola, Fla. He was 54.

Mr. Wenzel was a lifelong resident of New Orleans. He graduated from New Orleans Academy and the University of Tulsa with a degree in geology. He played basketball for the University of Tulsa and was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity.

Mr. Wenzel was a supporter of Tulane University athletics, and his three sons all played football at Tulane.

He was a member of the Louisiana Club, Rees Club, Mallory Society and the Stratford Club.

Survivors include his wife, Meade Fowlkes Wenzel; three sons, John Clinton Wenzel III, Jeffrey Gustave Wenzel and Harrison Fowlkes Wenzel; and a brother, Robert Gustave Wenzel.

A memorial service will be held Friday at 11 a.m. at the Trinity Episcopal Church, 1329 Jackson Ave.

Clifford A. Allen Sr., a retired sanitation worker, died Aug. 31 at Veterans Administration Medical Center after a series of strokes. He was 72. Mr. Allen was born in Gonzales, La., and lived in New Orleans for many years. He was a member of the Mount Zion Lutheran Church and served as a private in the Army during World War II. Survivors include his wife, Nancy Thomas Allen; six sons, Julius, Edward, Charles, Kevin and Clifford Allen Jr.; and Earl Moon Jr., all of New Orleans; a daughter, Helen Allen Jordan; five sisters, Lillian Washington of Seattle and Marjorie Willie, Ruby Landry, Thelma Smith and Laura Woodley, all of New York; 25 grandchildren; and 11 great-grandchildren. Dismissal services will be held today at 10 a.m. at the Mount Zion Lutheran Church, 1201 Simon Bolivar Ave. Burial will be in Providence Memorial Park.

Viola Johnson Bigard, a bank clerk at First National Bank of Commerce in New Orleans, died today in Metairie Cemetery.



John C. Wenzel Jr.

Sunday of stab wounds after a robbery in her home. She was 59. Mrs. Bigard was born in St. Francisville, La., and lived in New Orleans. Survivors include two daughters, Sandra Franklin and Janice Robinson; her mother, Rosalie Johnson; a sister, Hensford Johnson of Baton Rouge; a brother, Charley Johnson; and three grandchildren. Funeral services will be Friday at 8 p.m. at Mount Hermon Baptist Church, 2155 N. Broad Ave. Burial will be Saturday at 10 a.m. in St. Louis No. 3 Cemetery. Boffiens-Arceneaux-Labat Funeral Home is handling arrangements.

Josephine Latino Briuglio, a homemaker, died Tuesday at her home of heart failure. She was 78. Mrs. Briuglio was born in New Orleans and lived in Metairie for 20 years. She was a parishioner of St. Angela Merici Catholic Church and the Elenians Club. She is survived by two sons, Joseph P. Jr. and Sam L. Briuglio; six grandchildren; and one great-grandchild. A funeral Mass will be said today at 1 p.m. at Lamanna-Panno-Fallo Funeral Home, 1717 Veterans Memorial Blvd. Burial will be in Metairie Cemetery.

Enrica Cross Encadee, a homemaker, died Sunday at Plaquemine French Episcopal Hospital of

The way it was...



Charlotte, N.C.	85	91	Minneapolis	80	87
Little Rock	80	89	North Platte	55	63
Louisville	85	92	Oakland City	91	70
Memphis	87	91	Rapid City	70	57
Milwaukee	87	91	St. Louis	85	74
Nashville	85	85	St. St. Marie	85	82
Omaha	83	87	Tapscott	85	74
Richmond	80	87	Wichita	90	71
St. Petersburg	88	74			

EAST		WEST	
City	H	Lo	Pre.
Albany, N.Y.	79	56	
Atlantic City	75	56	

**World**

City	Local	City	Local
Aberdeen	06 1 p.m.	Helsinki	09 1 p.m.
Amsterdam	07 1 p.m.	Hong Kong	08 1 p.m.
Ankara	04 2 p.m.	Jerusalem	08 1 p.m.
Alhambra	04 2 p.m.	London	08 1 p.m.
Auckland	04 2 p.m.	Madrid	02 1 p.m.
Bahia	08 1 p.m.	Moscow	02 1 p.m.
Bombay	08 1 p.m.	Manila	02 1 p.m.
Brisbane	08 1 p.m.	Montevideo	02 1 p.m.
Calcutta	08 1 p.m.	Nairobi	02 1 p.m.
Canton	08 1 p.m.	New Delhi	02 1 p.m.
Cebu	08 1 p.m.	Hanoi	02 1 p.m.

**Latin America**

City	Local	City	Local
Asuncion	08 1 p.m.	Kingston	08 1 p.m.
Bogota	02 8 a.m.	La Paz	05 7 a.m.
Buenos Aires	08 8 a.m.	Lima	05 7 a.m.
Caracas	08 8 a.m.	Managua	05 7 a.m.
Cayenne	08 8 a.m.	Medan	05 7 a.m.
Guatemala	08 8 a.m.	Montego Bay	05 7 a.m.
Havana	08 8 a.m.	Port of Spain	05 7 a.m.

CANADA	
City	H
Calgary	80
Edmonton	80
Montreal	78
Ottawa	69
Quebec	69
Regina	80
Saskatoon	80
Winnipeg	80

PARIS ROAD BRIDGE	
High	4:00 p.m.
Low	8:00 p.m.

**River stages**

Flood Stage 24 Hr.	Rapid Rise	Flood Stage 24 Hr.	Rapid Rise
Ohio	40 20.3 -1.4	Mississippi	34 8.3 0.2
Pittsburgh	40 20.3 -1.4	Memphis	34 8.3 0.2
Cincinnati	40 20.3 -1.4	Wolfe	44 11.5 0.3
Calumet	40 20.3 -1.4	Alexandria	37 9.5 -0.2
Mississippi	34 8.3 0.2	Greenfield	48 22.4 0.1
Wolfe	44 11.5 0.3	Vicksburg	45 14.4 0.1
Alexandria	37 9.5 -0.2	Natchez	43 12.4 0.2
Greenfield	48 22.4 0.1	Red River	48 22.7 -0.4
Vicksburg	45 14.4 0.1	Baton Rouge	35 10.4 0.2
Natchez	43 12.4 0.2	Downsville	27 3.2 0.2
Red River	48 22.7 -0.4	Reverend	28 4.9 0.1
Baton Rouge	35 10.4 0.2	New Orleans	17 3.9 0.1
Downsville	27 3.2 0.2	Atchafalaya	47 9.8 0.3
Reverend	28 4.9 0.1	Shreveport	30 6.1 -0.1
New Orleans	17 3.9 0.1	Alexandria	32 10.8 0.1

BRETTON ISLANDS	
High	4:18 a.m.
Low	4:15 p.m.

PASS A LOUISE	
High	2:51 a.m.
Low	1:59 p.m.

SOUTHWEST PASS	
High	2:05 a.m.
Low	1:59 p.m.

PARIS ROAD BRIDGE	
High	4:00 p.m.
Low	8:00 p.m.

TIMBALIER ISLANDS	
High	3:46 p.m.
Low	4:04 p.m.

WINE ISLAND	
High	4:03 a.m.
Low	4:49 p.m.

SHIP SIGNAL LIGHT	
High	1:01 a.m.
Low	1:51 p.m.

GARDNER ISLAND	
High	4:20 a.m.
Low	4:48 p.m.

MORN INLAND PASS	
High	4:05 a.m.
Low	3:37 p.m.

MISSISSIPPI SOUND	
High	3:50 a.m.
Low	3:44 p.m.

BLOOD BAY	
High	4:07 a.m.
Low	4:10 p.m.

BAY ST. LOUIS	
High	3:52 a.m.
Low	5:56 p.m.

SUNRISE	
Sunrise	6:40 a.m.
Sunset	7:17 p.m.

MOONRISE	
Moonsrise	1:57 p.m.
Moonsset	11:12 p.m.

FIRST QUARTER	
September 6	September 15

FULL MOON	
September 6	September 15

LAST QUARTER	
September 21	September 29

NEW MOON	
September 21	September 29



**The way it was...**

**Sept. 7, 1898.** The daintiest implement in use during the dessert course is in the form of a minute spear of metal and mother-of-pearl, and its use is to spear bratted cherries. The fruit is prettily harpooned on the point of the instrument and conveyed in this way to the lips. The question of eating melon is ever a disputed one. At the present season, the fruit being so fine this year, it has come again to the fore. Jewelers are now showing a combination of knife and fork. The knife also has a decorated handle in silver or mother-of-pearl.

**Sept. 7, 1904.** The golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Grunewald of this city will be observed today in the most elaborate manner of any similar event in New Orleans in many years. The celebration will begin this morning with the celebration of high mass at the Jesuits' Church on Baronne Street. Mr. and Mrs. Grunewald will then return to the Grunewald Hotel which has been their home during recent years. Here a reception will be held at 1 o'clock in the afternoon to be followed at night by an elaborate banquet to family and friends at the hotel. The menu, printed in letters of gold, is one of the most beautiful ever issued here.

**Sept. 7, 1909.** The Protestant Ministers' Association met yesterday morning with 12 members present. The standing committee presented its reports as usual, which, however, required no action. The following resolution was then adopted: "In view of the renewed interest caused by the discovery a few days ago of the John McDonogh will, the association hereby respectfully asks the daily papers of the city to publish the same in full, or at least so much of it as relates to the Christian benefactor's bequests to New Orleans and Baltimore for education purposes."

**Evoria Cross Encalade**, a homemaker, died Sunday at Plaquemine, La., after a long illness of a stroke. She was 65. Mrs. Encalade was a lifelong resident of Pointe a la Hache. She was a member of the order of the Eastern Star, Bethlehem Chapter No. 153, a past secretary of Bethlehem Baptist Church, and a member of the church's youth department. Survivors include her husband, Victor Encalade Jr.; two sons, Anthony Encalade, and Mitchell Encalade; two daughters, Jerolie E. Chisom and Alonda E. Mathews; two brothers, the Rev. Melvin Cross and Irvin Cross; three sisters, Ethel Encalade, Irma Williams, and Delores Pinkney; and 19 grandchildren. A funeral service will be held Saturday at 11 a.m. at Bethlehem Baptist Church in Pointe a la Hache. Burial will be in Bethlehem Baptist Church Cemetery.

**Molass David Fraguela**, a retired salesman for D.H. Holmes, died Tuesday at Monroe, La. He was 73. Mr. Fraguela was born in Palmira Santa Cruz, Cuba, and was a former resident of New Orleans. He lived in Fairhope, Ala., for 17 years. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Fairhope. Survivors include his wife, Evelyn Hughes Fraguela of Fairhope; a son, David R. Fraguela of Terrytown; a daughter, Carol E. Cooper of Lake Charles; five brothers, Abel and Israel of Miami, Esquiel of New Orleans, Natanael of Natchez, Fla., and Rafael Fraguela of Dumont, N.J.; seven grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren. Graveside services will be held today at 11 a.m. at Fairhope Memory Gardens in Fairhope. Bayview Funeral Home is in charge of arrangements.

**Adele Kansas Gordon**, a retired supervisor of office services for the Orleans Parish School Board and a past regional leader of Hadassah, died Wednesday of cancer at the Willow Wood Home for Jewish Aged. She was 83. Mrs. Gordon was a lifelong resident of New Orleans. She worked for the School Board for 45 years. She was a member of the Congregation of Beth Israel and the congregation's sisterhood. She served as president of the New Orleans Chapter of Hadassah and was president of the Southern Region of Hadassah. Survivors include a sister, Regina Kansas Brown. Graveside services will be held Friday at 11 a.m. at Beth Israel Cemetery, 4321 Frenchman St. Tharp-Sontheimer-Tharp Funeral Home is handling the arrangements.

# Cabildo Fund reaches half its goal

By BRUCE EGGLE  
Staff writer

The \$2 million Cabildo Rebuilding Fund reached the halfway point Wednesday, thanks to a \$100,000 gift by Edward B. Benjamin Jr. and Adelaide Wisdom Benjamin.

The fund will pay for new exhibits for the 190-year-old building, which has been closed since a May 1988 fire destroyed its third floor.

The gift was announced at a meeting of the board of directors of the Louisiana State Museum, which manages the Cabildo.

At the same meeting, the board voted to ask state officials to give stronger protection to historic buildings undergoing renovation. In a unanimous resolution, the board cited the 1988 fire at the Cabildo and an Aug. 23 scaffolding accident at the Lower Pontalba Building, another unit of the museum.

The \$2 million in new Cabildo exhibits, telling the story of Louisiana up to the Civil War, will be far more elaborate than those in the building before the fire.

The Benjamins' gift will be used for exhibits in the first-floor lobby.

Mrs. Benjamin said she and

her husband see the fire, which occurred on their anniversary, as "an opportunity to make the Cabildo better than ever."

The cost of repairing fire damage to the Cabildo, almost \$4 million, will be paid by the state and Aetna Life & Casualty Insurance Co.

The state is expected to provide another \$1.2 million to upgrade the building's heating and air conditioning and make other improvements not covered by insurance.

Museum Director James P. Seifick said the start of repair work has been delayed since July because the company awarded the contract for the large cypress timbers needed to rebuild the third floor says it has been unable to get a performance bond resolved this week. But even if it is, he said, the timbers will not be ready for six to nine months.

He said the state is still negotiating with Aetna over how much the insurance company will pay for damage to the furnishings and historic artifacts damaged in the fire.

The Cabildo fire and Pontalba accident, which caused no apparent structural damage but tore the second- and third-floor galleries off a portion of the build-

ing, both occurred during renovation work.

The resolution adopted Wednesday urged that "every precaution should be taken to prevent future mishaps" and said "all firms working on these (historic) properties must be well qualified and held to the highest standards."

- It asked state officials to consider several options, including:
  - Appointing a construction superintendent to oversee repairs to historic buildings.
  - Amending the public bid law to permit pre-qualification of gen-

## Truck accident kills N.O. worker

A worker was killed Wednesday afternoon when a large truck rolled over him at American Waste and Pollution Control Co. 16140 Intracoastal Drive, New Orleans police said.

Police said Larry Newsome, 33, 1623 Forest St., washed and serviced trucks for the company, which is east of the Michoud Assembly Facility.

About 6 p.m., Newsome drove a truck to gasoline pumps, police spokeswoman Carmine Metche said.

Contractors or subcontractors, so that only companies meeting certain standards could work on historic buildings.

Tightening bonding and insurance requirements for contractors working on historic properties.

Seifick said that by the end of the week he expects the contractor, architects and state officials to complete a review of the Aug. 23 accident, specifying its cause and establishing a schedule for repair of the damage.

Newsome got out of the truck, and somehow it went into gear and backed over him, police said. Newsome suffered injuries to the head and the left side of the body, police said. The truck ran over the pumps and stopped.

Newsome was pronounced dead at 6:30 p.m. in Humana Hospital, chief coroner's investigator John Gagliano said.

Coroner Frank Minyard scheduled an autopsy for Thursday morning.

—From the archives of The Times-Picayune

# DEATHS

**Lillian Wikker Kirschenheuter**, a homemaker, died Tuesday at Hamilton Medical Center in Lafayette. She was 94. Mrs. Kirschenheuter was born in New Orleans and lived in Lafayette for four years. She was a former parishioner of St. Anthony of Padua Catholic Church. Survivors include two daughters, Yvonne D'Angelo of New Orleans and Audrey Daniel of Lafayette; two sisters, Mildred Nash of Arlington, Va., and Vera Stole of Metairie; eight grandchildren; 17 great-grandchildren; and four great-great-grandchildren. Funeral services will be held today at 1:30 p.m. at P.F. McMahon & Sons Funeral Home, 4800 Canal St. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

**Dorothy Zagar Kleinfeld**, a homemaker, died Tuesday at East Jefferson General Hospital of heart failure. She was 83. Mrs. Kleinfeld was a lifelong resident of New Orleans. She was a member of Congregation Beth Israel. Survivors include two sons, Irwin Kleinfeld of Howell, N.J., and two grandchildren. Graveside services will be held today at 8:30 p.m. at Beth Israel Cemetery, 4321 Frenchmen Tharp Southerner Tharp is in charge of arrangements.

**Bessie Cooper Lee**, a homemaker, died Sunday of a heart attack while visiting a friend. She was 63. Mrs. Lee was born in Woodville, Miss., and lived in New Orleans for 50 years. She was a member of the Daughters of New Hope, Chapter No. 27; Order of the Eastern Star, Naomi Court No. 4; Heroines of Jericho; Lady of Knights Templar, Hutchinson Council No. 6; Daughters of Sphinx and Court No. 3; Rose of Seven Seals; and Pythagoreans, College No. 12. Survivors include two sons, Larry and James Lee Jr.; a daughter, Eugenie Lee Joseph; three brothers, Bennie, Nolan and Willard Cooper Sr.; three sisters, Annie Lewis, Lucille Davis and Emma Jackson; five grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren. Funeral services will be held Saturday at 10 a.m. at Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church, 2415 S. Claiborne Ave. Burial will be in St. Louis Mausoleum No. 3.

**Dominick Anthony Lucurto**, a retired food vendor, died Tuesday at Jefferson Health Care Center. He was 83. Mr. Lucurto was born

in New Orleans; a brother, Charles E. Timpono, Queens, N.Y.; and his stepmother, Priscilla Timpono of Queens. Funeral services were held Wednesday at 8 p.m. at Tharp-Southerner-Laudumey Funeral Home, 5001 Chef Menteur Highway. Burial will be in Mount Olivet Mausoleum.

**Mamie Vaccaro Totoro**, a homemaker, died Tuesday at East Jefferson General Hospital of heart failure. She was 73. Born in New Orleans, Mrs. Totoro lived in Jefferson for 20 years. She was a member of First Assembly of God Church in Kenner. Survivors include her husband, Philip P. Totoro Sr.; two sons, Russell Totoro and Philip Totoro Jr.; three daughters, Anna Thomas, Rose Johnson and Carolyn Francis; a brother, Henry Vaccaro;

Thomas Alexander Paul Wesley Armoie, Jr. Mary "Mabel" Loupe Bagley Cynthia (Cindy) Ann Beirs Harry Breath Edward Henry Casswell, Jr. Marcelle Millet Clement Clarence Davis Paul Louis Eaton, Sr. Mrs. L. Gautreaux Mrs. Adela Kansas Gordon Elizabeth Mc Derby Gullory Lawrence Harris, Jr. Herman J. Helmer Jeremiah Ivon, Jr.

**East Jefferson**  
Lamana-Panno-Fallo Funeral Home

Herman J. Helmer  
Mamie Vaccaro Totoro  
Leitz-Egan Funeral Home  
Daniel Anthony Ricks

**Tharp-Southerner-Tharp**  
Funeral Home  
Martha Bieller Bode Lynch  
Alphonse M. (Red) Wall, Jr.

**New Orleans**  
Boissiere-Arceneux-Labat Funeral Home  
Clarence Davis  
Lake Lawn Metairie Funeral Home

Leona Harrington Piton  
McMahon-Coburn-Brieds Funeral Home  
Clarence Davis

**Mary "Mabel" Loupe Bagley**  
P. J. McMahon & Sons Funeral Home

**Lillian Wikker Kirschenheuter**  
Jacob Schoen & Son Funeral Home

two sisters, Mary Fairleigh and Josephine Roppola; 16 grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren. Funeral service will be held today at 11 a.m. at Lamana-Panno-Fallo Funeral Home, 1717 Veterans Memorial Blvd. Burial will be in Hook and Ladder Cemetery in Gretna.

**Vincent Joseph Valentino**, a retired salesman, died of cancer Tuesday at Southern Baptist Hospital. He was 69. Mr. Valentino was a lifelong resident of New Orleans. He worked with the New Orleans Beverage Co. for more than 25 years and was a parishioner of St. Raphael Catholic Church. Survivors include a sister, Evelyn Griener. A Mass will be said today at 1 p.m. at Jacob Schoen & Son Funeral Home, 3827 Canal St. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Delores Y. Kinlaw  
Lillian Wikker Kirschenheuter  
Dorothy Z. Kleinfeld  
Cecile Bogue LaGrange  
Martha Bieller Bode Lynch  
Mrs. Minnie Amos (Mama Minnie)  
Moultrie  
Leona Harrington Piton  
Robert P. Queyrouze  
Daniel Anthony Ricks  
Marcia Marie Tully Saitta  
Lloyd Daniel Savoy  
Loyd Daniel Savoy

**St. Tammany**  
Schoen Funeral Home, Inc.  
Robert P. Queyrouze  
Schoen Funeral Home of Slidell  
Lloyd Daniel Savoy

**West Bank**  
Davis Mortuary  
Thomas Alexander  
Lawrence Harris, Jr.  
Murray Henderson Funeral Home

Mrs. Delores Y. Kinlaw  
Madame Funerals Home, Inc.  
Paul Wesley Armoie, Jr.  
Cynthia (Cindy) Ann Beirs

**Others**  
Baylous Funeral Home  
Mrs. Minnie Amos (Mama Minnie)  
Moultrie  
Escudé Funeral Home  
Harry Breath  
Hixson Brothers Funeral Home  
Elizabeth Mc Derby Gullory  
Ibert's Mortuary

**GOFFON**  
Mrs. Kansas Goffon, at WillowWood in Metairie on Wednesday, September 6, 1989 at 2:00 p.m. Wife of the late Joseph Goffon. Mother of Joseph Goffon, Jr. and Sandy Goffon. Grandmother of Joseph Goffon, III and Joseph Goffon, IV. Sister of the late Mrs. Bertha Kravak. Jack Goffon, son of the late Mrs. Goffon. Burial will be held at the New Orleans Memorial Home, 1717 Veterans Memorial Blvd. on Friday, September 7, 1989 at 11:00 a.m. Rabbi Daniel C. Acker will officiate. In lieu of flowers, contributions to Habitat for Humanity, P.O. Box 100, Metairie, LA 70001. THARP-SOUTHERNER-THARP is in charge of arrangements. Information 821-8411.

**GAUTREAUX**  
Mrs. L. Gautreaux on Wednesday, September 6, 1989 at 6:30 a.m. at a private and resident of 1-Becheville, LA. Age 65 years. Survived by 2 sons: Barry Gautreaux and Todd Gautreaux, 1 daughter, Chelene Gautreaux, 1 sister, Lymene Gautreaux, 2 granddaughters, Chelene and Emily Gautreaux, and 2 grandsons, Charles and Craig Bond. Also survived by 2 nephews and 2 nieces: Raymond and 1 grandchild. Burial will be held on Friday, September 7, 1989 at St. Philomena Catholic Church, 900 West Laurel Ave. at 11:00 a.m. Interment St. Joseph Cemetery, Lakeview, LA. Arrangements: LAMANA-PANNO-FALLO FUNERAL HOME OF THE EAST JEFFERSON DISTRICT.

**GULLORY**  
Elizabeth Mary Gullory, Services for her mother will be held on Thursday, September 6, 1989 at 10:30 AM on the premises of the Holy Trinity Catholic Church with Monsignor P. Queyrouze officiating. Burial will be in the St. Louis Mausoleum. Mrs. Gullory was a member of the Holy Trinity Parish. She was a native of Louisiana. She was the wife of the late Mr. Robert Gullory. She was a graduate of LSU and earned her Masters Degree at Louisiana State University. She was a member of the Holy Trinity Parish. She was a graduate of LSU and earned her Masters Degree at Louisiana State University. She was a member of the Holy Trinity Parish. She was a graduate of LSU and earned her Masters Degree at Louisiana State University. She was a member of the Holy Trinity Parish.

**HARRIS**  
Lawrence Harris, Jr., on Sunday, September 3, 1989 at 9:00 o'clock p.m. Beloved husband of 1989 at 9:00 o'clock p.m. Beloved husband of Mrs. Nancy Ann Harris. Father of Robert Thomas Harris and Todd Harris. Grandfather of Robert Harris and Todd Harris. Burial will be held on Friday, September 7, 1989 at 11:00 o'clock a.m. at the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, 900 West Laurel Ave. Interment in St. Joseph Cemetery, Lakeview, LA. Arrangements by DAVIS MORTUARY, 230 MORRIS ST., ST. GEORGE, LA.

**HELMER**  
Herman J. Helmer on Wednesday, September 6, 1989 at 7:05 a.m. Beloved husband of 1989 at 7:05 a.m. Beloved husband of Mrs. S. S. Helmer. Father-in-law of David Solberg. Grandfather-in-law of Mary Natsumura. Burial will be held on Friday, September 7, 1989 at 11:00 o'clock a.m. at the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, 900 West Laurel Ave. Interment in St. Joseph Cemetery, Lakeview, LA. Arrangements by DAVIS MORTUARY, 230 MORRIS ST., ST. GEORGE, LA.

**IVON**  
Joseph Ivon, Jr. on Tuesday, September 5, 1989 at 2:45 p.m. Beloved husband of Julie Ivon. Father of Robert Ivon, Jr. and Robert Ivon, Sr. Grandfather of Robert Ivon, Jr. and Robert Ivon, Sr. Burial will be held on Friday, September 7, 1989 at 11:00 o'clock a.m. at the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, 900 West Laurel Ave. Interment in St. Joseph Cemetery, Lakeview, LA. Arrangements by DAVIS MORTUARY, 230 MORRIS ST., ST. GEORGE, LA.

**KLEINFELD**  
Dorothy Z. Kleinfeld, at East Jefferson Hospital on Tuesday, September 5, 1989. Wife of the late Joseph Kleinfeld. Mother of Irwin Kleinfeld and Sandy Kleinfeld. Grandmother of Irwin Kleinfeld and Sandy Kleinfeld. Sister of the late Mrs. Bertha Kravak. Jack Kleinfeld, son of the late Mrs. Kleinfeld. Burial will be held at the New Orleans Memorial Home, 1717 Veterans Memorial Blvd. on Friday, September 7, 1989 at 11:00 a.m. Rabbi Daniel C. Acker will officiate. In lieu of flowers, contributions to Habitat for Humanity, P.O. Box 100, Metairie, LA 70001. THARP-SOUTHERNER-THARP is in charge of arrangements. Information 821-8411.

**LAGRANGE**  
Cecile Bogue LaGrange on Wednesday, September 6, 1989 at 8:30 a.m. Beloved wife of 1989 at 8:30 a.m. Beloved wife of the late Mr. Robert LaGrange. Mother of Robert LaGrange and Emily LaGrange. Grandmother of Charles and Craig Bond. Also survived by 2 nephews and 2 nieces: Raymond and 1 grandchild. Burial will be held on Thursday, September 7, 1989 at St. Joseph Catholic Church in Patterson, LA. Interment will be in St. Joseph Cemetery, Lakeview, LA. In charge of arrangements.

**LYNCH**  
Michael Butler Bode Lynch at New Orleans, LA on Tuesday, September 5, 1989 at 1:00 p.m. Beloved husband of 1989 at 1:00 p.m. Beloved husband of the late Mrs. Bode Lynch. Father of Robert Bode Lynch and Walter Bode Lynch. Grandfather of Robert Bode Lynch and Walter Bode Lynch. Burial will be held on Friday, September 7, 1989 at 11:00 a.m. at the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, 900 West Laurel Ave. Interment in St. Joseph Cemetery, Lakeview, LA. Arrangements by DAVIS MORTUARY, 230 MORRIS ST., ST. GEORGE, LA.

**MAITRE**  
Martha Bieller Bode Lynch at New Orleans, LA on Tuesday, September 5, 1989 at 1:00 p.m. Beloved wife of 1989 at 1:00 p.m. Beloved wife of the late Mr. Robert Lynch. Mother of Robert Bode Lynch and Walter Bode Lynch. Grandmother of Robert Bode Lynch and Walter Bode Lynch. Burial will be held on Friday, September 7, 1989 at 11:00 a.m. at the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, 900 West Laurel Ave. Interment in St. Joseph Cemetery, Lakeview, LA. Arrangements by DAVIS MORTUARY, 230 MORRIS ST., ST. GEORGE, LA.

**MOULTRIE**  
Mrs. Minnie Amos (Mama Minnie) on Wednesday, September 6, 1989 at 10:30 a.m. Beloved wife of 1989 at 10:30 a.m. Beloved wife of the late Mr. Robert Amos. Mother of Robert Amos and Todd Amos. Grandmother of Robert Amos and Todd Amos. Burial will be held on Friday, September 7, 1989 at 11:00 a.m. at the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, 900 West Laurel Ave. Interment in St. Joseph Cemetery, Lakeview, LA. Arrangements by DAVIS MORTUARY, 230 MORRIS ST., ST. GEORGE, LA.

**PITON**  
Leona Harrington Piton on Wednesday, September 6, 1989 at 2:45 p.m. Beloved wife of 1989 at 2:45 p.m. Beloved wife of the late Mr. Robert Piton. Mother of Robert Piton and Emily Piton. Grandmother of Robert Piton and Emily Piton. Burial will be held on Friday, September 7, 1989 at 11:00 a.m. at the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, 900 West Laurel Ave. Interment in St. Joseph Cemetery, Lakeview, LA. Arrangements by DAVIS MORTUARY, 230 MORRIS ST., ST. GEORGE, LA.

**QUEYROUZE**  
Robert P. Queyrouze at St. George, LA on Sunday, September 3, 1989. Beloved husband of 1989 at 7:05 a.m. Beloved husband of Mrs. S. S. Helmer. Father-in-law of David Solberg. Grandfather-in-law of Mary Natsumura. Burial will be held on Friday, September 7, 1989 at 11:00 o'clock a.m. at the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, 900 West Laurel Ave. Interment in St. Joseph Cemetery, Lakeview, LA. Arrangements by DAVIS MORTUARY, 230 MORRIS ST., ST. GEORGE, LA.

**SAITTA**  
Marcia Marie Tully Saitta on Tuesday, September 5, 1989 at 8:30 p.m. Beloved wife of 1989 at 8:30 p.m. Beloved wife of the late Mr. Philip P. Totoro Sr. Mother of Philip P. Totoro Jr. and Philip P. Totoro Sr. Grandmother of Philip P. Totoro Jr. and Philip P. Totoro Sr. Burial will be held on Friday, September 7, 1989 at 11:00 a.m. at the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, 900 West Laurel Ave. Interment in St. Joseph Cemetery, Lakeview, LA. Arrangements by DAVIS MORTUARY, 230 MORRIS ST., ST. GEORGE, LA.

**TOTORO**  
Mamie Vaccaro Totoro on Tuesday, September 5, 1989 at 12:30 p.m. Beloved wife of 1989 at 12:30 p.m. Beloved wife of the late Mr. Philip P. Totoro Sr. Mother of Philip P. Totoro Jr. and Philip P. Totoro Sr. Grandmother of Philip P. Totoro Jr. and Philip P. Totoro Sr. Burial will be held on Friday, September 7, 1989 at 11:00 a.m. at the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, 900 West Laurel Ave. Interment in St. Joseph Cemetery, Lakeview, LA. Arrangements by DAVIS MORTUARY, 230 MORRIS ST., ST. GEORGE, LA.

**VALENTINO**  
Vincent Joseph Valentino on Tuesday, September 5, 1989 at 7:05 a.m. Beloved husband of 1989 at 7:05 a.m. Beloved husband of Mrs. S. S. Helmer. Father-in-law of David Solberg. Grandfather-in-law of Mary Natsumura. Burial will be held on Friday, September 7, 1989 at 11:00 o'clock a.m. at the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, 900 West Laurel Ave. Interment in St. Joseph Cemetery, Lakeview, LA. Arrangements by DAVIS MORTUARY, 230 MORRIS ST., ST. GEORGE, LA.

**WALLE**  
Alphonse M. (Red) Wall, Jr. at his residence Tuesday, September 5, 1989 at 9:00 a.m. Beloved husband of 1989 at 9:00 a.m. Beloved husband of Mrs. S. S. Helmer. Father-in-law of David Solberg. Grandfather-in-law of Mary Natsumura. Burial will be held on Friday, September 7, 1989 at 11:00 o'clock a.m. at the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, 900 West Laurel Ave. Interment in St. Joseph Cemetery, Lakeview, LA. Arrangements by DAVIS MORTUARY, 230 MORRIS ST., ST. GEORGE, LA.

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Mounting evidence suggests that Cuban exiles  
did the Chilean junta's dirty work

## The Letelier-Moffitt Mystery

JEFFREY STEIN

She sold the house in Bethesda and moved into the smaller one in Washington, she said, because she just didn't need the rooms any more. Her sons, starting out on their own adult lives, had moved away. Then she laughed, her Latin eyes dancing, as she wondered where they would all sleep when her sons came back to the city in September.

The conversation paused as Isabel Letelier poured a glass of wine and offered crackers and cheese to her visitor. While they sat on the porch, taking in the summer evening, thoughts of her dead husband, Orlando, silently drifted between them.

Then, brightly: "I remember a cocktail party we went to, in 1972, the usual diplomatic kind of social event. Henry Kissinger was there, and at one point he pulled Orlando aside, and said, you know, in the way he would do it," she smiled, about to imitate the German accent, "'Ambassador Letelier, I must tell you that those reports about the CIA in Chile are absolutely false. There is no truth to them. We are not trying to overthrow your government. You must tell your president that those reports are false.'

"And so Orlando turned to him," she said, batting her eyelashes and recreating the moment, "and said, 'Why, Mr. Kissinger, I don't know of any reports about the CIA in Chile. But of course, we would be very interested to know what you've heard. I hope you will give us a report on that.'"

She smiled widely at the story, and so did her visitor,

*Jeffrey Stein, who served as a U.S. Army intelligence officer in Vietnam, is a member of the Letelier-Moffitt Memorial Fund for Human Rights. He writes from Washington for the Boston Phoenix.*

but it was not a happy smile. For on that muggy evening in late August, eleven months had passed since her husband and a young American woman colleague, Ronni Karpen Moffitt, twenty-five, had been blown up in their car as they drove to work at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington. Ronni's husband of almost six months, Michael, who had been riding in the back seat of the car, survived the blast, only to watch his wife stagger to the sidewalk and die as blood filled her lungs from an artery in her neck torn by shrapnel. Orlando Letelier lived another agonizing twenty minutes, his legs ripped from his body, pinned in the wreckage of the car.

Justice Department officials have believed for several months that the generals who now rule Chile marked Letelier for assassination and hired anti-Castro Cuban exiles to carry it out. Several of the exiles, remnants of the clandestine army created by the CIA for its war on Cuba and Fidel Castro, have been interviewed by a grand jury which has been investigating the murders for the past year. One of them, Jose Dionisio Suarez, was jailed in the spring for refusing to testify after having been granted immunity from prosecution.

From the beginning, the investigation has been marked by ineptitude and political intrigue. For weeks after the assassination, investigators tried to track down personal motives for the murder, although the strongest, most immediate circumstantial evidence led directly to the doorstep of the Chilean junta and its chief, General Augusto Pinochet.

Letelier was the junta's number one enemy. As the former ambassador to the United States from Chile while Salvador Allende's socialist coalition governed the country, Letelier was the preeminent leader of the North American exile community. As troubles mounted for the



Popular Unity coalition in 1973, Letelier had been recalled to Santiago to become Allende's foreign minister, and later, defense minister. On the day of the coup, September 11, 1973, he was led from the Defense Ministry in handcuffs by the machine gun-toting troops of the victorious generals. After a year of torture and interrogation at the hands of the junta's notorious secret police, the DINA, in a concentration camp in Chile's antarctic south, Letelier was released and deported to Venezuela. In 1975, he returned with his family to Washington. In 1976, he was appointed director of the Transnational Institute, the foreign affairs arm of the Institute for Policy Studies, a left-leaning Washington-based research organization.

International outrage had forced the junta to release him; he was well known and respected in Washington's diplomatic community. In 1976, Letelier began to draw on that respect as he lobbied against the junta in Washington and abroad. U.S. foreign aid and credits to the junta were reduced; dock workers in London refused to handle Chilean-bound cargoes; and in June 1976, the Dutch government, as a result of Letelier's persistent urging, canceled a \$67.5 million credit planned for the junta. He was becoming increasingly effective. In August 1976, Letelier emerged as the leader of the exile factions in a New York City gathering, and the death threats, which had begun months earlier, began to intensify. In September, Augusto Pinochet decreed the end of Letelier's Chilean citizenship. On September 21 he was murdered.

Grief and outrage, expressed by members of Congress, foreign heads of state, and other leading public figures, were immediately reflected in the newspapers, which printed diabolical portraits of the junta and its dread DINA agents on their editorial pages. Not long after, however, it became apparent that the Justice Department was trying to explore every possible lead and motive except the most obvious one.

In the immediate wake of the assassinations, the FBI failed to interview the janitor at the Institute for Policy Studies, who makes frequent trips into the alley and thus might have provided information on who might have attached the bomb to Letelier's car. It failed to show pictures of suspects to Letelier's maid, who told IPS associates that she had noticed four Latino men loitering near the house on the morning of the murders. FBI agents also took four days to retrieve evidence from the bombing site which had been gathered by a private citizen walking through Sheridan Circle the day after the murders.

Further, the U.S. attorney in charge of the case, Eugene Propper, failed to arrange an interview with Orlando Bosch, the supreme leader of the Cuban anti-Castro exile terrorist groups, who was jailed in Venezuela last November. Meanwhile, a free-lance writer was able to waltz into Bosch's jail cell in Caracas last April and obtain the admission from him that he had organized a meeting of all the Cuban exile factions' leaders in the Dominican Republic in June 1976, where Letelier's assassination was discussed. Letelier's campaign to discredit the junta abroad "was bothering some of our friends in Chile," Bosch told the interviewer. "Chilean officials told me many times when I lived there that they wanted him dead." Bosch

denied further knowledge of the assassination in the interview, but reportedly told Venezuelan authorities that two other Cuban exiles carried out the hit.

While the Justice Department's investigation puttered along through the winter, Letelier's associates at the Institute for Policy Studies became alarmed over the handling of evidence by FBI officials, the D.C. Metropolitan Police, and U.S. Attorney Propper.

Among Letelier's personal effects recovered from the bombing site was a briefcase full of the normal mix of personal correspondence and working papers. Mrs. Letelier was unable to have the briefcase returned to her on the day of the assassinations. Soon afterward, however, documents from the dead man's briefcase began appearing in the press, most often in the columns of Jeremiah O'Leary, a conservative reporter for *The Washington Star* known to have a close association with the FBI and CIA, and in the nationally syndicated columns of Rowland Evans and Robert Novak. The overall effect of the stories, which twisted and distorted Letelier's papers, was to brand him falsely as a Soviet or Cuban agent, a smear campaign whose object no doubt was to distract attention from the suspects and somehow justify the murders.

Eight months after Letelier's death, an Institute for Policy Studies staff member called U.S. Attorney Propper and notified him she would be down to his office that day to retrieve an inventory sheet of the briefcase's contents. She was startled to learn, however, that the Justice Department official had never received or demanded one from the District of Columbia police.

Mrs. Letelier immediately called Propper and demanded an explanation. "You have to understand," Propper told her, "that most of the documents were in Spanish. Therefore the police could not classify them. You know how the police department is." It turned out that the briefcase's contents had all been photocopied, but no lists of the items had been prepared.

"And the contents were efficiently distributed among right-wing writers," Mrs. Letelier noted to the official. "I had nothing to do with that," Propper replied. "It is impossible to control the press. The Department is very upset about it."

"I don't want to receive more surprises," she replied, and hung up. But more surprises were on the way. On May 23, Mrs. Letelier's assistant, Rhonda Johnson, arrived at Propper's office in the Justice Department to compare lists of the briefcase's contents. She found some materials from the investigation mixed in with photocopies of the briefcase materials and other items missing. And although all of Orlando Letelier's belongings retrieved from the car by the police had supposedly been returned to his widow by that time, Propper reached into his filing cabinet and handed Johnson Letelier's appointments book. Johnson was further disturbed to find that when she compared her inventory of the briefcase with copies of the items held by the D.C. Police Department homicide squad, nine pieces of material were missing. The



police had no explanation for how the items had been lost.

Under pressure from the Institute for Policy Studies, Propper issued a statement that none of the contents of the briefcase had any relevance to the Letelier case, or any other case pending before the Department. By early summer, however, details of Letelier's personal life, as culled from correspondence in the briefcase, were circulating throughout the press and right-wing groups close to the CIA and FBI. In an interview last June, Edwin Wilson, a former CIA officer whose primary duty was to set up fronts for the agency for the Bay of Pigs invasion and other CIA wars in the Congo and the Far East, admitted to me that he had learned details of Letelier's personal life from friends inside the agency. Wilson, who was interviewed by the FBI in connection with the Letelier assassination, now runs a Washington consulting firm whose business includes shipping explosive timing devices to foreign clients.

More recently, an aide to Senator Richard Stone of Florida said he had heard from "Judiciary Committee sources" that Letelier was a "Cuban agent," and "that's why he was killed." Jack Anderson associate Les Whitten aired the same charge in a December 1976 column. Still another rumor was that Letelier was murdered by leftists, rather than the right, to make a martyr of him. *The New York Times* failed to assign a reporter to the case; *The Washington Post* remained largely silent during the late summer.

In March, Isabel Letelier and Michael Moffitt had met with Attorney General Griffin Bell and requested the appointment of a special prosecutor, based on their knowledge of mishandled evidence and the questionable ability of the Justice Department to obtain cooperation from the CIA, which played a prominent role in the "destabilization" of the Allende government and supplied the junta's secret police with arms and training after the coup. Bell refused, explaining that he didn't want "another Watergate."

His choice of words was apt. Justice Department investigators now believe that the Cubans connected to the Letelier hit were trained by the agency, and that the CIA-supported junta sponsored the murders.

The American decision to intervene against the Allende government was recommended by the so-called 40 Committee under the direction of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and approved by President Richard Nixon. CIA Director Richard Helms put the plan into action. At the same time the CIA was waging a clandestine war against the socialist government of Chile, however, the agency had retreated from its secret war against the communist government of Cuba. By late 1974, the disillusioned anti-Castro Cuban armies, largely cut off from the CIA's welfare rolls, turned to the generals in Chile, and especially to Augusto Pinochet, who had assumed leadership of the hemisphere's anticommunist crusade.

After the Bay of Pigs, the Cuban right-wing leader, Orlando Bosch, had retired to medical practice in Miami's "Little Havana," interspersed with occasional terrorist

activities in various countries. In December 1974, he established a base of operations in Chile. "I passed several times from Chile to Argentina... we tried to shoot some Cuban diplomats in the middle of 1975... because of the contacts we made down there, we set up the murder of two Cuban diplomats," he has admitted. Bosch also reportedly received training from the DINA while he was in Chile. "The purpose behind the training," according to a former Cuban exile leader who has recanted his past and returned to Havana, "was to have Bosch assassinate Andres Pascal Allende, nephew of the slain Chilean president."

In the summer of 1975, while Bosch traveled through Latin America and the Caribbean on a Chilean passport, setting up some of the 150 bombings and fifty murders his group has taken credit for, DINA chief Manuel Contreras arrived in the United States to inspect DINA operations here. The visit included a meeting with then-CIA Deputy Director Vernon Walters in Washington. Shortly before the Contreras visit, DINA agent Frederico Willoughby also came to the United States for medical tests at Johns Hopkins University hospital. Before returning to Santiago, Willoughby visited the CIA, State Department, and several members of Congress. On September 16, 1975, according to published reports, DINA chief Contreras asked Pinochet for an extra \$600,000 to "neutralize" Chilean dissidents in seven countries, including the United States.

In October, the former vice president of the Christian Democratic Party, Bernardo Leighton, was gunned down with his wife in Rome. During that fall and later, there was a noticeable increase in DINA operations throughout Latin America, Western Europe, and the United States. The international movements of DINA agents began to be more closely monitored by the police. In some cases, DINA agents were deported when assassination plans came to light.

For Chilean exiles, it was a frightening period. Letelier, for one, learned that the junta had been debating whether or not to kill him. Shortly before he was murdered, it has been learned, a Chilean official in Miami, Consul General Hector Duran, met with well-known exile terrorists Gaspar Jimenez Escobedo and Ramiro de la Fe and other members of the Miami-based exile group, Brigade 2506.

At about the same time, investigators believe, explosives used for the Letelier hit arrived aboard a Chilean airlines flight to Miami, and were shipped north into the hands of Cuban exiles who would carry out the execution.

A prime suspect for that assignment is Guillermo Novo, a close associate of Orlando Bosch and a member of the Cuban Nationalist Movement, which is based in Union City, New Jersey. Novo was jailed in 1973 in connection with conspiracy charges in the bombing of a Cuban ship. When he was paroled in 1974, Novo joined Bosch for assignments in Chile and Venezuela. Foreign travel was a violation of his parole terms, and so a hearing was scheduled in New Jersey last June. Novo, however, failed to appear, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

For the next two years, from 1974 through 1976,



## 'If President Carter can welcome Pinochet and shake his hand, why can't he welcome me and shake my hand?'

various gangs of Cubans, operating mostly out of friendly territory in Chile, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, and the murky underworld of Miami's "Little Havana," carried out scores of bombings, kidnappings, and murders. But in June 1976, Bosch decided to try and pull them all together. At a summit meeting of some twenty Cuban terrorist leaders in the Dominican Republic, Bosch formed an umbrella group, CORU (Coordination of the United Revolutionary Organizations), for which he would be the only publicly identified spokesman. Since CORU's formation, the organization has claimed credit for fifty bombings outside the United States.

However, no one has stepped forward to take credit for the Letelier assassination, and the exiles are thought to be increasingly worried about the FBI. The Chilean junta, of course, has steadfastly denied any involvement in the murders, and the exiles, according to a Miami source close to Brigade 2506, have become increasingly apprehensive over the prospect of the welcome mat being withdrawn by Pinochet, who is anxious to gain the approval of President Carter.

Just before Pinochet left Santiago for Washington and the Panama Canal treaty ceremonies, the president of Brigade 2506, Roberto Carballo, sent Pinochet a letter outlining conditions for a proposed meeting with exile leaders in Miami. Pinochet had been mulling over the idea of a show-the-flag stopover in Miami on the way back to Santiago, and reports that he would meet with exile leaders leaked into a Spanish-language newspaper in Miami early in September. But Carballo's letter, hand-carried to Pinochet, outlined conditions for a meeting that were apparently stiffer than Pinochet had expected. Claiming to represent all the anti-Castro, anticommunist Cuban warriors in Miami, Carballo demanded:

¶ A proclamation by Pinochet of "the willingness of the government of Chile to support the fight against the tyranny of Fidel Castro...."

¶ An explanation of the "ways and means of the support of Chile in the fight" against Castro.

¶ "Consideration of the necessary means to implement this fight...."

¶ "A joint statement...giving details of the talks and taking international responsibility" for the arrangements between them.

Carballo had wanted to negotiate a treaty between what he evidently saw as two sovereign entities — the junta and the exiles — but for whatever reason, he was rebuffed. Pinochet flew straight home to Santiago.

During that same week, Representative Ronald Dellums, California Democrat, sponsored a press conference with Isabel Letelier and Michael Moffitt to denounce President Carter's welcome of General Pinochet in the White House. They also announced they had requested a personal meeting with Carter to press for the appointment of a special prosecutor. "If President Carter can welcome Pinochet in the White House and shake his hand, why can't he welcome me and shake my hand?" Moffitt asked. "I'm an American citizen, and my wife was murdered by people who Justice Department officials believe were agents of the junta. This meeting will be used by Pinochet to bolster his support back home. If Carter is serious about human rights, why doesn't he welcome Isabel and me, just like he's welcoming Pinochet?"

The Washington Post, The Washington Star, and The New York Times did not think the views of Isabel Letelier and Michael Moffitt would be important enough to send a reporter to listen to them. The Times did report on September 10, however, that Pinochet had returned to a "triumphal welcome" in Santiago after his meeting with Carter, which "enhanced his political prestige here, according to a wide range of political observers."

Relations between the new government in Washington under Carter and the four-year-old Chilean junta had been cemented. Pinochet's public relations ploy in August (changing the name of the secret police) had apparently worked. Upon his return to Santiago on September 9, Pinochet announced that a new U.S. ambassador would soon arrive. The announcement was not made in Washington. The post had been vacant since Carter's election.

The most chilling aspect of this new phase of relations between Washington and Santiago is that Pinochet may now feel that he has a free hand to provide the terrorists with base camps in Chile for operations throughout the hemisphere. If so, President Carter, to whom the American people had looked for a fresh start after the treacheries of Vietnam and Watergate, has chosen to pick up the burdens of the past.

"The thing I worry about," Michael Moffitt said one night early in August, "is that Chile will go the way of Brazil. The Brazilian generals have shot or jailed the opposition or sent it into exile, and the resistance has been largely crushed. The unions have been busted, and political parties outlawed. And yet, what do people here know about it? It's been years now, and the U.S. Government has hardly made a peep. That's why we have to do something. In a couple more years, it may be too late." □



## Assassination Will Not Die

Oswald, A Patsy to Cold War Warriors Plot to Assassinate JFK  
By Lawrence Geller

"On the Trail of the Assassins—My investigation and prosecution of the Murder of President Kennedy" by Jim Garrison—Sheridan Sq. Press, 1988.

When the U.S. government is out to get a foreign leader, the American *free press* more often than not falls in line.

Witness the *news ad nauseum* about Manuel Noriega, Panama's strong man, albeit Noriega is no worse than tens of strong men throughout Latin America in the last 100 years about whom the U.S. government could have cared less.

Of course, from Batista (Cuba) to the Somozas (Nicaragua) they were *our men*, as President Franklin Roosevelt was quoted as saying. So who but the people of those countries cared? Certainly the U.S. government and the American *free press* didn't.



Lee Harvey Oswald

Likewise, 25 years ago when the U.S. government, through the Warren Commission chose to convince us that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin of JFK, the American *free press* obligingly fell in line. Dissidents to this line, from Haverford College's Josiah Thompson to New Orleans D.A., Jim Garrison and several more in between, were *pooh-poohed*.

### Propaganda Machine

And the U.S. *propaganda machine* did a good job.

The average American through the 60's believed that the assassination was the sole doing of a *commie-sympathizer* Lee Harvey Oswald. After all, didn't he hand out literature on behalf of Fair Play for Cuba? But the American psyche long conditioned to believe everything our government wanted us to believe began to undergo political-shock therapy..

The first jolt was when the reality of the Vietnam War broke through even the American *press curtain* conflicting with the government's version of what was going on in the beleaguered southeast Asian country.

Next, the Watergate scenario and the unheard of resignation of a U.S. President for lying! Heavens to Betsy—What next?

Well, try on the Iran-Contra affair—a highlight of the U.S. government's duplicity from the past occupant of the White House to the current one.

### Political Shock Therapy

And amidst all of this political-shock therapy, and numerous other lesser ones in between, the American psyche began to open to — "maybe it wasn't Oswald after all."

Current polls show that the majority of Americans do not believe Oswald acted alone. A signifi-

cant number do not believe it was Oswald at all! Our government, however, continues its allegiance to the infamous Warren Commission Report of 1964.

Well, whom can we believe these days?

For one, I posit Jim Garrison, former district attorney of New Orleans and currently a judge of the Louisiana Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, New Orleans.

I read Garrison's first book, "A Heritage of Stone," 20 years ago, in which he took our government to task for its crucifixion of Oswald.

Now I have just finished reading his most recent book, "On the Trail of the Assassins."

information uncovered by Garrison, and gives witness to what our government of the "old red, white and blue" will do when anyone gets in its way of world power, including a young, dynamic President who wanted to slow down the Cold War, and facilitate living with the Soviets and Cuba instead of constantly challenging them with our might.

Garrison's thesis is that a CIA faction —underline faction— orchestrated JFK's assassination and coverup because he was cooling off our post-war Cold War policy . . . the life blood of the CIA.

This betrayal of the Cold War establishment —or call it the military industrial complex — cost Kennedy his life.

Kennedy's moves toward a thaw in our rigid anti-communist policy are substantial.

His refusal to rescue the inept CIA-sponsored Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.



His firing of master cold war warrior CIA director Allen Dulles, and the deputy director, Charles Cabell, in 1961.

His use of the FBI to bust the CIA anti-Castro training camps in Louisiana in 1963.

His secret explorations of reopening relations with Cuba in the fall of 1963.

His ordered withdrawal of 1000 military advisors from Vietnam one month prior to his assassination.

### Hot War Warriors

All of these moves went directly counter to the proponents of the Cold War who also favored a little "hot" war now and then. Incidentally, JFK's policy of de-escalation in Vietnam was immediately reversed in secret top-level meetings the week-end of his murder.

And we know what followed as we gaze upon war memorials to the 57,000 plus Americans who lost their lives in the Vietnam War, let alone the one million plus Vietnamese killed.

(to be cont'd.)



30 DAYS AFTER JFK'S DEATH,  
TRUMAN WARNED OF DANGER  
OF GROWING POWER OF C.I.A. --

82 Home file  
CIA

"... there are now some searching questions that  
need to be answered..."

# Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST  
Weekend Business

The world business outlook, capital  
markets and—exclusively in Wash-  
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New York and American Stock Ex-  
change trading. See Business, C6-10.

DEC 26 1963

Times Herald

DECEMBER 22, 1963

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
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WTOP-TV (9) Radio 1980  
C. MARYLAND ELSEWHERE  
AND VIRGINIA 256

Harry Truman Writes:

## U.S. Should Hold CIA To Intelligence Role

By Harry S. Truman  
Copyright, 1963, by Harry S. Truman

INDEPENDENCE, MO., Dec. 21— I think it has become necessary to take another look at the purpose and operations of our Central Intelligence Agency—CIA. At least, I would like to submit here the original reason why I thought it necessary to organize this Agency during my Administration, what I expected it to do and how it was to operate as an arm of the President.

I think it is fairly obvious that by and large a President's performance in office is as effective as the information he has and the information he gets. That is to say, that assuming the President

himself possesses a knowledge of our history, a sensitive understanding of our institutions, and an insight into the needs and aspirations of the people, he needs to have available to him the most accurate and up-to-the-minute information on what is going on everywhere in the world, and particularly of the trends and developments in all the danger spots in the contest between East and West. This is an immense task and requires a special kind of an intelligence facility.

Of course, every President has available to him all the in-

See TRUMAN, All, 60's

formation gathered by the many intelligence agencies already in existence. The Departments of State, Defense, Commerce, Interior and others are constantly engaged in extensive information gathering and have done excellent work.

But their collective information reached the President all too frequently in conflicting conclusions. At times, the intelligence reports tended to be slanted to conform to established positions of a given department. This becomes confusing and what's worse such intelligence is of little use to a President in reaching the right decisions.

Therefore, I decided to set

up a special organization charged with the collection of all intelligence reports from every available source, and to have those reports reach me as President without departmental "treatment" or interpretations.

I wanted and needed the information in its "natural raw" state and in as comprehensive a volume as it was practical for me to make full use of it.

But the most important thing about this move was to guard against the chance of intelligence being used to influence or to lead the President into unwise decisions—and I thought it was necessary that the President do his own thinking and evaluating.

Since the responsibility for decision making was his—then he had to be sure that no information is kept from him for whatever reason at the discretion of any one department or agency, or that unpleasant facts be kept from him. There are always those who would want to shield a President from bad news or misjudgments to spare him from being "upset."

For some time I have been disturbed by the way CIA has been diverted from its original assignment. It has become an operational and at times a policy-making arm of the Government. This has led to trouble and may have compounded our difficulties in several explosive areas.

I never had any thought that when I set up the CIA that it would be injected into peacetime cloak and dagger operations. Some of the complications and embarrassment that I think we have experienced are in part attributable to the fact that this quiet intelligence arm of the President has been removed from its intended role that it is being interpreted as a symbol of sinister and mysterious foreign intrigue—and a subject for cold war enemy propaganda.

With all the nonsense put out by Communist propaganda about "Yankee imperialism," "exploitive capitalism," "warmongering," "monopolists" in their name-calling assault on the West, the last thing we needed was for the CIA to be seized upon as something akin to a subverting influence in the affairs of other people.

I well knew the first temporary director of the CIA, Adm. Sowers, and the later permanent directors of the CIA, Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg and Allen Dulles. These were men of the highest character, patriotism and integrity—and I assume this is true of all those who continue in charge.

But there are now some searching questions that need to be answered. I, therefore, would like to see the CIA be restored to its original assignment as the intelligence arm of the President, and that whatever else it can properly perform in that special field—and that its operational duties be terminated or properly used elsewhere.

We have grown up as a nation, respected for our free institutions and for our ability to maintain a free and open society. There is something about the way the CIA has been functioning that is casting a shadow over our historic position and I feel that we need to correct it.





# **DANGER COMMUNISM** **IS ONLY 90 MILES FROM US**



"I believe absolutely in Marxism," shouted Cuba's premier Fidel Castro Friday, December 1, 1961. "I am a Marxist-Leninist and will be one until the day I die!" he declared in an unprecedented television speech. "The world is on the road towards Communism," he added.

This flat declaration by Castro dispelled forever any doubt as to whether COMMUNISM is the real party in power in Cuba. Communism has established a beachhead only 90 miles from the U.S.

Cubans who oppose Castro or the Communistic forces around him live in hourly peril of their lives. A quarter-million Castro followers and imported Reds daily order the life of every Cuban on the island. They enforce their orders with personally-carried sub-machine guns manufactured in a Red satellite.

Daily the armada of Red ships land their cargo of war goods and propaganda materials at their beachhead in Cuba, with the avowed purpose of capturing all Latin America, and eventual encirclement and capture of the United States.

The armed forces in Cuba can no longer be lightly regarded, as evidenced by the invasion which failed. Troops in Cuba, Castro followers and foreign nationals alike, are well armed with the most modern weapons the Red empire can

deliver. Missile bases and MIG bases are only a few minutes from New Orleans, armed, undoubtedly, with atomic weapons.

The mask of "liberator" has been torn from Castro to the dismay of thousands of Cubans and United States citizens who openly or secretly supported his revolution in opposition to the Batista regime.

Communism in Cuba is an ever-present, daily danger to New Orleans and every part of the United States. This is Communism in our back-yard, not across the World. Unless we recognize this danger and take action *now* to stop the advance of Communism in our hemisphere, we will face dire consequences in the years to come, possibly eventual enslavement to Communism.

Proceeds raised in this drive will go to the Cuban Revolutionary Council, the national group designated to co-ordinate the efforts of the Cubans in exile. They will use the money to:

1. Continue the active underground day-by-day activities in Cuba.
2. Report daily to the free world the Communist activities in Cuba.
3. Ultimately free Cuba from the Communist regime by force, if necessary.

In view of these circumstances, we urge you to join in the CRUSADE to FREE CUBA!

## **HERE IS WHAT YOU CAN DO TO FIGHT COMMUNISM IN CUBA**



1. **GET ALL THE FACTS.** Read and listen to every bit of news about the daily happenings in Cuba, and think of them in terms of Communism established only 90 miles from the U. S. (20 minutes by missile to Canal Street; under two hours by MIG)
2. Write and talk to your congressmen and other national officials demanding firm action to stop the establishment of Communism in Cuba as the beachhead for all of the Western Hemisphere.

3. **CONTRIBUTE MONEY** to the CRUSADE to FREE CUBA. Cuban patriots are daily risking their lives to fight Communism in Cuba, and to report back the daily progress made by the Reds on the island. **THEY NEED YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT.**

Mail your contribution, or make a generous contribution to the volunteer worker who calls at your office or home.

**MAIL TO: CRUSADE to FREE CUBA**  
City Bank Branch, Whitney National Bank  
P. O. Box 1689, New Orleans, La.

**LIGHT YOUR LIGHT JANUARY 20-21 TO FIRE A PAPER BULLET AGAINST COMMUNISM**

*(This will be a signal to the volunteer worker to pick up your contribution)*



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Rates for the States-Item  
Published by C. F. Meyer

# COMMUNISM CIBA GOAL, CASTRO BOASTS PUBLICLY

## Promises Red Line Until Death

HAVANA (AP)—Fidel Castro, proclaiming "I believe absolutely in Marxism," admitted publicly today he was leading Cuba down the road to communism.

"I am a Marxist-Leninist and will be one until the day I die," the Cuban prime minister declared in a midnight television speech.

"We must all study the experiences in building up the world's first Communist society," he said. "Socialism is a world reality today as the world is on the road toward communism," he added.

Castro jokingly added that if there was an anti-Communist listening in him "he does not need worry because there will be no communism in Cuba before 30 years."

Castro's statements were in that the prime minister's declaration made his intention after he seized power from the late Fulgencio Batista Jan. 1, 1959.

Blas claimed.

Apparently in reference to his anti-Communist statements, Castro said last night that until a few years ago he was "biased against communism because of imperialist propaganda."

He said the change in his political thinking began after he seized power.

## CASTRO'S STAND IS NO SURPRISE

### U.S. Cuban Statements Aware of His View

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—American and Cuban statements which had official announcements, with Prime Minister Fidel Castro admitted to surprise Secretary of State's open prosecution of Castro's open prosecution of Marxism.

Earl E. T. Smith, U.S. ambassador in Cuba when Castro seized power, told the Palm Beach Post-Times, "I believe the President and the administration have been aware for some time that Castro is a Communist."

"I am glad that he has come out in the open," Smith said. "Five years of his views and have publicly spoken of them since 1957."

OSSE OF FIRST

Smith was one of the first Americans Castro accused after the ousted revolutionary gained control of Cuba.

Raul said. "Those of us who have enjoyed warm personal ties with Cuba, and felt true friendship for its freedom-loving people, feel deeply the tragedy of the role Castro has now endorsed upon the island."

Dr. Jose Miró Cardona, head of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, said. "Fidel Castro has revealed what we all knew before: that the Castro revolution was a subtle front designed to incorporate the land in the Soviet region. The land in the Soviet region."

## Fidel Gives Lie to Apologists Who've Been Denying He's Red

(The Associated Press)

From the days when he was fighting dictator Fulgencio Batista from the Cuban hills, friends of Fidel Castro have been denying he is a Communist. Here are some of his own words on communism after he seized power Jan. 1, 1959.

"We are not Communists," an address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors April 17, 1959.

"It is a column that the Cuban government is Communist in its nature," a speech in Havana May 8, 1959.

"Ours is not a Communist revolution," interview July 15, 1959.

"I am tired of all this criticism about communism. I'll stop down speech Dec. 2, 1961.

and let the conservative elements get rid of Communism in Cuba"—after his temporary resignation as prime minister July 17, 1959.

If critics were right in saying that his government represents communism "we are in accord with communism"—speech March 23, 1961.

"We have as much right to complain about the existence of a capitalist regime 90 miles from our coast as he (President Kennedy) has to complain about a Socialist regime 50 miles from his coast"—speech May 1, 1961 announcing Cuba now was a Socialist state.

"I am a Marxist-Leninist and will be one until the day I die"—speech Dec. 2, 1961.

## Fidel Puts Isle on Commy Path

### Marxist-Leninist Until Die, Castro Boasts

HAVANA (AP)—Declaring he is a Marxist-Leninist until he dies, Fidel Castro said Saturday the world is on the road to communism.

To that end, the prime minister announced he is forming the "United Party of Cuba's Socialist Revolution." It will be non-class, like the Soviet Communist party, with restricted membership. Only true revolutionaries will be chosen.

Never before had Castro so frankly placed his island nation in the Communist camp, nor given his own political views so strongly as Marxism.

"MARXIST-LENINIST"

He had given a hint of what was to come, however, last May day, when he ruled out elections and called Cuba a socialist state.

"I am a Marxist-Leninist and will be one until the day I die," Castro declared in a nationwide TV speech that began around midnight and ran on for five hours.

Castro chose the fifth anniversary of his landing in Cuba to announce his latest plans for the first Marxist-Leninist state in the Western Hemisphere.

Few of the 80 men who came ashore with him Dec. 2, 1956, launched the fight against the Batista dictatorship still survive. But they include such key men as brother Raul, armed forces minister, and Ernesto Che Guevara, his powerful minister of industries.

PELLES WORDS OF 1958

Six months after he seized power from Fulgencio Batista in Jan. 1, 1959, Castro declared "Ours is not a Communist revolution."

In his latest address, Castro said that during his years as a student at Havana University he was not a Marxist because he was "disappointed by imperialism."

By 1953, three years before his invasion of Cuba, his political thinking "was more or less like what it is now," he added, but it was only after he came to power that he developed into a Marxist-Leninist.

Castro declared Cuba must learn from the Soviet Union, saying "we must study all the experience in building up the world's first Communist society."

REJECTS NEUTRALISM

Rejecting neutralism, Castro said "there is no halfway between socialism and imperialism. Anyone maintaining a third (neutralist) position is, in fact, helping imperialism."

The Cuba revolution has taken on "the only honest road, the road of a socialist and anti-imperialist revolution," he said.

Castro said the United Party is being created as an all-party political body to lead Cuba through socialism in "a people's democracy, or the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The new party, he said, "will not be open to everybody but restricted to proved revolutionaries. It will be a qualitative and not a quantitative organization. Members will be drawn from workers, students, intellectuals, peasants and even the little bourgeoisie," Castro said.

## Marxist-Leninist but adopted to conditions existing in our country," the prime minister added.

Castro joined Premier Khrushchev in denouncing the personal cult of Stalinism, declaring "it would be absurd for a single man to be worshipped."

The prime minister said "I firmly believe in collective leadership" and insisted "I have never wanted to be a Caesar."

In a reference to one of his favorite targets, Castro asserted the United States is training guerrilla forces to prevent Cuban style revolutions in other nations of Latin America.

"But in the face of the revolutionary fight of the people," Castro said, "there are no remedies except the disappearance of the conditions of exploitation."

Castro also:

—Rejected as "cynical and shameful blackmail" a Guatemalan demand that former Guatemalan President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman be expelled from Cuba.

—Charged the United States with promoting inter-American action against Cuba to open the way for armed attack.

"You Soft, Good!"

—Declared the United States sent warnings to the Dominican Republic "against the Dominican people and in support of (President Joaquin) Balaguer, an appendix of the old Trujillo regime."

His Socialist revolution has been, until now, "too soft and too timid," Castro said, declaring his government is launching "revolutionary justice" against its enemies. He said execution by firing squad awaits any invader, whether Cuban or foreign, who collaborates with the underdog—even to the extent of giving a counter-revolutionary a meal—will lose all his possessions.

Firing Squad Threat

The firing squad threat coincided with preparations for the sugar cane harvest, which begins in January. Sugar is Cuba's chief export and burning the cane fields is a favorite revolt strategy used by Castro himself in his fight against Batista dictatorship.

In his televised speech before the National Congress of the Cuban Workers Confederation, Castro called the Guatemalan move seeking the expulsion of all persons "imperialist maneuver" and agitation in Central America "to promote new armed aggression against Cuba." The Guatemalan government threatened to recognize a counter-revolutionary Cuba government in exile unless Arbenz left Cuba.

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—Photo by C. F. Meyer  
WILLIAM A. MONTELEONE

## HOTEL OFFICER TO GUIDE DRIVE

### W. A. Monteleone 'Free Cuba Crusade' Leader

William A. Monteleone, New Orleans hotel executive, Saturday was named general chairman of the "Crusade to Free Cuba" campaign.

It is part of a movement to raise funds to fight Communism in Cuba and to alert New Orleans to the dangers of a Communist-controlled country.

Members of the city-wide committee are: Mrs. Martha Robinson, William T. Walker, Fritz Lindley, Robert D. Reilly, Maurice Andry, Col. Premont A. Day-Stokely, J. B. McManis, Councilman Paul V. Burke, Rosalind V. Dr. Gilbert Melin, Arsenio Rodriguez, Mrs. Sidney Schoeber, Sr. J. Maurice C. Maher, Charles E. A. Thomas Jr., Jack Yates, Manuel Gil of Louis A. Barber.

## CASTRO ANNOYAL REACTION EYED

### Effect on Cubans, Latins Is Wondered

By BEN F. MEYER

WASHINGTON (AP)—Until 1959, Prime Minister Fidel Castro always gave evasive answers, details or latched into an unresponsive current of words when anyone asked him if he had embraced communism.

Early Saturday, he admitted speech in Havana, Castro said he would remain one until the day I die."

## Castro Threatens Death For New Cuba Invaders

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro last night threatened death within 48 hours to prisoners taken in any new invasion or counter-revolutionary plot against his regime.

Castro also:

—Rejected as "cynical and shameful blackmail" a Guatemalan demand that former Guatemalan President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman be expelled from Cuba.

—Charged the United States with promoting inter-American action against Cuba to open the way for armed attack.

"You Soft, Good!"

—Declared the United States sent warnings to the Dominican Republic "against the Dominican people and in support of (President Joaquin) Balaguer, an appendix of the old Trujillo regime."

His Socialist revolution has been, until now, "too soft and too timid," Castro said, declaring his government is launching "revolutionary justice" against its enemies. He said execution by firing squad awaits any invader, whether Cuban or foreign, who collaborates with the underdog—even to the extent of giving a counter-revolutionary a meal—will lose all his possessions.

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He also warned that anyone who collaborates with the underdog—even to the extent of giving a counter-revolutionary a meal—will lose all his possessions.

## The Times-Hirayune

### CASTRO REGIME GETS MIG JETS

### ANTI-FIDEL UNIT WILL AID PROBE

First Soviet Planes Based in Hemisphere

Group to Help Screen Cuban Refugees

WASHINGTON (AP)—Creation of a special committee of anti-Castro leaders to help screen security risks from among Cuban refugees was disclosed Monday by the Justice Department.

A department spokesman said the committee had reviewed the names of 18 refugees whom it

He also warned that anyone who collaborates with the underdog—even to the extent of giving a counter-revolutionary a meal—will lose all his possessions.



CITY OF NEW ORLEANS  
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, it is the duty of each of us to indicate our gratitude toward those who have escaped from foreign totalitarianism, especially those who have fled the tyranny of Castro in Communist Cuba and now seek re-establishment in the free world, continuing the war to fight Communism locally and abroad with "PAPER BULLETS", this being the name given by these good people to the money, or paper dollars, spent on projects of re-establishment of freedom and dissemination of truth concerning Communism in Cuba; and

WHEREAS, the F.R.D. or Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front, which has been approved by the authorities of our community, is to be commended as an organization which provides assistance to those people (many of whom were forced to leave their worldly possessions behind and were stripped of these possessions by the Communists under Castro) and which directs "Operation Paper Bullets" as a means of defeating freedom through truth; and

WHEREAS, the F.R.D. has chosen December 1, 1961 through January 31, 1962, for a two-month-long **CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA**, to collect funds to expose the truth about Communism in Cuba, so close to our own shores and such a menace to the free world;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Victor H. Schiro, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, do hereby proclaim the month of December and January, to be the time of the

CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA

through "Operation Paper Bullets", and request all interested citizens and groups to lend support and encouragement to this worthy program.



Given under my hand and the Seal of the City of New Orleans on this the 1st day of December, 1961.

*Victor H. Schiro*  
Victor H. Schiro,  
Mayor.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAS OPENLY STATED: "ANY HELP RENDERED THESE STRUGGLING FREEDOM FIGHTERS IS CERTAINLY ALL RIGHT AND DOES NOT BREACH THE NEUTRALITY ACT."



Department of Justice

April 20, 1961

Statement by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy

There have been a number of inquiries from the press about our present neutrality laws and the possibility of their application in connection with the struggle for freedom in Cuba.

First, may I say that the neutrality laws are among the oldest laws in our statute books. Most of the provisions date from the first years of our independence and, with only minor revisions, have continued in force since the 19th Century. Clearly they were not designed for the kind of situation which exists in the world today.

Second, the neutrality laws were never designed to prevent individuals from leaving the United States to fight for a cause in which they believed. There is nothing in the neutrality laws which prevents refugees from Cuba from returning to that country to engage in the fight for freedom. Nor is an individual prohibited from departing from the United States, with others of like belief, to join still others in a second country for an expedition against a third country.

There is nothing criminal in an individual leaving the United States with the intent of joining an insurgent group. There is nothing criminal in his trying others to do so. There is nothing criminal in several persons departing at the same time.

What the law does prohibit is a group organized as a military expedition from departing from the United States to take action as a military force against a nation with whom the United States is at peace.

There are also provisions of our law forbidding design to recruit mercenaries in this country. No activities engaged in by Cuban patriots which have been brought to our attention appear to be violations of our neutrality laws.

Funds for Cuba Rebels Held OK

CLEVELAND (AP)—Although silence movements in various

official U. S. policy bans intervention in Cuba, there is nothing wrong with individual U. S. citizens supporting the anti-Castro movement by contributing money." Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) declared Sunday.

Gore, answering viewers questions on a television program, noted that President Kennedy has stated specifically that U. S. forces and U. S. citizens will be prevented from launching an attack on Cuba. "But this does not prevent us helping these re-

ways," he said.

A member of the Senate foreign relations committee, Gore recently returned from Geneva, where he participated in pre-arrangements for disarmament talks.

He said the basic question—inspection—is still unresolved. The Soviet Union won't open up its borders to inspection, and inspection is the crucial thing."

There is a tremendous threat posed by the fact that many nations now or in the future will possess the ability to make nuclear weapons, especially Red China, Gore declared.



# WE NEED YOUR HELP

## CRUSADE to FREE CUBA

COMMUNISM Is Only 90 Miles from US  
FIRST Communist Country in the Americas  
FIRST Communist Missile Bases  
FIRST Communist Russian MIG Bases

### CITY-WIDE COMMITTEE

- William A. Monteleone — General Chairman  
 William T. Walsh  
 Col. Provosty A. Doyries  
 Maurice Andry  
 Edward Brignac  
 J. B. McMahon  
 Mrs. Stockton B. Jefferson  
 Mrs. Sidney Schaeferberger  
 E. A. Thorpe, Jr.  
 Rodolph Vorbusch  
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 Dr. Gilbert Mellin  
 Maurice G. Maher  
 Charles C. Deano  
 Manuel Gil  
 Louis A. Garver  
 Arnesto Rodriguez  
 Mrs. R. G. Robinson  
 Robert D. Reily  
 Edward M. Hannan  
 Mrs. Philip Wagon  
 Rev. William K. Sisk, Jr.  
 John Altman, Jr.  
 Jack Yates

Fellow citizens of New Orleans:

On December 1, 1961, Fidel Castro dispelled any doubt, if any still existed, as to where he stands on Communism. He will carry his country, and all of Latin America if he can, down the road to statism. And while this process is going on, he poses the biggest threat to American Democracy in the Western Hemisphere in the history of our nation.

We can no longer ignore the Communist-dominated government in Cuba. This is not a typical overthrow of government such as we have witnessed in Latin America. It is part of the international drive of Communism aimed at encircling and capturing all of Latin America and, eventually, the United States.

You can and should join in the CRUSADE to FREE CUBA. You should take action NOW to help in this battle for our own existence.

either by a generously to the CRUSADE to FREE CUBA, at your home January 21, 1962. LIGHT THE LIGHT ON YOUR PORCH JANUARY 21, 1962. PAPER BULLET AGAINST COMMUNISM. This will help TO FIRE A nail to the volunteer worker that you have a contribution ready.

Respectfully,

CRUSADE to FREE CUBA

*William A. Monteleone*  
William A. Monteleone  
General Chairman

Officially Sponsored by: Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front, New Orleans Chapter

### CRUSADE to FREE CUBA

#### OFFICIAL SPONSORING ORGANIZATION:

Cuban Revolutionary Council  
New Orleans Chapter  
544 Camp Street, Room 6  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
Sergio Arcacha Smith,  
New Orleans Delegate  
National Headquarters:  
1700 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Florida

- PURPOSES:
1. To thoroughly educate the people of New Orleans to the presence and danger of COMMUNISM only 90 miles from the U.S., only 685 miles from New Orleans.
  2. To raise needed funds for the work of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in combatting COMMUNISM first hand.
  3. To offer comfort and sustain hope among Cubans for a return to a FREE CUBA . . . COMMUNIST-FREE.

If you've been wondering "what can I do specifically to fight COMMUNISM?" THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY! Join in the CRUSADE to FREE CUBA!

I am enclosing a financial contribution to help the cause.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

TO: CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA  
City Bank Branch  
Whitney National Bank  
P. O. Box 1689  
New Orleans, La.



# Jim Garrison

President Kennedy admirer, now a state appeals judge, still firm on conspir

**Editor's Note:** He was the New Orleans prosecutor obsessed with the notion that the CIA plotted the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He later was acquitted of federal bribery charges and is now a Louisiana judge. After years of avoiding reporters, Jim Garrison recently granted a lengthy interview in which he made it perfectly clear he hasn't changed his mind.

By Austin Wilson

**NEW ORLEANS** — They killed the symbol of Jim Garrison's dreams, and he still can't let it go 25 years later.

That would be the practical thing to do, just let it go. But the former prosecutor who is now a judge believes the CIA killed President John F. Kennedy, that top government figures helped cover up the crime and that the American people need to know that.

Garrison tried before and got labeled a lunatic and worse. For three years, as the '60s drew to a close, he was an international topic of debate, quizzed by Johnny Carson, grilled by network anchors, interviewed by other authors, cited in footnotes in all sorts of publications.

### Out of public eye

Then, disillusioned, he withdrew from the public eye for 18 years, except for a type-cast cameo appearance as a judge in "The Big Easy," a steamy cops-and-robbers movie set in New Orleans.

As a district attorney here in 1969, Garrison prosecuted businessman Clay Shaw for conspiring to murder the president. The prosecution turned into a nationally publicized farce.

Garrison's star witness died under mysterious circumstances and another witness related under cross-examination how he fingerprinted his daughter each time she came home from school to make sure a spy hadn't taken her identity.

Garrison's first book, "Heritage of Stone," was an attempt to do in print what he couldn't do in the courtroom.

Then came a novel, "The Star-Spangled Contract," and now his third book, "On the Trail of the Assassins," testimony to the tenacity with which he has pursued and developed his theory as new information became available.

His interest is spurred by a deep, undying affection for Kennedy as a person and as a symbol.

"He had ideals. He inspired dreams," he says, confessing that he still gets tears in his eyes when he reads some of Kennedy's speeches.

Garrison was recently elected to a second 10-year term as a judge on Louisiana's 4th Circuit Court of Appeal. His comfortable oak-and-leather chambers are at the end of a maze that circles between the chambers of the other appellate judges.

### At age 68

His 68 years sit well on him. His 6-foot-7 frame is erect, dwarfing his massive desk when he leans forward to emphasize a point.

For the first time in 18 years, he granted a lengthy interview on the subject of the assassination and his investigation.

He remained silent so long because his experience with news reporters soured him, he says.

"I'm not talking about the average reporter, but there are certain organs of the national media — The New York Times, The Washington Post, NBC, CBS — that, once they adopted the official fiction, there was no variation. They were like the New York Rockettes," he says.

The "official fiction," as stated in the findings of the Warren Commission, is that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting



Associated Press

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alone, killed Kennedy, he says. Garrison maintains Oswald was one of several red herrings — what he calls "false sponsors" — arranged in advance to divert attention away from the CIA. The Mafia is another "false sponsor," he says.

Garrison felt a conspiracy was obvious from the start, and it stung when reporters began regarding him as a publicity-seeking opportunist or a buffoon.

### Roll their eyes

"By that time, when I was saying, 'Look, there is no mystery about this,' they would just kind of roll their eyes," he says.

"We went about as far as we could go before our wings were clipped in reaching a point in '69 where I couldn't say anything without being pictured as a fool or a madman."

"I continued to have my interest in the assassination, but I returned the district attorney's office to its primary function, about which we had no disagreement with anybody."

"It was a good office. In fact in the election of 1968, I had the biggest vote I had ever had."

In 1972, a federal grand jury accused Garrison of taking bribes to protect illegal pinball gambling. He was tried and found innocent after conducting his own defense.

The trial contributed to his defeat in a bid for a fourth term, and he contends vengeful federal authorities cooked up a case against him, using fraudulent tapes secretly recorded by an old Army buddy.

"They got me," he says. "They sure got me. When they set that trial, that federal trial, for a few months before the election, they sure got me."

"I found out it's all well and good to try your own trial — I wouldn't have it any other way — but when that case is over and you've only got six weeks or whatever it is to try and raise money and do the other things, there's not enough time for a citywide election."

"So they got me. It was the best thing that ever happened

to me, because I wouldn't have found my way into the 4th Circuit."

Serving as an appellate court judge is the most satisfying thing he has ever done, he says. "I truly love it."

The son and grandson of lawyers, Garrison graduated from a public high school here and entered the Army a year before Pearl Harbor.

He flew light planes as an artillery spotter in Europe and arrived at Dachau the day after it was liberated by troops supported by his artillery unit.

He enrolled at Tulane after the war and earned his law degree, briefly trying to earn a spot on the football team as a walk-on. "It didn't take long to realize that was not for me," he says.

Old-fashioned values shape Garrison's conversation. He talks of truth, duty and honor, of "good wars," such as the one against the Nazis, and "bad wars," such as the one in Vietnam.

Kennedy planned to pull out of Vietnam, so the cold warriors in the CIA had to have him killed, he says.

By Garrison's estimate, there were about 18 people involved in the actual assassination — a minimum of three riflemen; a couple of coordinators with radios; two team members to distract a strategically placed police officer and divert a standby ambulance away from the shooting site; roughly a half-dozen members of the homicide unit of the Dallas Police Department, and three or four conspirators who handled training, on-site planning and logistics.

### Route changed

Somebody had to authorize changing the parade route from Main Street to Elm Street, and somebody had to authorize leaving the bulletproof bubble off the presidential car, he says.

Somebody, he says, had to call off the usual security check

of buildings and rooftops along the new parade route.

Orders had to come from higher levels in the CIA, he says, but he would hazard no guess about the number involved in that decision.

He never tried to get down to the names of trigger men and never could understand reporters' fixations on the subject, he says. "They all have nom de plumes."

After the assassination, people as high as Lyndon Johnson and Chief Justice Earl Warren loaned themselves to validating the official fiction, Garrison says.

### A scenario

"Let's take the best-case scenario for Johnson: It was a terrible thing to happen, but it had happened and what else could you do but put a lid on it for the good of the country," he says.

"People will say, 'How could Chief Justice Earl Warren have let himself be dragged in?'"

"Put it in the words of a forceful man like Lyndon Johnson. Put his meaty hand on your shoulder and hear him saying, 'Look, Mr. Chief Justice, this could be war. This could be misunderstood. The country has never needed you like it will now.'"

"Then coming down to: 'It could be much more involved, but we've got to put the lid on for the good of the country, for the good of the people.'"

"I think that was the magic phrase from there on. A lot of people who you would not call had people and who were not villains responded. I think, with active participation in the cover-up as a consequence."

Key figures in the FBI and Secret Service became involved in the cover-up, he says.

The proximity of Oswald's office to some of the country's intelligence agencies started Garrison thinking, and those thoughts quickly formed themselves into his theory of a CIA conspiracy.

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# Garrison

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Irangate was a later development, other things which showed the shadow of intelligence (spionage) around the edge of things.

"I've had to answer that I don't feel vindicated and have never felt the need of it."

Garrison's book *On the Trail of the Assassins* was rejected 19 times over six years before it was accepted by Sheridan Square Press.

He was less than enthusiastic about renewing his contact with reporters until an autograph party covered by New Orleans television stations.

"It was quite different than it was 20 years ago," he says. "There was interest in what I said. I was not regarded as insane. They had read some of the book. Their questions were very good. That really is all I asked, and I never got that 19 years ago."

Garrison has no hopes that the book might inspire a government investigation of the intelligence community and any role it might have played in the assassination.

"In the final analysis, I hope that it has provided information that someone — who knows, maybe even the government itself — may use to have a clearer awareness of what happened. I know that sounds awfully optimistic, but still, it is some of the truth that might otherwise have remained hidden."

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fallen up and get lazy at the age of about 25 years. In addition to obesity, other important risk factors such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia also begin to show their effects at this time.

Recently, it has been shown that the distinction between high- and low-density lipoproteins (HDL and LDL) helps to assess the risk of coronary heart disease in patients with hypercholesterolemia. High serum levels of HDL, in proportion to LDL, seem to be inversely related to coronary risk. However, a person with serum cholesterol greater than 220 mg (AutoAnalyzer method) at any age probably has an increased risk for heart attack.

#### Principles of exercise prescription

Before any program of exercise is prescribed, the following steps should be taken:

1. Determine the individual's functional capacity (cardiorespiratory) through graded exercise testing. This will help to establish exercise intensity limits and rule out existing coronary disease.
2. Assess the individual's cardiovascular status, as well as any other medical problems through consultation with the patient's personal physician.
3. Determine the type, frequency, duration, and intensity of the exercise that will achieve the desired training effect.
4. Evaluate the individual's orthopedic status to see if there are any limiting musculoskeletal factors.
5. Record heart rate, blood pressure, ECG changes, weight, and endurance.
6. Establish exercise performance limits and targets.

The Committee on Exercise of the American Heart Association has published guidelines for ex-

ercise testing and fitness training of healthy individuals and those at high risk for or with a clinical history of coronary heart disease. They have also made available concise and informative guidelines for

#### The exercise period

Each exercise period should include 5 minutes of warm-up exercises, such as calisthenics and stretching exercises; 20 to 30 minutes of aerobic (using oxygen) exercise at the individual's target heart rate; and 5 minutes of cool-down exercises. Both warm-up and cool-down exercises include toe touches, wall push-ups, floor push-ups, sit-ups, knee-chest pull-ups, and thigh stretches and may be performed similarly. Also, if the person has been jogging, swimming, or cycling, walking for 5 minutes is an appropriate cool-down activity. Individuals should be warned that abrupt cessation of exercise may trap blood in large muscle groups and produce symptoms of dizziness or syncope. In addition, people who exercise should learn to count their carotid or radial pulse accurately. The most important goal of this kind of physical fitness program is to achieve an alteration of the patient's life style. There are four factors to consider in any exercise prescription: (1) type, (2) frequency, (3) duration, and (4) intensity.

#### Types of exercise

Acceptable types of exercise for cardiorespiratory fitness (aerobic) include walking, jogging, swimming, outdoor and indoor cycling, rope jumping, and long-distance running (Table 2). Weight lifting and isometric ex-

ercises are not acceptable for this purpose. Anaerobic conditioning is useful for training competitive runners, but not for long-term heart and lung conditioning. Contact sports for sedentary individuals are not recommended.

Common everyday activities such as walking, climbing stairs, and gardening should also be encouraged. Golf is relaxing, but inadequate for aerobic conditioning. Tennis requires 7 hours of singles per week to produce an adequate training effect. While facilities for racketball, squash, and handball are not always available, these sports can produce an adequate training effect if participation is regular. Selection of the type of exercise should take into consideration the individual's personal preference, his time schedule and life style, and any limiting physical factors.

#### Frequency and duration

Individuals initiating an exercise program should limit the number of sessions to 3 times per week on alternate days for the first 4 months of participation. Beyond the first 4-month period, the number of exercise sessions may be increased to 5 or 6 days per week. Then, after they have achieved their physical fitness goals, they can maintain their level of fitness with three exercise sessions per week. Physical fitness cannot be stored. Achieving and maintaining cardiorespiratory fitness requires a lifetime commitment to regular exercise and "calorie training."

The duration of exercise required to achieve a cardiovascular training effect varies from 15 to 20 minutes of exertion at the individual's target heart rate (70% to 85% of maximal heart rate). Shorter durations are often



prescribed at the initiation of an exercise program to develop muscular strength.

#### Intensity

Intensity of the exercise performed is probably one of the most important items to be considered. Prescribed exercises must be both conservative and aggressive. It must not push a person beyond 85% of his maximal performance capability. Yet, it must be adequate to produce a cardiopulmonary conditioning effect.

Graded exercise testing using a treadmill or bicycle ergometer will help you to determine what the individual's performance capability is. The appropriate level of intensity can be determined by heart rate response, oxygen consumption, or physical work performed. The physician should pay close attention to this factor, particularly when highly competitive, "type A," executives are involved. During the beginning phases of an exercise program, intensities of more than 75% of a person's work capacity should be avoided. Exercise should be reduced or curtailed in the presence of active infection or injury to the extremities. Aching joints and muscles and early fatigue may be the result of excessive exertion and should be evaluated appropriately. High altitude and extremes in temperature also require modification of activity. Another note of caution is that hot showers taken immediately after exercising may sometimes cause syncope or myocardial infarction.

#### Supervision

An exercise program designed to achieve cardiorespiratory fitness requires supervision. The ideal combination of supervisory personnel would be an exercise

physiologist and a physician, but this is not always practical. If supervision of exercise is not available, a program of longer duration at low intensity is advisable with slow progression to

Treadmill or bicycle ergometer exercise testing is important prior to vigorous aerobic exercise in sedentary individuals over 35 years of age. However, a physician and trained nurse should be in attendance and de-

#### Relative merits of various exercises

Energy Range	Activity	Comment
1.5-2.0 Mets* or 2.0-2.5 Cals/min. or 120-150 Cals/hr.	Light housework such as polishing furniture or washing small clothes	Too low in energy level and too intermittent to promote endurance.
	Strolling 1.0 mile/hr.	Not sufficiently strenuous to promote endurance unless capacity is very low.
2.0-3.0 Mets or 2.5-4.0 Cals/min. or 150-240 Cals/hr.	Level walking at 2.0 miles/hr.	See "strolling".
	Golf, using power cart	Promotes skill and minimal strength in arm muscles but not sufficiently taxing to promote endurance. Also too intermittent.
3.0-4.0 Mets or 4-5 Cals/min. or 240-300 Cals/hr.	Cleaning windows, mopping floors, or vacuuming	Adequate conditioning exercise if carried out continuously for 20-30 minutes.
	Bowling	Too intermittent and not sufficiently taxing to promote endurance.
	Walking at 3.0 miles/hr.	Adequate dynamic exercise if low capacity.
	Cycling at 6 miles/hr.	As above.
	Golf—pulling cart	Useful for conditioning if reach target rate. May include isometrics depending on cart weight.
4.0-5.0 Mets or 5-6 Cals/min. or 300-360 Cals/hr.	Scrubbing floors	Adequate endurance exercise if carried out in at least 2 minute stints.
	Walking 3.5 miles/hr.	Usually good dynamic aerobic exercise.
	Cycling 8 miles/hr.	As above.
	Table tennis, badminton and volleyball	Vigorous continuous play can have endurance benefits but intermittent, easy play only promotes skill.
	Golf—carrying clubs	Promotes endurance if reach and maintain target heart rate, otherwise merely aids strength and skill.
	Tennis—doubles	Not very beneficial unless there is continuous play maintaining target rate—which is unlikely. Will aid skill.
	Many calisthenics and ballet exercises	Will promote endurance if continuous, rhythmic and repetitive. Those requiring isometric effort such as push-ups and sit-ups are probably not beneficial for cardiovascular fitness.

\*Met = multiple of the resting energy requirement; e.g. 2 Mets require twice the resting energy cost, 3 Mets triple, etc.

fibrillation equipment should be readily available. Physicians may prescribe unsupervised exercise in coronary heart disease patients at about 60% to 75% of functional capacity, but this is not without some risk. The pa-

tient should start at low levels and progress slowly.

In most fitness programs, exercise prescription will be used for apparently normal individuals with sedentary

and in poor physical condition. Many will also have abused food and certain chemicals to varying degrees.

While appropriate supervised exercise is probably a valuable part of any heart disease prevention program, it is unlikely to prove beneficial unless contained within a broader program of risk factor intervention and life style change. Unsupervised vigorous exercise for sedentary individuals over 40 years of age is hazardous and should not be encouraged. However, any person, regardless of age, may exercise if given an appropriate exercise prescription.

### in inducing cardiovascular fitness

Energy Range	Activity	Comment
5.0-6.0 Met or 6-7 Cals/min. or 360-420 Cals/hr.	Walking 4 miles/hr.	Dynamic, aerobic and of benefit.
	Cycling 10 miles/hr.	As above.
	Ice or roller skating	As above if done continuously.
6.0-7.0 Mets or 7-8 Cals/min. or 420-480 Cals/hr.	Walking 5 miles/hr.	Dynamic, aerobic and beneficial.
	Cycling 11 miles/hr.	Same.
	Singles tennis	Can provide benefit if played 30 minutes or more by skilled player with an attempt to keep moving.
	Water skiing	Total isometrics; very risky for cardiacs, pre-cardiacs (high risk) or deconditioned normals.
7.0-8.0 Mets or 8-10 Cals/min. or 480-600 Cals/hr.	Jogging 5 miles/hr.	Dynamic, aerobic, endurance building exercise.
	Cycling 12 miles/hr.	As above.
	Downhill skiing	Usually ski runs are too short to significantly promote endurance. Lift may be isometric. Benefits skill predominantly. Combined stress of altitude, cold and exercise may be too great for some cardiacs.
	Paddleball	Not sufficiently continuous but promotes skill. Competition and hot playing areas may be dangerous to cardiacs.
8.0-9.0 Mets or 10-11 Cals/min. or 600-660 Cals/hr.	Running 5.5 miles/hr.	Excellent conditioner.
	Cycling 13 miles/hr.	As above.
	Squash or handball (practice session or warmup)	Usually too intermittent to provide endurance building effect. Promotes skill.
Above 10 Mets or 11 Cals/min. or 660 Cals/hr.	Running 6 miles/hr. = 10 Mets 7 miles/hr. = 11.5 8 miles/hr. = 13.5	Excellent conditioner.
	Competitive handball or squash	Competitive environment in a hot room is dangerous to anyone not in excellent physical condition. Same as singles tennis.

Note: Energy range will vary depending on skill of exerciser, pattern of rest pauses, environmental temperature, etc. Caloric values depend on body size (more for larger person). Table provides reasonable "relative strenuousness values" however.

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**Monitoring progress**  
Progress may be monitored by serial determination of weight, skinfold thickness (percentage of body fat), blood pressure, serum cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, triglyceride, and exercise tolerance. Those individuals engaged in a regular program of walking, jogging, or cycling should be advised that an increase in distance covered 3 times weekly is important. However, the time in which distance is covered is not important since athletic competition is not our immediate goal. The patient should be reminded of his individual goals and cautioned against "overdoing it."

**Exercise for the coronary patient**  
Those persons who have had a myocardial infarction or coronary bypass surgery should participate in progressive exercise under proper medical supervision and preferably as part of a cardiac rehabilitation group. While there are a few postcoronary marathon runners, the majority of coronary heart disease patients should not expect to progress to this level of activity. The following precautions are



recommended for those coronary patients and individuals at risk who undertake a prescribed exercise program:

- No patient who has suffered a myocardial infarction should participate until 3 months have elapsed since his coronary event
- No patient with uncontrolled and/or untreated hypertension, arrhythmias, or congestive heart failure should be permitted to participate
- Participation in a postmyocardial exercise group should be limited to three sessions per week
- A physician, nurse, and technician should be present during all sessions
- Electrocardiograph, defibrillator, emergency drugs, and oxygen should be readily available during all sessions.

#### A word about diet

There are four principal types of dietary restriction that are important in a preventive medicine program. They are (1) salt restriction for hypertension, (2) caloric restriction for obesity, (3) special diets used in the treatment of hyperlipidemia, and (4) general limitation of saturated fat intake for the prevention of atherosclerosis and possibly colon cancer. All of these should be carried out under a physician's supervision. The most generally applicable approach is to try to get adults to decrease their excessive caloric intake, reduce the amount of saturated fat and free sugar in their diets, and to burn up excesses by regular exercise. In practice, types IIa, IIb, and IV are the commonest disturbances of lipid metabolism seen in an adult population. Table 3 summarizes the principal recommended approach to the treatment of hyperlipidemia.

**Table 3—A lipid lowering regimen for Type II hyperlipidemia**

Low-cholesterol, modified fat diet	
Foods to avoid	Foods to substitute
Butter, lard	Safflower oil, corn oil, and
Sauces unless made with allowed nonfat and skim milk	
Whole milk, cream Most cheeses	Skim milk, dried nonfat milk Skim milk cheese
Egg yolk Cold cuts, hot dogs, sausages, bacon	Lean beef, lamb, veal, tongue, pork, ham
Goose, duck Poultry skin Shellfish, fish roe Organ meats such as heart, liver, brains, kidneys Fatty meats Fried meats and fish unless fried with allowed fat Corned beef Regular hamburger Spareribs, pork and beans Meats canned or frozen in sauces or gravies Frozen packaged dinners	Chicken, turkey Dried or chipped beef Fish except those excluded Egg white
Biscuits, muffins, sweet rolls, corn bread, pancakes, waffles, French toast, hot rolls, corn and potato chips, flavored crackers	Whole wheat, rye, or white bread; saltines; graham crackers; baked goods containing no whole milk, excluded fat, or egg yolk
Buttered, creamed, or fried vegetables prepared with excluded fats	Any vegetable, fresh, frozen, or cooked with allowed fats
Cream soups	Bouillon, clear broth, fat-free vegetable soup, cream soups made with skim milk, broth-base dehydrated soups
Avocado except in small amounts	Most fresh, frozen, or canned fruits or juices; dried fruits
Pies, cakes, cookies, other desserts containing whole milk, excluded fats, or egg yolk Ice cream, ice milk, sherbet, whipped toppings	Angel food cake; puddings or frozen desserts made with skim milk; gelatin desserts Water ices
Chocolate, coconut, cashew and macadamia nuts, most candies	Olives, pickles, salt, spices, herbs, cocoa, nuts other than those excluded, hard candies, jam, jelly, peanut butter, honey, sugar

(continued)

# SAW SHAW WITH OSWALD, FERRIE, WITNESS STATES



DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON (right) made his opening statement Thursday in the trial of Clay L. Shaw on a charge Shaw conspired to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.



Shaw is pictured with one of his attorneys, Edward Wegmann (left), as the two arrived for Thursday's session at the Criminal Courts bldg.

## Five Persons Take Stand After Trial Opens

A former civil rights worker testified Thursday that in the summer of 1963 he saw Clay L. Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie together in Clinton, La.

Corri C. Collins was the fifth and final witness called by the state on the opening day of Shaw's trial on a charge that he participated in a conspiracy with Oswald and Ferrie to murder President John F. Kennedy.

He said that "in late August or early September," 1963, he was in downtown Clinton, on St. Helena st., when a black Cadillac pulled up with three men inside.

At the time Collins was the head of the Clinton Chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality, and CORE was conducting a voter registration program in the town.

He identified a photograph of



Feb. 23.

Nixon emphasized it will be "a working trip rather than a protocol one." He's not even taking his wife along.

"As far as the agenda is concerned for these meetings, it is wide open," he said, describing the mission as "only a first step in achieving a purpose that I have long felt is vital to the future of peace for the United States and for the world. That is the strengthening and revitalization of the American-European community."

Nixon said he has no plans to confer in Paris with North Vietnamese or National Liberation Front representatives to the peace conference.

And while he said he believes a meeting with Soviet leaders "should take place at a future time," he feels the groundwork for such talks should be laid carefully, in part by such visits to allies as he is about to begin.

The President said he hopes as a result of the visit "this great alliance, which was brought together by a common fear 20 years ago, will be held together now and strengthened by a common sense of purpose."

Nixon was asked about a statement by South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu

He said school districts should be denied federal money if they continue to practice racial segregation. Asked about freedom-of-choice segregation plans, Nixon said

"If freedom of choice is to be simply a subterfug perpetuate segregation, funds should be denied to school system . . . As far as school segregation is concerned I support the law of the land."

But besides the goal of eradicating segregation, Nixon said, the an equal interest in keeping schools open so that education goes on.

**EVERY POSSIBILITY**

"That is why," he said have . . . urged that before use the ultimate weapon of denying funds and closing down school, let's exhaust every possibility to see that school districts do comply the law."

Asked about his image among Negroes, the President acknowledged that "My task force education pointed up that I not considered . . . as a fit by many of our black citizens in America."

"I can only say that, by my actions as President, I hope to rectify that. I hope that by what we do in terms of dealing with



**Our Boarding House**



THIS MAP SHOWS the route President Richard M. Nixon will take on his eight-day tour of five European nations. Nixon will leave Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland Feb.

23 and arrive stay. Other Bonn, West B

## Our Boarding House





# Our boarding House

HOW COULD JAKE STOOP SO LOW? AND HOW COULD HE HOPE TO TRICK A HAND-WRITING EXPERT LIKE MYSELF WITH A COMMON FORGERY?

EGAD, THIS IS ODD! THE COVER SEEMS TO BE LUMPY!

I'VE SEEN HIM TALK TO HIMSELF BEFORE BUT WE'D THIS LOOKS LIKE A MAJOR DEBATE WITH HIM LOSING BOTH SIDES!

MAYBE WE'D BETTER LOOK CASUAL BUT STAY ALERT!



STORM WARNINGS 1-27

FREYER and MCCORMICK

Our boarding house



THIS IS ONE TIME I HOPE I'M WRONG BUT I'M TOO MUCH OF A SCHOLAR FOR THAT! BESIDES, IF I WERE WRONG JAKE WOULD BE RIGHT AND TWIGGS SAYS HE'S MORE APT TO BE WRONG!

PERSONALLY I THINK THE GREAT SLIDE HAS STARTED!

ON THE OTHER HAND, HE'S USUALLY MOST WRONG WHEN HE SEEMS TO MAKE THE MOST SENSE!

WE MUST BE O.K. NOW THEN =

GREYSE and McCORMICK

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JAKE WILL BE FURIOUS! YOU'LL RECALL THAT HE TRIED TO SELL ME AN OLD BOOK BY FORGING GENERAL GRANT'S SIGNATURE? HEH-HEH! HE HADN'T EVEN DISCOVERED A LETTER HIDDEN IN THE COVER—SIGNED BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN!

I BOUGHT EVERYTHING FOR \$20!

WITH YOUR LUCK YOU'D FIND A PEARL IN CLAM CHOWDER!

OF COURSE WE'RE ASSUMING YOU CHECKED THAT SIGNATURE, TOO?

SPOILING HIS TRIUMPH=

1-29

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GREYS and MCGORMICK

NEA PUBLICATIONS

The traits were independence, tolerance, loyalty to church and strict obedience. The comparative results were reported recently by American

ers on a scale of 100 for independence compared with one in four mothers 60 or so years ago.

Tolerance was no big deal in the '20s. Only 6 percent of mothers thought it important to instill as a matter of values. Today,

civilization, the mixed of the last days of the 20th century

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Robert C. Maynard is a syndicated columnist.

David Broder

## A worldwide military cooldown

**W**ASHINGTON — A quarter-century ago, Hannah Arendt wrote that "wars and revolutions . . . have thus far determined the physiognomy of the 20th century." Little has happened in the past 25 years to make that great political philosopher's observation less apt. Yet as 1988 comes to a close and we approach the century's final decade, the passions of mankind are bubbling less ominously and some longstanding conflicts may be on their way to settlement.

The guns are silent in an Iran-Iraq war, which raged for most of the decade and drew a vast international fleet to the Persian Gulf. Soviet troops are withdrawing from Afghanistan. The Sandinistas and the contras have stopped killing each other on the borders of Nicaragua. The Vietnamese have reduced their garrisons in Cambodia. An American-negotiated agreement promises to bring peace to Namibia, a land fought over by South Africa and Angola, with the involvement of thousands of Cuban troops.

Most remarkably, both the Cold War and the Middle East conflict are easing. Barely a week after Mikhail Gorbachev announced large-scale unilateral cuts in the Soviet Union's Eastern European armies and invited the United States to negotiate still deeper reductions, Yasser Arafat acknowledged the existence of the state of Israel, clearing the way for the first direct talks between the United States government and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Add to all this signs of warming relations between China and the Soviet Union, China and India, Japan and Russia, Japan and Korea, the approval by our Congress and the Canadian voters of a free-trade agreement virtually erasing that border, and the progress toward a full European economic union in the next four years — it is an extraordinary pattern.

In one of his valedictory addresses, delivered at the University of Virginia, President Reagan cited many of these developments and claimed credit for "the new coherence and clarity that we've brought to our foreign policy."

Two years ago, when the saga of the arms



President Reagan  
Peace through strength?

sale to Iran was unfolding, those words would have brought derisive laughter. Today, even critics would acknowledge that American strength has played a significant part in the stabilization of many relationships around the globe. But some of the developments — including the cooling of conflict in Central America — have occurred because Reagan's plans were thwarted. And others clearly have a dynamic of their own.

It would take someone far wiser than I am to analyze the root causes of this worldwide military cooldown, a counter-trend to the climatological "greenhouse effect." But one common characteristic of these separate decisions appears to have been a recognition of the intolerable human and economic costs of continuing the conflict. And a second is the waning force of clashing nationalisms, warring political doctrines, rival ideologies and religious antagonisms that fueled these fights.

At almost the same time that Hannah Arendt published her classic "On Revolution," from which this column's opening quotation was drawn, Edmund Stillman and William Pfaff, two students of foreign policy,

published "The Politics of Hysteria," subtitled, "The Sources of 20th Century Conflict."

In it, they argued that "the 20th-century wars of nationalism and ideology . . . (have) demonstrated the peculiar relationship between Faustian violence and ideology in Western history — that is, the link between an extravagant cruelty and the pursuit of an illimitable, and unattainable, idea."

Leaders gripped by religious, or revolutionary, or nationalistic, or ideological passions are the ones who have disturbed the peace and kept the world knee-deep in blood and carnage. The consequences have been awful. Considering both the economic costs and the destructive potential of modern arms, including nuclear weapons, it is no wonder that the nations which have gained most in both material wealth and international standing in recent years are those, such as Japan, which have most firmly renounced resort to war.

But the course by which other nations and leaders have come, seemingly all at once, to acknowledge the costliness of conflict is something the historians, or philosophers, will have to explain. All I know is that the ideologues seem to have lost their passion and plausibility — even here at home.

Though his actions frequently lacked the philosophical consistency of his words, Ronald Reagan employed the most ideological rhetoric of any modern American president. By contrast, his chosen successor, George Bush, is clearly a man of moderate temperament and pragmatic instinct who is assembling an administration to match. Even as he campaigned with sharp-edged language against Michael Dukakis, Bush was careful to promise "a kinder, gentler nation."

The gunfire has not stopped — not in the Holy Land and not in the drug-infested streets of this capital. At any moment, miscalculations could plunge the world back into war. But for now, "the politics of hysteria" has given way to the diplomacy of reasonableness. The sound you hear this Christmas is a worldwide sigh of relief.

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David Broder is a syndicated columnist.



## ENTERTAINMENT

## 'Her Alibi' an engaging romantic romp

## Theater reviews

"Her Alibi," starring Tom Selleck, Paulina Porizkova, William Daniels, James Farentino, Tess Harper, Patrick Wayne, Joan Copeland, Hurd Hatfield, Bobo Lewis, Ronald Gutman, Victor Argo, Bill Smitrovich, Jane Welch, Austin Hay, and W. Benson Terry; written by Charlie Peters; directed by Bruce Beresford. A Warner Bros. release, rated PG. ★★½.

By DAVID BARON  
Movie critic

Australian director Bruce Beresford proved his dramatic mettle in such films as "Tender Mercies" and the Down Under masterpiece "Breaker Morant." Now he returns to comic turf for the first time since "Crimes of the Heart" in "Her Alibi," an unexpectedly engaging romantic vehicle for Tom Selleck and model-turned-actress Paulina Porizkova.

Charlie Peters' clever script has TV's Magnum, P.I. succeeding Philip Blackwood, a successful mystery novelist who's been suffering from writer's block since his wife abandoned him for a critic.

Blackwood's creative juices begin flowing again when, in a courtroom in search of fresh story ideas, he lays eyes on a



James Farentino, Tom Selleck and Paulina Porizkova have an explosive time together in 'Her Alibi.'

stunning young Romanian woman (Porizkova) accused of murder.

Shortly afterward, in a real imitation of his prize literary creation, macho detective Peter Swift, the love-smitten author offers the woman an alibi, telling police they've been lovers for some time.

Pursued by mysterious agents of her own government, the woman then moves into Blackwood's house... but stays conspicuously clear of his bed.

A series of bizarre, near-fatal accidents have both the writer and his chronically mistrustful editor (William Daniels) wonder-

ing just what the mystery lady's game is.

And the knowledge that all that stands between his house guest and a prison sentence — if she's guilty — is the bogus alibi begins wreaking havoc on Blackwood's sensitive nerves.

Beresford, working somewhat unfamiliar territory with breezy confidence, keeps the pace of this sensibly brief entertainment brisk throughout.

And Selleck, perhaps aware that the picture represents his best big-screen opportunity since leaving "Magnum," brings to the role of Blackwood a mildly bewildered, gently, self-deprecating manner that perfectly suits the surprised, laid-back sexiness of the part.

It's a charming performance, handsomely complemented by Porizkova's cool, knowing turn as the enigmatic beauty, and one that succeeds in making "Her Alibi" a picture you smile through from start to finish, though you don't often laugh out loud.

Daniels, too, is in customary good form, while an amusing supporting turn courtesy of veteran Joan Copeland (sister of playwright Arthur Miller) provides a further injection of droll humor.

"Her Alibi" has been rated PG for salty language.



Martin Short, Sarah Rowland Doroff and Nick Nolte are 'Three Fugitives.'

## 'Three Fugitives' start slowly, finish strongly

"Three Fugitives," starring Nick Nolte, Martin Short, James Earl Jones, Sarah Rowland Doroff, Alan Rickman, Kenneth McMillan, David Arnett, Bruce McGill, Lee Garlington and Sy Richardson; written and directed by Francis Veber. A Touchstone release, rated PG-13. ★★

By DAVID BARON  
Movie critic

In the first hour of its 90-minute running time, I worked up quite a dislike for French writer-director Francis Veber's remake of his own comedy, "Les Fugitifs."

While a strong finish eventually brought the picture up to average, I expected a good deal more from "Three Fugitives," the American directorial debut of the fabulously successful farce-maker responsible for the Gallic phenomenon known as "La Cage aux Folles."

"Fugitives" teams Nick Nolte and Martin Short as bank robbers past and present. Lucas (Nolte) is an alumnus of 14 heists who's just been released from prison — and has vowed to go straight. Ned Perry (Short) is a nervous first-time offender who needs money to keep his disturbed 6-year-old daughter (Sarah Rowland Doroff) in a special school.

When the latter thief botches a job on a Tacoma, Wash., bank, he makes the former — who just happens to be on the premises —

potential cost of his own freedom.

As with any farce, artifice and contrivance abound in Veber's screenplay, which one hardly expects to make sense. (It doesn't.) But in its early going, as the movie careens uneasily between crime-flick grittiness and slapstick, "Fugitives" simply isn't very funny, either. Later, when the script starts tugging at one's heartstrings via the odd bond between the little girl and the gruff ex-con, one finds the abrupt shift in tone heavy-handed, the credibility of the pivotal relationship slim.

Happily, Veber shifts into somewhat higher gear as the picture nears its Canada-bound climax. The filmmaker, as "Cage aux Folles" admirers well know, has a flair for gender-bending humor, and the spectacle of Short in a frigid wig is simply too ridiculous for the funnybone to resist. (I didn't — and found myself in stitches.)

I roared, too, at a bizarre series of scenes featuring the late character actor Kenneth McMillan (in the swansong of a distinguished career) as a senile veterinarian ministering to a human patient he believes to be canine.

Still, though Nolte and Short give Veber's material the old college try, "Fugitives" is at best a sophomoric effort — one that shows neither actor (nor, for that matter, the formidable James Earl Jones or legendary cinema-

## 'Siege' offers poignant look at Vietnam

"The Siege of Firebase Gloria," starring Wings Hauser, R. Lee Ermy, Robert Arevalo, Albart Popwell and Clyde R. Jones; written by William Nagle and Tony Johnston; directed by Brian Trenchard-Smith. A Fries Entertainment release, rated R. ★★½.

By DAVID BARON  
Movie critic

Though such recent movies as "Platoon," "Full Metal Jacket" and "Dear America: Letters Home from Vietnam" have set an intimidating standard for films about the conflict in Southeast Asia, a little-heralded independent feature called "The Siege of Firebase Gloria" manages to hold its head high to such

eting acting and perceptive, unbiased writing. Australian filmmaker Brian Trenchard-Smith's small-scale movie is both involving and credible.

R. Lee Ermy, who electrified audiences as the drill sergeant in "Jockey" and currently does himself proud as the small-town mayor in "Mississippi Burning," stars as Sergeant-Major Hafner, a grizzled, life-long Marine in charge of a company of GIs stranded in a remote jungle outpost in 1968.

The Tet offensive is about to be unleashed by the Viet Cong, and as Hafner senses that his men's plight is growing more des-

Johnston script would have been a good deal stronger had it more effectively dramatized the incipient conflict between the two soldiers, just as our reaction to the younger GIs' troubled psyche would have been enhanced by an earlier awareness of the roots of his distress.

Nonetheless, thanks to intense performances by Ermy and Hauser and an overall persuasiveness of plotting, "Gloria" does generate an emotionally and narratively satisfying story. It's one further distinguished by a portrayal of The Enemy, personified by the Viet Cong commander, Cao Van (Robert Arevalo), that probes more

rible losses the Viet Cong seem willing to sustain in their struggle against the Americans, calmly remarks, "Guess we'd do the same if Charlie occupied South Carolina."

An ability to take the long view — even as it immerses itself in the day-to-day hell of the GIs' lives — sets "Gloria" a notch or two above much of its cinematic competition in the continuing quest to record the truth of the Vietnam tragedy. It breaks no fresh ground, perhaps, but touches with both authority and compassion on the moral as well as strategic issues that held sway. And in so doing, it gives us an

challenging company.

"Gloria," it's true, tells us little or nothing "new" about the Vietnam war, assuming that novelty is still possible in such a context. But thanks to taut direction, riv-

erness, he must put his own judgment against that of a younger and more volatile soldier (Wings Hauser) toward whom he feels an almost paternal sense of responsibility.

The William Nagle/Tony

deeply — and sympathetically — into "the other side's" motivation than other Hollywood films have dared.

Indeed, the most telling line of dialogue in the entire film comes when Hafner, thinking of the ter-

rors of the Vietnam campaign that's rife with gallows humor, unexpected heroism and inevitable pain.

"The Siege of Firebase Gloria" has been rated R for nudity, profanity, violence and gore.

as hostage and unwilling accomplice. And only because Perry's daughter (who hasn't spoken since her mother's death two years before) takes a powerful liking to Lucas does the hardened veteran stick with the calamity-prone neophyte — even at the

tographer Haskell Wexler) anywhere near the top of his form, and that fails to wring from a patchwork script enough of a comic payoff to matter.

"Three Fugitives" has been rated PG-13 for profanity and violence.

## 'Buy and Cell' never quite jells

"Buy and Cell," starring Robert Carradine, Malcolm McDowell, Michael Winslow, Randall "Tex" Cobb, Fred Travalena, Roddy Piper, Lise Cutter, Tony Plana, Michael Goodwin and Ben Vereen; screenplay by Ken Krauss and Mervin Holt; story by Leonard Montana and Louis Paraino; directed by Robert Boris. A Trans World Entertainment release, rated R ★

By DAVID BARON  
Movie critic

Director Robert Boris' inept financial parody "Buy and Cell" blends prison comedy with message flick in a cinematic suspension that never quite jells.

Robert Carradine plays commodities broker Herbie Altman, a white-collar fall guy who takes the rap for his crooked partner and goes to

prison. Once in the slammer, Herbie persuades his street-smart cellmate (Michael Winslow) to convince the other cons to join in an in-house investment operation. When their outfit, Con Inc., begins reaping fantastic profits, the greedy warden (Malcolm McDowell) nearly goes haywire.

The warden, of course, had sought to capitalize on his hapless inmate's flair for figures, and puts Herbie in the "hot box" in revenge. But the combined chicanery of the Dow Jones-wise inmates, a fellow-traveling guard or two and the prison's rehabilitation-minded psychologist (Lise Cutter) eventually spells big trouble for the boss' larcenous designs.

Though their material is feeble, director Boris does lit-

erally help his screenwriters' cause. To a story whose premise stretches credibility past the breaking point, he adds logical loopholes the size of the Queen Mary. To flimsy, poorly articulated characters he adds situations that flirt with unseemly brutality. And despite a cast dominated by blacks and Hispanics, he manages quite a few unflattering racial stereotypes.

"Buy and Cell" not only fails to entertain with its post-Black Monday humor, but neglects to convince us of the sincerity of its own murky message. Perhaps Boris' smarmy effort will meet a fate worse than bulls in a bear market.



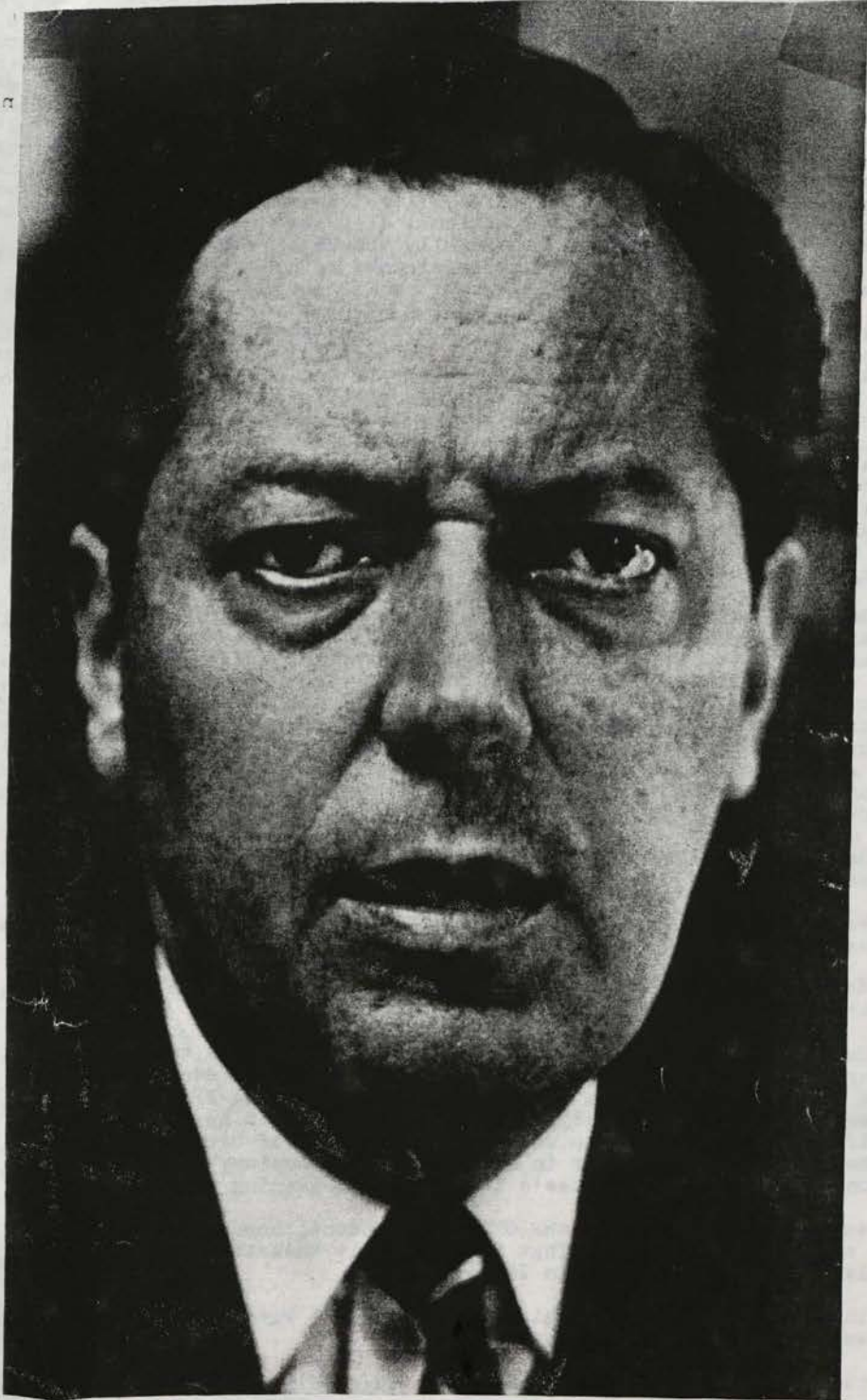
IT BETTER TO GIVE  
REUSE?



ED GANDOLFO'S "ASSASSINATION U.S.A." NEWSLETTER  
SEPTEMBER 29, 1986 EDITION

SPECIAL EDITION

THIS EDITION IS DEDICATED TO JIM GARRISON EXCLUSIVELY FOR HIS UNSWERVING DEDICATION TO PROVIDING THE TRUTH SURROUNDING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. IT IS FOR THOSE TOO YOUNG TO KNOW, AND THOSE WHO MAY HAVE FORGOTTEN GARRISON'S PRODIGIOUS EFFORTS IN THIS MATTER. HE REMAINS A TRUE PATRIOT



— JIM GARRISON, PATRIOT —



I am very pleased and proud to dedicate this complete newsletter to a man who I am equally proud to call my friend, former New Orleans District Attorney, and now Judge, Jim Garrison. As one who has researched the assassination of President John F. Kennedy since the very day of its occurrence on November 22, 1963, to the present time, I am, frankly, at a loss for words which would adequately describe Jim Garrison, the man, and his immense, historic and TRUTHFUL attempts through the years to inform the entire world of the FACTS surrounding this case, despite the most massive obstructions imaginable to prevent him from doing so, obstructions implemented by the Power Structure of this country, notably the Central Intelligence Agency, the actual perpetrator of the crime, and its paid "propaganda assets" which completely controls the ENTIRE news media of this country. There have been several investigations into the murder of John F. Kennedy. Jim Garrison conducted the ONLY truthful and honest one. For his noble efforts he was vilified, smeared, insulted and eventually thwarted by this government, their intelligence agencies, and by the ENTIRE C.I.A. controlled news media, in what became a symphony of untruth. The untrue, and in several instances illegal practices employed continually against him were, and remain, a national disgrace! In the face of this overwhelming POWER, Garrison continually strode towards a higher calling to take a stand against the many who proclaimed odious untruths in their subservience to the "national security" while the national HONOR was at stake.

In my massive compilation of both printed and taped data relating to the JFK assassination and Garrison's struggle to ascertain and provide the truth, I was faced with a problem as to what precisely to include in this edition honoring him. It was, indeed, an arduous task of selectivity. I decided to, for space limitations, publish what I consider to be an overview, if you will, of the most significant aspects, excerpting various portions of printed materials while printing what I feel is most significant. I interject my dialogue at several points along the way, as I recall them. After reading this edition, I feel confident that you will have a better understanding of this situation. You will then realize what Garrison meant when he once said that, "I know more about this government than I ever cared to know". He also was quoted as saying, "Let justice be done though the heavens fall".

Jim Garrison has recently written a new manuscript on the JFK case called "A Farewell To Justice" ..sub-titled, "The CIA And The Murder Of John F. Kennedy". He has until now not been able to secure a publisher for it. He told me that they all say, "It's a fine work but it's not right for our house". The obvious reason is that they are ALL on the payroll of the CIA specifically to PREVENT the truth about CIA direct involvement in the crime, obviously. Therefore, all of you citizens must wait, God only knows how long, to read THE definitive book as to who killed JFK and WHY he was killed that infamous day in American history because the Ministry Of Truth has decided it would not serve the public interest to avail you of this information.

Jim Garrison has the answers and it is being suppressed !! The Power Structure is seeing to that.

The Warren Commission conducted an "investigation" in 1964. It issued a proveably fraudulent report in 1964.

The Rockefeller Commission conducted an "investigation" in 1975. It issued a proveably fraudulent report.

The House Select Committee On Assassinations conducted a two-year "investigation" ending on December 27, 1978. It issued a proveably fraudulent report also. Would you believe that Jim Garrison, who provided the HSCA with overwhelming evidence of a CIA conspiracy which killed JFK.. that he wasn't even called to testify before that coverup committee? That NONE of his evidence is published in the HSCA Final Report or in ANY of the "evidentiary" documentation which is contained in the Committee's I2 volumes pertaining to their "investigation"?

And so, in what remains as the ONLY independent, non-governmental investigation, ever conducted, the Powers That Be completely thwarted Garrison then, and completely disregarded him in 1977-1979.

I think Garrison's title of his newest work, "A Farewell To Justice" sums it up admirably, indeed.

For the reasons stated above, and more, this edition is proudly dedicated to a man who has the humanity, perseverance, and GUTS to battle against incredible odds to inform us all of the powers which conspired to take the life of our beloved President Kennedy. As a direct contradiction to the U.S. Constitution, we live in a country which is dictated NOT by laws, but by evil men in the very highest echelons of the government itself. And now, read on...



# NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM

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RED COMET

## 'DEFINITE' ORLEANS JFK PLOT, DA AIDE QUOTED

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

### NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM Garrison Plot Probe

The States-Item's disclosure yesterday that District Attorney Jim Garrison has been conducting an intensive investigation into the circumstances of President John F. Kennedy's assassination raises anew doubts about events surrounding that tragedy.

The usually loquacious district attorney remains tight-lipped on the subject. His chief assistant, however, confirms that such an investigation is in progress.

The investigation is understood to center on the possibility of a plot to assassinate the president involving New Orleans and persons living here.

A major figure in the investiga-

tion viewed by a national magazine which plans a story based on the district attorney's findings.

This man, according to the list of witnesses in the Warren Report, was not questioned by the presidential commission.

The Warren Report states there was no evidence of a plot to kill the president.

The commission, however, has been criticized in some quarters for failing to question several obvious witnesses.

Virtually all attacks on the commission's findings questioned whether Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin who once lived in New Orleans, acted alone.

No one to date has come forward with evidence to show this actually was the case, however.

Mr. Garrison's own silence on the subject has itself raised some interesting questions, particularly since more than \$8,000 has been spent on unexplained travel and "investigative expenses" since last Nov. 25.

Has the district attorney uncovered some valuable additional evidence or is he merely saving some interesting new information which will gain for him exposure in a national magazine?

Mr. Garrison, it seems, should have some explanation.

## Eyed as Pilot Of 'Getaway' Craft--Flier

(Copyright 1967 by the States-Item, The Times-Picayune Publishing Corp.)  
By ROSEMARY JAMES  
and DAVID SNYDER

A New Orleans pilot has revealed to the States-Item that Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's chief investigator said last month the DA's office has "positively uncovered a plot in New Orleans to assassinate Kennedy."

David William Ferrie, who has a flying service here and is a part-time investigator, said Garrison and his staff are conducting an extensive investigation into the death of President John F. Kennedy and that he and some of his

Ferrie gave the States-Item details of why the district attorney's office became interested in him.

"Supposedly I have been pegged as the get-away pilot in an elaborate plot to kill Kennedy," he said.

Ferrie flew to Texas with two friends close to the time of the assassination.

**HE CONTENTS, HOWEVER, THAT** he did not go to Dallas.

Ferrie explained that in November of 1963 he was working as an investigator for New Orleans attorney G. Wray Gill, who was trying a federal court case involving Carlos Marcello.

Marcello and his brother Joseph were acquitted by a federal jury of charges that they conspired to defraud the government on the day President Kennedy was murdered.

Ferrie says he was at the federal court here that day.

The jury's verdict came in at 3:20 p.m.

Ferrie had done investigative work on the case for Gill, who was one of Marcello's attorneys.

**HE SAID THAT AFTER THEY** won the case, he and two friends decided to fly to Texas on a pleasure trip.

It was a spur-of-the-moment decision, Ferrie claims.

"We went to Houston, Galveston and then back to Alexandria, La.," Ferrie said.

When he returned to New Orleans, Ferrie said, he called Gill to see what was going on and Gill informed him that the district attorney's office wanted to question him about the assassination.

**FERRIE CLAIMS THAT WHILE HE WAS** in Texas, 13 law officers, including Garrison and former assistant district attorney Frank Klein, broke into his home and carted off books, photographs and some other personal belongings.

"They took a substantial amount of my property to Tulane and Boad (location of the district attorney's office)," Ferrie said.

Ferrie said he gave Klein a "meticulous" accounting of his trip and then Klein had him booked as a fugitive from Texas. Ferrie said that he asked Gill to call the FBI and the Secret Service.

He said that he had interviews with both organizations and subsequently to these sessions was released by Klein.

Ferrie recently was served with a subpoena to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

**"I COULDN'T FIGURE OUT WHAT IT** was all about," Ferrie said.

When he showed up for the grand jury call, he said



DAVID W. FERRIE

WORLD JOURNAL TRIBUNE - FEB 19, 1967 EDITION

# New Orleans DA Pledges Arrests in JFK 'Death Plot'

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18 (AP)—Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison said today a plan was developed in New Orleans which culminated in the assassination of President Kennedy.

He added, "Arrests will be made."

"There were other people besides Lee Harvey Oswald involved," the prosecutor said in an interview. "New Orleans was a factor in the planning beyond a shadow of a doubt."

Garrison said an investigation by his office shows the Warren Commission report is inaccurate in stating Oswald acted alone in the assassination of Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963.

"We already have the names of the people in the initial planning," Garrison told the Associated Press. "We are not wasting our time and we will prove it. Arrests will be made. Charges will be filed

and convictions will be obtained."

Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., who was a member of the Warren Commission, said in Washington, "If the district attorney has such information he should transmit it to the Attorney General, whom I assume would transmit it immediately to the President."

The Secret Service, the Justice Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, contacted in Washington, said there would be no comment.

## WARREN SILENT

Chief Justice Earl Warren, who headed the Warren Commission, had indicated yesterday he would have no comment on stories develop-

ing in New Orleans about the Kennedy assassination.

Allen W. Dulles, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, who was a member of the Warren Commission said in Washington after hearing Garrison's account, "I know nothing of it. I have no comment."

Garrison said his office had jurisdiction in the case because of a Louisiana law "which forbids conspiracy of any kind."

## 'OTHER LEADS'

Asked why he started the probe, Garrison replied:

"Last November I began looking into the question because Oswald had spent six months in New Orleans shortly before the assassination.

"I went through the 26 volumes of the Warren report and there were some

Turn to Page 2, Column 6

Turn to Page 4



*New Orleans's Mystery Witness:*

**'I HEARD THEM  
PLOTTING TO  
KILL KENNEDY'**

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**NEW YORK POST**

# Flashy Prosecutor

Jim Garrison

Special to The New York Times

**N**EW ORLEANS, Feb. 24—Jim Garrison's style is the "big splash," that of the big man who does things in a big way. And the flamboyant approach of the 6-foot 6-inch District Attorney to the job of enforcing the law in Orleans Parish (County) usually is accompanied by a rash of headlines.

**Man** He has battled the businessmen of the Bourbon Street, the garish strip of honky tonks and French restaurants that draw thousands of tourists to New Orleans. He once took on eight judges simultaneously in a running legal and verbal battle.

After these and other Garrison forays few here were surprised that he decided to tackle the Warren Commission and its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated President Kennedy alone and without being a part of a conspiracy.

### Pales by Comparison

Even Mr. Garrison's flamboyance pales by comparison with some of the antics that have characterized Louisiana politics in the past. He has yet to match the late Gov. Earl K. Long, self-styled "last of the red-hot poppas." Nor has he equaled in showmanship the Governor's late brother, Senator Huey P. Long, the "kingfish" of "every man a king" fame.

Until five years ago, Mr. Garrison was a relatively obscure assistant city attorney, best known for his habit of bar hopping along Bourbon Street, frequently in a white dinner jacket. Then suddenly he resigned with a headline-making attack on Mayor Victor Hugo Schiro, whom he accused of failing to enforce vigorously the city's laws, and leaped into the race for district attorney against the incumbent, Richard Dowling.

A fiercely independent "reform" candidate, Mr. Garrison, despite his big figure, created a public image for himself as a David against Goliath, a Sir Galahad taking on machine politics single-handedly. But he did it with wit. It was hard even for his opponents not to laugh when he labeled Mr. Dowling as "the great emancipator—he let everybody go free."

Mr. Garrison, married and the father of three children, had the "common touch." Although he was named James C. Garrison at his birth in Dennison, Iowa, on Nov. 20, 1921, he insisted through World War II as a fighter pilot and his school years at Tulane University that he simply be called Jim. Finally, he took legal action to make Jim his formal name.

He also managed to keep a ruggedly healthy look, practicing isometrics, but not to the extent of neglecting books. He often reads until 3 or 4 A.M.—lately in books that deal with the Kennedy assassination—at his home on Owens Boulevard in a new two-story New Orleans-style home in an area about two miles from Lake Pontchartrain, where house prices range from \$40,000 to \$75,000. Despite all this, Mr. Garrison was decidedly an underdog



Associated Press  
Witty and enterprising

In the 1962 district attorney's campaign. However, the "big splash" technique put him over. He hoarded his campaign money until the last, then saturated the television screens here with commercials during the last 24 hours of the campaign.

Mr. Garrison quickly proved that Garrison the campaigner was a dull, sedentary type, compared with Garrison the district attorney. He convicted men on charges that had been dropped under his predecessor, and established a record of never losing a murder case. He also began a clean-up of what he said was prostitution and blackmail on Bourbon Street. And when Mayor Schiro, not to mention many of the city's businessmen, showed little enthusiasm, he buried them in literary and historical allusions.

When eight city judges tried to cut off funds for Mr. Garrison's investigation, he compared them to the "sacred cows of India" . . . rushing to the defense of their institutions." The judges sued, succeeded in getting Mr. Garrison fined \$1,000 for defamation of character, but Mr. Garrison appealed to the United States Supreme Court and won.

### Angry at Newspaper

Mr. Garrison claims jurisdiction in the Kennedy assassination investigation because Oswald once lived in New Orleans. When The New Orleans States-Item said last week that he had spent \$8,000 on the inquiry, he became angry.

Although Mr. Garrison had previously refused to say anything "on the record" about his investigation, he announced Saturday that he planned to make arrests for what he said was a "conspiracy" and a "plot" that culminated in President Kennedy's death. He seemed taken aback at the worldwide interest in his charges.

Some local political observers are convinced that Mr. Garrison, who was instrumental in electing Gov. John J. McKeithen, is eyeing a Senate seat or possibly even the Vice-Presidency some day.

# BUSINESSMEN AID INQUIRY ON 'PLOT'

50 Give \$100 a Month—Case 'Solved,' Says Garrison

By GENE ROBERTS

Special to The New York Times

**N**EW ORLEANS, Feb. 24—A group of at least 50 New Orleans businessmen each pledged \$100 a month today to District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation into an alleged conspiracy that culminated in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The pledges came after Mr. Garrison declared that his staff "solved" the assassination weeks ago, but might need months or years to "work on details of evidence" necessary for arrest and conviction.

Mr. Garrison sought the private financial support, he said, to prevent public disclosure of the trips his staff is making during the investigation.

Under Louisiana law, the District Attorney's investigations are financed by fines and fees collected by judges, and he must file public vouchers for each expenditure he makes. By using private money, Mr. Garrison can avoid having to file vouchers.

Mr. Garrison contended today that "there were several plots and a change of direction in them did occur."

Although Mr. Garrison declined to elaborate except to say that "the names of the individuals and groups are known," a source within his office said several days ago that Mr. Garrison had a theory that an anti-Castro group, principally Cuban exiles, was plotting first to kill Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba and then later decided to assassinate President Kennedy.

According to the source, another part of the theory is that Lee Harvey Oswald, whom the Warren Commission named as the lone assassin of the President, was to have been the "trigger man" in a "plot" to kill Premier Castro. But this "plan" fell through when the Cuban Government refused to admit Oswald to the country, the theory goes, and another "plot" was hatched, this time to kill President Kennedy.

On his way into a meeting of his financial contributors who have formed an organization they call "Truth and Consequences," Mr. Garrison told

newsmen today he had "solved" the investigation.

The statement reported by United Press International left the impression with other newsmen that arrests were imminent, and they swarmed into the New Orleans Petroleum Club where the meeting was taking place.

The pattern has become familiar here this week. Each day, Mr. Garrison has told reporters that he is making his last public comment on the investigation until arrests are made, and on the next day he has issued a press release or made an off-the-cuff remark that has re-awakened reporters' interest.

After the United Press International dispatch was transmitted, Mr. Garrison said he had told the news agency nothing he had not said in the past, except for use of the word "solved."

"I thought I had made that explicit before," he continued. "We know the names of the groups involved. We are going to be able to arrest every human involved—that is, every human man involved who is still alive."

"What I've been trying to emphasize is that arrests are not imminent," he said. "For them to say that the arrests will take place any day is ridiculous. They [United Press International] asked me if it might be in the next few days, and I said it might be months—that it might be 30 years."

Then he added that his best estimate was that the arrests would come in "months." He made the same estimate Monday.

Last weekend, he said he might make the arrests within "weeks."

"They," he said after the Petroleum Club meeting, referring to people in general, "have my word of honor [that there will be arrests], but it won't be tomorrow."

He also declared that the solution he has reached is "like through the looking glass—black is white and white is black."

"I don't mean to be cryptic," he went on, "but that is the way it is."

Later this afternoon, Joseph M. Rault Jr., president of the Rault Petroleum Corporation, said he and other New Orleans businessmen had pledged financial support to Mr. Garrison's investigation "to express our confidence in our District Attorney and to state that we have full confidence in his ability, his integrity and the integrity of his office."

He said that at least 50 businessmen had already indicated



"To read the press accounts of my investigation, I'm a cross between Al Capone and Attila the Hun—bribing, threatening innocent men. Anybody who employs those methods should be disbarred."



N.Y. Post - TUESDAY - MARCH 14, 1967

# Witness Links Pair to Oswald

OSWALD

By CARL J. PELLECK

New York Post Correspondent

New Orleans, March 14—District Attorney Garrison today produced his mystery witness—a 25-year-old insurance man who said he attended a meeting in which the assassination of President Kennedy was plotted.

The witness, Perry Raymond Russo, a good-looking black-haired resident of nearby Baton Rouge, La., said that Clay L. Shaw was one of the three men who participated in the plotting.

Russo is a former law student now employed by the Equitable Life Insurance Co.

He said he had known David Ferrie since 1960. Russo said after a party in Ferrie's home in September, 1963, he remained behind with two other guests whom he described as Leon Oswald—he identified him as Lee Harvey Oswald from photographs—and Shaw, who he identified dramatically in court when Garrison directed him to place his hand over the head of the man who was present at the meeting.

Russo said Shaw was introduced to him as Clem Bertrand.

He said after the party, which was attended by eight to 10 people, had ended, the three named by Russo and himself remained behind.

"David Ferrie took the initiative of the conversation. Something was said about my being present," he said. "He (Ferrie) spoke to both Mr. Bertrand and Mr. Oswald. He said the assassination attempt would have to use diversionary tactics."

Russo then formed a triangle with his hands to explain the diversionary technique, saying that one or two men would fire diversionary shots and the third would shoot the "direct shot."

"If there were three people, one would have to be sacrificed," Russo testified.

Russo described Ferrie as the pilot in the plot. He quoted the former airlines pilot as saying they would go to Mexico and refuel "and on to Brazil and then to Cuba."

Russo said Bertrand interrupted to say that as soon as the shot was fired, "the world would know about it," and they would not be able to get a plane out of Cuba.

Russo said he first met Ferrie—who was found dead in bed Feb. 22—and had known him "all the way to 1964."

Garrison asked Russo to tell the court the background of the assassination.

"I had occasion to have a friend who was in the Civil Air Patrol," Russo said.

At this point, Shaw's attorney

See Flora Lewis on Page 46.

neys objected on grounds the testimony was hearsay.

A long legal debate followed.

Russo testified that he knew Bertrand as "Clem Bertrand," not Clay Bertrand. Garrison had alleged that Clay Bertrand was an alias used by Shaw.

A New Orleans lawyer, Dean Andrews Jr., told the Warren Commission that a "Clay Bertrand" telephoned him after the assassination and asked him to represent Oswald, named by the commission as the lone assassin of Kennedy.

Ferrie offered an alternative plan in which, according to Russo, "Mr. Ferrie and Mr. Bertrand would have to be in the public eye on the day of the assassination."

Garrison's appearance today was the first time he had participated in the court proceedings, calling out his questions in a booming voice.

Russo, 5-feet-8, with an Ivy League haircut and wearing a dark suit, was called after a morning recess ended.

Garrison told him to relax, speak clearly and give his background.

Russo said he was with Equitable, had received a bachelor's degree from Loyola University and then attended Tulane Uni-



Clay Shaw (l) arrives at New Orleans Court house today with his attorney

versity Law School. He didn't graduate from the latter. He said he was a New Orleans native.

Russo said in 1960 a friend of his who had had family trouble got him to intercede, and through this friend he met Ferrie.

As a result of the meeting with Ferrie, Russo said he went to a Civil Air Patrol meeting in the Kenner area north of New Orleans International Airport.

After a CAP meeting, Ferrie gave a demonstration of his hypnotic ability in his apartment near Kenner, Russo testified.

"He hypnotized one of the boys, then took a pin and stuck it in the boy's hand," Russo said. "I went over and felt the tendon. There was movement, but afterward the boy remembered what happened but he had no recollection of pain."

Russo said he later alienated his friend from Ferrie.

"Another time, we met Dave

(Ferrie) on Bourbon St. and he was in pursuit of the boy. We convinced the boy not to have anything to do with Dave," said Russo. "Dave got very angry."

Russo said he saw Ferrie from time to time, exchanged visits from house to house in parts of 1962 and 1963.

Each would bring friends on some of the visits, Russo said. "Dave Ferrie and I had an arrangement to come to each other's house," said Russo.

As the hearing opened, the prosecution announced it would call five witnesses to testify at the inquiry into murder-conspiracy charges brought against Clay L. Shaw, a wealthy retired local businessman who was arrested March 1.

Yet Shaw's name was never mentioned in court during all the time the first three witnesses were on the stand, neither by the witnesses themselves, two New Orleans policemen and a coroner's photographer, nor by any of the attorneys present.

Most of the testimony centered on photographs produced by both prosecution and defense staffs. Garrison's office entered nine photographs, three of them showing Lee Harvey Oswald on a main street on Aug. 9, 1963. The defense introduced 15 photos and one sketch, all of Ferrie's apartment.

Sheriff Heyd said 25 deputies were assigned to protecting Shaw, and electronic devices would scan those entering the courtroom for recording devices and guns. All newspapers covering the hearings have been accredited in advance, reporters photographed and reserved seats assigned. As several hundred spectators lined courthouse corridors and the street outside today awaiting the start of the hearing, Heyd said: "We don't want a Jack Ruby case happening here. We have had no rumbles but we aren't taking any chances."

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# The Inquest

*Ramparts Magazine - June, 1967 Issue.*

**RAMPARTS MAG.**

**JUNE, 1967 ISSUE**

**G**RAND conspiracies need not be grand. There need be only a few central figures in a position to manipulate, wheedle, dupe, blackmail, and buy the bit actors. This is the theory of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison as applied to the assassination of President Kennedy. "The people who engineered the killing of one of the finest Presidents we ever had are walking around today," he declares. "Not to do anything about it is un-American."

The Louisiana populist can hardly be accused of disloyalty. He has, he claims, discovered who killed Kennedy, who organized the plot, and what forces were involved in planning the various steps that led to the assassination. And he has done all this against formidable odds. He has been denounced and ridiculed by such columnists as Bob Considine, Jim Bishop and Victor Reisel. The press has, for the most part, slanted its coverage of his investigation to imply motives of personal glory and political gain. The government Establishment has given him the cold shoulder, and the FBI, which "cleared" two of his present suspects immediately following the assassination, refused to release its information to him.

The truth, according to Garrison, is certain to rock the republic as it gradually unfolds in court. He is convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald was not a triggerman, and that Jack Ruby was the puppet of a more sophisticated master. He is equally sure that the working level of the conspiracy was composed of rabid anti-Castro Cuban exiles in league with elements of the American paramilitary right. The con-

certed Establishment effort to confine the events of the assassination to Oswald and Ruby suggests the Garrison thesis: a vertically integrated plot rising step by step into high echelons of government and the military-industrial complex. "Honorable men did in Caesar," dryly observes the prosecutor with a fondness for historical metaphor.

Thus far, the dramatis personae of Garrison's terse drama have been wildly disparate. On February 22 of this year, after preliminary, lengthy questioning by the D.A.'s office and shortly before he was to be arrested by Garrison and charged with conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy, David William Ferrie was found dead in his cluttered New Orleans apartment.

The second major figure in Garrison's probe is 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw, retired executive director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart. Charged with conspiracy by Garrison, he is now awaiting trial.

A third individual expected to figure prominently in the Garrison inquiry is Manuel Garcia Gonzales. The New Orleans D.A. has come into possession of a photograph

by William W. Turner



~~Shaw on this side~~

taken at Dealey Plaza just before the assassination which shows several Latin men behind the low picket fence at the top of the famed grassy knoll. Most Warren Report critics believe one or more shots were fired from the grassy knoll area, and Garrison thinks Gonzales is one of the men in the photograph. Gonzales has disappeared and has probably fled the country.

Oswald? In Garrison's book he was nothing more than a "decoy and a fall guy."

[A GUIDE TO THE CIA'S NEW ORLEANS]

**D**AVE FERRIE was gesticulating furiously as he poured out his scheme. "Triangulation . . . the availability of exit . . . one man had to be sacrificed to give the other one or two gunmen time to escape." Leon Oswald listened impassively. So did Clay Bertrand, a tall, courtly, older man with close-cropped white hair. Bertrand, smartly attired in a maroon jacket, looked out of place with his carelessly dressed companions in the disarray of Ferrie's apartment.

This was the scene on or about September 16, 1963, as described recently in a New Orleans courtroom by Perry Raymond Russo, Jim Garrison's star witness to date, who had been present in the Ferrie apartment on that fateful night. An articulate young insurance salesman for Equitable Life and a graduate of the Jesuit Loyola University, Russo had passed, for what it is worth, a series of Sodium Pentothal ("truth serum") tests administered by medical experts. His story was sufficiently impressive to cause the three-judge panel to bind over Clay Shaw, whom Russo identified as Clay Bertrand, for trial in the assassination of the President.

Following Ferrie's rapid-fire dissertation, said Russo, the talk switched to escape. Ferrie declared in favor of a flight to Brazil with a refueling stop in Mexico, or a more risky hop directly to Cuba. (It is a source of puzzlement why Ferrie would want to go to Cuba, given his anti-Castro stance.) Bertrand disagreed, on the grounds that word of the assassination would spread too fast to permit a long flight. "Shut up and leave him alone," interjected Leon Oswald, whom Russo says was Lee Harvey Oswald, "he's the pilot." "A washed-up pilot," huffed Bertrand, alluding to Ferrie's dismissal from Eastern Air Lines for homosexual convictions.

From the conversation, Russo deduced that none of the three intended to participate actively in the assassination. Ferrie suggested they "should be in the public eye" on the day of the attempt; he himself would make a speech at a nearby college. Bertrand said he would go to the west coast on business. Oswald said nothing.

Clay Shaw was indeed on the west coast on business on

November 22. Two weeks previously, his manager at the New Orleans Trade Mart had written the San Francisco Trade Mart that Shaw would be passing through on that date and would like to discuss mutual interests with their executives. At the moment when Kennedy was killed, Shaw was conferring with the San Francisco men.

Ferrie also had an alibi, of sorts. A New Orleans attorney is fairly certain that on that black Friday, the eccentric little man was in his law office around 12:15 p.m. Ferrie contended he was in New Orleans until late in the afternoon, when he and his two young roommates left on an impromptu trip to Texas to "hunt geese." On the surface it was a wild goose chase: the trio drove to Houston on Friday, to Galveston on Saturday, and returned to New Orleans on Sunday—over 1000 miles. But Garrison has witnesses who swear that Ferrie spent several hours at a Houston skating rink waiting by the telephone. It was a curious junket at a curious time, so curious that Garrison, on his own initiative, arrested and held the three for FBI investigation of "subversive activity."

Garrison charges only that the machinations in Ferrie's apartment set in motion events that culminated in the assassination. What direction the substantive plot may have taken from there is hinted at in the further testimony of Russo. He had met Ferrie, he said, some four years earlier through Civil Air Patrol activity, and frequently was invited to his apartment. There had been a party before the meeting on the evening in question, and Russo had lingered after the rest of the guests. Among the last to leave were several Cubans in military fatigues, two of whom he recalls by their first names, Manuel and a name sounding like Julian. Manuel, Garrison suspects, is the missing Manuel Garcia Gonzales.

The bizarre quality of Ferrie's life followed him into death. After being questioned by Garrison, he muttered he did not have long to live. The cause of death, the coroner revealed, had been an embolism at the base of the brain induced by hypertension. But a brain embolism can also be caused by a deftly administered karate chop to the neck, a technique which possibly killed Dallas reporter Jim Koethe, who had participated in an enigmatic meeting at Jack Ruby's apartment the night Oswald was murdered [Ramparts, November 1966].

An inveterate activist, Ferrie solicited funds for Castro in 1958, then bitterly turned against him when he struck his communist colors. According to former Havana journalist Diego Gonzales Tenedera, Ferrie flew fire-bomb raids and refugee rescue missions to Cuba from Florida in a twin-engine Piper Apache owned by Eladio del Valle, an ex-Batista official who had escaped to Miami with considerable wealth. Ferrie reportedly was paid \$1000 to \$1500 a mission, depending on the risk involved.



~~V COPY~~

The caper ended in 1961, when U.S. government agents confiscated the Apache, and Ferrie headed for New Orleans. On February 22, the day Ferrie died in New Orleans, del Valle's head was split by a powerful blow with a machete or hatchet and he was shot over the heart. Miami police, noting that he had been involved in narcotics smuggling, called it a gangland slaying.

After the Bay of Pigs, Ferrie boasted he had taken part in the invasion, and indeed it has come to light that a CIA-directed diversionary strike had been launched from a hidden base in the New Orleans area. The loquacious pilot was openly hostile to President Kennedy for failing to commit American military might against Castro. On one occasion a speech he was giving before the New Orleans Chapter of Military Order of World Wars turned into a diatribe against Kennedy for a "double-cross" of the invasion force. Several members walked out and the chairman abruptly adjourned the meeting.

During this period the conspicuous Ferrie was frequently noticed by the New Orleans Cuban colony in the company of Sergio Aracha-Smith, local director of the anti-Castro Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front. (New Orleans police intelligence records reflect, states the Washington Post, that the Front was "legitimate in nature and presumably had the unofficial sanction of the Central Intelligence Agency.") The Lake Pontchartrain waterfront near Aracha's home seems to have become a locus for mysterious meetings. Various Garrison witnesses claim to have seen Ferrie there, as well as an exchange of money between Oswald and Shaw.

By 1963, Aracha apparently had been deposed as Front director, for he had moved to Houston in 1962 and was living there at the time of the assassination. In 1964 he moved to Dallas. When Garrison investigators recently sought to question him, he refused to talk without police and Dallas Assistant D.A. Bill Alexander present. However, Garrison secured a warrant charging him with conspiring with Ferrie and one Gordon Novel to burglarize an explosives depot of the Schlumberger Well Services Co. near New Orleans in August 1961. Aracha is presently free on bond.

The strange behavior of Gordon Novel lends still another piquant ingredient to the case. Shortly after being interrogated by Garrison, he hurriedly sold the French Quarter bar he owned and left town. He turned up in McLean, Virginia (headquarters of Army intelligence and CIA), blasted the assassination probe as a fraud, and noisily submitted to a "private" lie detector test given by a former Army intelligence officer that, he said, supported his veracity. In Columbus, Ohio, where he was arrested on a fugitive warrant obtained by Garrison, he cryptically stated, "I think Garrison will expose some CIA operations

in Louisiana." In what it called "his unpublished account of how the explosives disappeared," the New Orleans States-Item claims that Novel has told several persons that he, Ferrie, Aracha and several Cubans did not steal the munitions but transported them to New Orleans at the instruction of their CIA contact just before the Bay of Pigs invasion in April 1961. Furthermore, the States-Item says Novel operated a CIA front, the Evergreen Advertising Agency, which prepared cryptographical messages contained in radio commercials for Christmas trees that alerted agents to the invasion date. Novel, however, has denied being a CIA agent.

The mysterious explosives theft dovetailed with another angle in Garrison's investigation—an April 1961 FBI raid that uncovered a large cache of arms, ammunition and explosives in a cottage near New Orleans. Garrison's men are seeking a group of Cubans said to have accumulated the cache.

Further CIA aid or comfort for the paramilitary right wing is suggested by the role of private eye W. Guy Banister, who with a partner named Hugh F. Ward ran a private sleuthing agency in New Orleans. Both a former FBI official and a former superintendent of New Orleans police, Banister was noted for his outspoken ultraconservatism. His office, according to a States-Item informant, was one of the drops for the stolen munitions. In 1963, the ever-present David Ferrie worked intermittently for him as an investigator.

While researching an article on The Minutemen [Ramparts, January 1967], I learned from a defector—a Minuteman aide who had access to their headquarters files—about an allied group in New Orleans known as the Anti-Communism League of the Caribbean. The League was said by the aide to have been used by the CIA in its engineering of the 1954 overthrow of the leftist Arbenz government in Guatemala. The Minuteman defector said the names of both Banister and Ward appeared in the secret Minutemen files as members of the Minutemen and as operatives of the Anti-Communism League of the Caribbean. He also divulged that militant anti-Castro Cuban exiles were prominent in the Minutemen ranks.

With these pieces of the puzzle beginning to fit together, Garrison hopes to complete the picture. But he will get no help from Banister and Ward. Potential witnesses to the assassination secrets seem to have a propensity for dying. In 1964, Banister, who drank heavily and was given to wild sprees, suddenly died of a heart attack. On May 23, 1965, Ward, a commercial pilot, was at the controls of a Piper Aztec chartered by former New Orleans Mayor de Lesseps Morrison when the craft, engines sputtering, crashed on a fog-shrouded hill near Ciudad Victoria, Mexico. All aboard were killed.



[THE PARAMILITARY OPERATION AT DEALEY PLAZA]

**P**RESIDENT KENNEDY'S MURDER had all the earmarks of a paramilitary operation. The Dealey Plaza site was ideal: tall buildings at one end, at the other a grassy knoll projecting to within a stone's throw of the roadway and covered by foliage. It is the opinion of Garrison's investigators, and of this writer, that the slowly-rolling Presidential limousine was trapped in a classic guerrilla ambush—with simultaneous fire converging from the knoll and from a multi-storied building. This was the "triangulation," Russo said, that David Ferrie had talked about—a sniper in the rear position to divert the public's attention while the sniper in front "could fire the shot that would do the job."

It was, in fact, the frontal fire that did the dreadful job. The explosive head shot that snapped the President's head backward and literally blew his brains into the air could not have been the effect of a high-velocity rifle bullet fired from the rear—such bullets pierce cleanly (a nurse at Parkland Hospital said that when doctors attempted a tracheotomy on the President, the damage was so great the tube pushed out the back of his head). It was the effect of a nasty hollow-nose mercury fulminate bullet, generally known as a "dum dum," which explodes on impact. Although outlawed by the Hague Convention, exploding bullets are favored by guerrilla fighters. An ex-CIA agent who had received paramilitary training from the Agency advises that the CIA supplied this type of bullet to the anti-Castro forces it trained.

The first report of the assassination in the Dallas Times-Herald afternoon edition—before the Warren Commission's three-shot, "magic bullet" theory was proclaimed—read: "Witnesses said six or seven shots were fired." A bullet mark on the curb belatedly analyzed by the FBI did not show traces of copper, as would have been the case had the bullet been the copper-jacketed type allegedly fired by Oswald. "There definitely was a shot fired from behind that fence," insists witness S. M. Holland, referring to the partially concealed picket fence on the grassy knoll. Holland, a crusty old railroader who was standing on the Triple Underpass towards which the President's limousine was heading, is the rare eyewitness who survived both the bamboozling tactics of the Warren Commission and Secret Service insistence that he change his story.

Holland's account is complemented by the testimony of the late Lee Bowers, who overlooked the parking lot at the rear of the grassy knoll from his railroad tower. Bowers said he saw two out-of-state automobiles and a Texas automobile, apparently equipped with a two-way radio, prowling the lot shortly before the assassination. He also noticed two men in the lot near the fence; when

the shots rang out they were partially obscured by the trees, but there was "something out of the ordinary, a sort of milling around."

Jim Garrison agrees that Oswald "was no Captain Marvel." The D.A. says: "The fatal shots came from the front." In this context Oswald's indignant protest while in custody, "I didn't kill anybody . . . I'm just a patsy" may prove, after Garrison finishes, to be true.

There is scientific evidence tending to support it. The Dallas police made paraffin casts of Oswald's hands and right cheek in order to chemically test for nitrates. Although many common substances can deposit nitrates, the blowback from a gun ordinarily deposits an appreciable amount. The test showed positive reactions for both hands; a negative reaction for the cheek.

Ordinarily, a right-handed man who has shot both a pistol and a rifle, as Oswald was accused of doing, would have nitrates on the right hand and cheek. Most likely the source of the nitrates on Oswald's hands was fingerprint ink—he had been finger and palm printed before the paraffin was applied.

Moreover, the FBI subjected the casts to Nuclear Activation Analysis, a relatively new technique, so sensitive it can detect a thimbleful of acid in a tankcar of water. Deposits on the casts, the FBI reported, "could not be specifically associated with the rifle cartridges," but ballistics expert Cortlandt Cunningham did not view the result as exculpating Oswald. "A rifle chamber is tightly sealed," he testified, "and so by its very nature, I would not expect to find residue on the right cheek of a shooter."

This explanation seemed so implausible I contacted Dr. Vincent Guinn of General Atomics in San Diego, who pioneered the development of the NAA process. He said that he and Raymond Pinker of the Los Angeles police crime lab were also curious about the test, and ordered an Italian Carcano rifle such as Oswald supposedly fired. They fired the obsolete weapon, which some authorities think is liable to blow up, and tested their cheeks. Nitrates from the blowback were present in abundance.

[LEE HARVEY OSWALD]

**A**NOTHER COMPONENT of the Garrison theory is that Oswald was not a dedicated communist at all, but an agent of the CIA who may have been trained at the Agency's facility at Atsugi Air Force Base in Japan in 1959. He was a revolutionary looking for a revolution—any revolution—and he found a cause with the CIA-sponsored paramilitary right wing planning the overthrow of Castro.

The paramilitary right wing is composed of numerous factions over which the Minutemen exert a loose hegemony. It is cross-pollinized with Birchers, Klanners, States  
(text continued on p. 24)



**T**HE DAY AFTER the assassination, Gary Underhill left Washington in a hurry. Late in the evening he showed up at the home of friends in New Jersey. He was very agitated. A small clique within the CIA was responsible for the assassination, he confided, and he was afraid for his life and probably would have to leave the country. Less than six months later Underhill was found shot to death in his Washington apartment. The coroner ruled it suicide.

J. Garrett Underhill had been an intelligence agent during World War II and was a recognized authority on limited warfare and small arms. A researcher and writer on military affairs, he was on a first-name basis with many of the top brass in the Pentagon. He was also on intimate terms with a number of high ranking CIA officials—he was one of the Agency's "un-people" who perform special assignments. At one time he had been a friend of Samuel Cummings of Interarmco, the arms broker that numbers among its customers the CIA and, ironically, Klein's Sporting Goods of Chicago, from whence the mail-order Carcano allegedly was purchased by Oswald.



~~Copy~~

The friends whom Underhill visited say he was sober but badly shook. They say he attributed the Kennedy murder to a CIA clique which was carrying on a lucrative racket in gun-running, narcotics and other contraband, and manipulating political intrigue to serve its own ends. Kennedy supposedly got wind that something was going on and was killed before he could "blow the whistle on it." Although the friends had always known Underhill to be perfectly rational and objective, they at first didn't take his account seriously. "I think the main reason was," explains the husband, "that we couldn't believe that the CIA could contain a corrupt element every bit as ruthless—and more efficient—as the Mafia."

The verdict of suicide in Underhill's death is by no means convincing. His body was found by a writing collaborator, Asher Brynes of the *New Republic*. He had been shot behind the left ear, and an automatic pistol was under his left side. Odd, says Brynes, because Underhill was right-handed. Brynes thinks the pistol was fitted with a silencer, and occupants of the apartment building could not recall hearing a shot. Underhill obviously had been dead several days.

Gary Underhill's chilling story is hardly implausible. As a spy apparatus the CIA is honeycombed with self-contained cliques operating without any real central control. The hand of the CIA has materialized repeatedly in Jim Garrison's investigation, and he has implicated anti-Castro Cuban factions aligned with the American paramilitary right—both of which have been utilized by the CIA in its machinations to overthrow Castro. The ex-CIA agent with whom I talked declares that even after the Bay of Pigs debacle, the CIA continued to cherish its pipe dream of sponsoring an invasion of Cuba, and continued to secretly train Cuban exiles at its paramilitary base in Virginia. Such bootlegging was directly counter to the Kennedy administration's policy of cracking down on free-lance armies aiming their sights at Cuba.

1963 was a summer of discontent for those inalterably committed to the toppling of Castro. The Cuban premier had made conciliatory remarks about the ameliorating United States attitude. On an ABC television interview with Lisa Howard, for instance, he lauded "the stopping of piratical acts against Cuba" as "steps in the right direction" of improved relations. The United States had responded, and Kennedy was in fact moving towards a *modus vivendi* with Castro. Miss Howard, who had Castro's confidence, was acting as a covert envoy of the administration at the same time that Adlai Stevenson was talking privately with his Cuban opposite number in the United Nations, Dr. Carlos Lechunga.

Apparently a detente was near realization when Kennedy met death. In a UN speech on October 7, Stevenson

raised the possibility of an end to the Cuban-U.S. cold war, in effect abandoning the Cuban government-in-exile. In his new book *Reds and Blacks*, former Kennedy official William Attwood reports that "the President more than the State Department was interested in exploring [the Cuban] overture," and that a clandestine high-level meeting was imminent. On November 19, Presidential Aide McGeorge Bundy told Attwood, who was acting as an intermediary, that Kennedy wanted to see him after "a brief trip to Dallas."

Soon after the assassination, Dr. Lechunga said he had been instructed by Castro to begin "formal discussions." "I informed Bundy," Attwood says, "and later was told that the Cuban exercise would be put on ice for a while—which it was and where it has been ever since."

Since the assassination, the thawing cold war with the Soviet Union has been shoved into the background by the new holy war against communism in Southeast Asia. This little hot war has enabled the military-industrial complex against which President Eisenhower warned to gain ascendancy. The hawks of the Pentagon, whose wings barely fluttered during the Kennedy epoch, are now in full flight, and the CIA, which Kennedy sought to cut down to size, has become an indispensable instrument of U.S. foreign policy in Southeast Asia.

There is no more talk of lowering the oil depletion allowance, or of investigating the controversial TFX contract awarded Convair in Ft. Worth. The Texas oil and contracting industries have profited immensely from fueling the war machine and building its warehouses and docks.

No wonder that Garrison, who attributes the assassination to a "powerful domestic force," sits at the vortex of that force. Its voice is heard in the swirl of scorn and deprecation that has met his efforts.

But the labeling of Garrison as political opportunist and glory-hound is false. He has relayed word to the President, through a Louisiana senator, that he seeks only the truth and will step aside to let the FBI make all the arrests and issue the press releases. There has been no response, and Johnson continues to devour a daily diet of slanted FBI reports. "Progress of the Garrison Investigation," fed him by his old crone J. Edgar Hoover.

Recently the phone rang at Garrison's home. A metallic voice warned his wife, "You have kids—we'll get them on the way to school." Momentarily frightened, she turned to her husband and pleaded, "Jim, don't you think of the kids before you get into these things?" "I do," Big Jim said calmly. "I don't want them growing up in a country that can't stand the truth."



## DA Aide Cites Hidden CIA Data on Oswald

Continued from Page 1

documents whose titles indicated that the CIA had extensive information on Oswald before the assassination, that Oswald may have had access to secret U-2 aircraft files, that the CIA knew more about Jack Ruby (the man who shot Oswald) than it revealed publicly, and that the CIA failed to turn over some information to the Warren Commission.

In support of his allegation that the CIA knew about Oswald prior to the assassination, which occurred in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, Bethell cited a paragraph from one of the unclassified files.

**AMONG THE AVAILABLE** documents, he said, there appears a notarized statement by State Department officer James D. Crowley, which says:

"The first time I remember learning of Oswald's existence was when I received copies of a telegraphic message, dated Oct. 10, 1963, from the Central Intelligence Agency, which contained information pertaining to his current activities."

Said Bethell in his report:

**"THE CONTENTS OF THIS** message apparently did not reach the Warren Commission because there are no commission documents originating from the CIA dated prior to the assassination, so we cannot request this information by document number, but it would be interesting to know what the CIA knew about Oswald six weeks before the assassination."

Bethell said that some of the classified documents are labeled "S" for "Secret" and "TS" for "Top Secret," but he does not know what the difference might be.

Apparently, he added, there is some degree of secrecy to all the classified documents, even the unlabeled ones, since they all remain unavailable to the public.

**HERE IS BETHELL'S LIST** of the titles of 29 classified commission documents from the CIA, all of which he feels may have some bearing on Garrison's investigation (Each is preceded by its commission document number.):

**CD 331—Oswald's access to** information about the U-2.

Warren Report, but some are entirely new.

It is not known, for instance, what access Oswald may have had to the secret U-2 files, which involved the controversial spy planes that flew over Russia in the late days of the Eisenhower administration.

There has been speculation, however, that electronics work for the project may have been done at Atsugi Air Force Base in Japan where Oswald served as a Marine before his defection to Russia.

**RUBY, WHO DIED OF** cancer early this year, was cleared by the Warren Commission of any CIA or foreign government connections. In his investigation, however, Garrison theorizes Ruby may have had both, and, in fact, he has charged Ruby was a partner in the alleged conspiracy.

Oswald's Mexico City trip the summer before the assassination has been labeled by Garrison as having played a key role in the alleged plot. The CIA has never admitted interviewing Oswald there.

Silvia Duran is a Mexican woman who worked in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. She was the first one to whom Oswald spoke on his visit to the embassy.

**SILVIA DURAN IS QUOT-**ED extensively in the Warren report, but apparently some part of her testimony has been withheld from public scrutiny.

Gilberto Alvaredo, probably a Mexican, was not mentioned in the 26 volumes, nor was Pfc. Eugene Dinki, who apparently claimed to have information about a plot.

The "cropped picture" referred to in CD 1287 may refer to Commission Exhibit 237, labeled in the report only as "photo of an unidentified man."

Garrison charges the picture was given to the commission when it asked for a picture taken by the CIA of Oswald and another man coming out of the Cuban embassy in Mexico City.

**GARRISON SUBPENAED** the alleged Oswald photograph from Washington, he said, the "other

# CIA Hiding 51 Documents Vital to Probe--DA Aide

JULY 1, 1967

By ROSS YOCKEY

A special investigator for Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison charged today that the Central Intelligence Agency has concealed at least 51 official documents vital to an investigation of President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Tom Bethell, assigned by Garrison to research the National Archives in Washington, D. C., told the States-Item that from the list of concealed information it is apparent that the CIA knew "a great deal" about Lee Harvey Oswald before the assassination.

The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald acted alone in killing the president, but Garrison contends that there was a conspiracy, hatched in New Orleans, of which Oswald was a part.

"THERE ARE 1,555 Commission Documents listed in the archives," Bethell said. "Of these, only about 1,200 are unclassified and available to the public."

Bethell is a London school teacher who came to New Orleans earlier this year to study the city's traditional jazz. He became intrigued

with Garrison's investigation, said Bethell, and asked the district attorney if he could assist in the probe.

Garrison signed him on and sent him to the archives.

Bethell returned last week after spending more than a month in the nation's capital and compiled his notes. Today he showed one of his memoranda to the States-Item.

IN THE MEMORANDUM, Bethell lists 29 commission documents which he selected as being of special interest to Garrison. He said he chose them from a total list of 51 classified files on the assassination.

Among the most significant of these, Bethell said, were

See ARCHIVES—Page 2

- CD 674—Information given to the Secret Service but not yet to the Warren Commission. (S)
- CD 871—Photos of Oswald in Russia. (S)
- CD 321—Chronology of Oswald in USSR. (S)
- CD 680—Appendix to CD 321. (S)
- CD 691—Appendix A to CD 321.
- CD 318—Revisions of CD 321. (S)
- CD 692—Reproduction of official CIA dossier on Oswald.
- CD 1216—Memo from Helms (CIA Director Richard Helms) entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald." (S)
- CD 1273—Memo from Helms re. apparent inconsistencies in information provided by CIA. (S)
- CD 935—Role of Cuban Intelligence Service in processing visa application. (TS)
- CD 1551—Conversations between Cuban president and ambassador. (TS)
- CD 347—Activity of Oswald in Mexico City. (S)
- CD 384—Activity of Oswald in Mexico City.
- CD 528—Re. allegations Oswald interviewed by CIA in Mexico City.
- CD 426—Interrogation of Silvia Duran in Mexico City.
- CD 726—Actions of Duran after first interrogation. (S)
- CD 1000—Mexican Interrogation of Gilberto Alvaredo. (S)
- CD 1287—Re. Oswald and affidavit concerning cropped picture. (S)
- CD 698—Reports of travel and activities of Oswald and Marina.
- CD 631—Re. CIA dissemination of information on Oswald.
- CD 708—Reply to questions posed by State Department.
- CD 1012—George and Jeanne DeMohrenschildt. (S)
- CD 1222—Statements of George DeMohrenschildt re. assassination. (S)
- CD 942—Allegations of Pfc. Eugene Dinkin re. assassination plot. (S)
- CD 971—Telephone calls to U.S. embassy, Canberra (Australia), re. planned assassination. (S)
- CD 1089—Letter re. assassination sent to Costa Rican embassy. (S)
- CD 1041—Allegations regarding Intelligence Training School in Minsk (USSR). (S)
- Some of the persons and incidents referred to in the documents' titles are familiar to students of the 26-volume

in the picture is vital to his investigation. A CIA official replied, however, that an intensive search of CIA files could reveal no such picture.

The DeMohrenschildts were prominent in Dallas' Russia community. They took Oswald and his wife under their wing when the couple returned to the United States from the Soviet Union. Some of their testimony is included in the Warren Report.

Nothing has filtered down to the public concerning either the Canberra phone calls or the letter to the Costa Rican embassy, both of which could have had some effect on the commission's one-assassin conclusion. Neither has there been any mention of a spy school in Minsk, where Oswald spent a good deal of his time in Russia.

BETHELL SAID THAT after spending long hours digging through the archives, he has divided the commission documents into three classifications: Group A—completely unclassified; Group B—partially classified, and Group C—completely classified.

About 300 documents are still classified, he stated, and the remaining are divided about equally between the completely available and the partially hidden.

Many of the Group B documents, he said, are hundreds of pages long, but some of their pages are missing from the files.

One large FBI report he recalls in particular is "about five inches thick and some 750 pages long. Thirty-six of the pages, though are missing."

ONE OF THE PERSONS dealt with extensively in those 36 pages, Bethell noted, is David William Ferrie, the now-deceased former airline pilot, who, according to Garrison, plotted with Ruby, Oswald and New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw to assassinate the president.

Of those Garrison has named, three are dead. The fourth, Shaw, the retired manager of the International Trade Mart, is awaiting trial on the conspiracy charge.

Garrison himself said he is highly interested in the documents on Bethell's list.

Asked whether he would attempt to subpoena the classified files, the district attorney replied, "I can't say yet. We'll just have to wait and see."



PERHAPS THE CLASSIC (OF MANY) ARTICLES WHICH WAS SINGULARLY DESPICABLE AT THE TIME IS THIS ONE. IT ANGERED ME THEN, IT ANGERS ME NOW. I WROTE TO CLAYTON FRITCHEY FOR THIS CIA INSPIRED, IF NOT WRITTEN, SICKENING BULLSHIT ATTACKING GARRISON. I AM STILL WITHOUT ANY RESPONSE FROM THIS "MAN" FRITCHEY.

## Can Garrison Be Stopped?

NY POST - AUG. 4, 1967

CLAYTON FRITCHEY

being should be ruined and disgraced because of another man's irrational theory.

But what can the victims do? One alleged witness has sued Garrison for \$50,000,000 for slander, but prosecutors are historically immune from such suits. Both the Louisiana and the American Bar Assn.'s have been asked to disbar Garrison, but no action is in sight. The New Orleans Crime Commission has asked the Louisiana Attorney General to investigate the prosecutor, but he says he doesn't have the authority.

Some days ago I went over these facts with Lawrence Speiser, the director of the American Civil Liberties Union in Washington. Speiser, an established authority in his field, believes there may be an answer, and that it lies in the possibility of the Justice Dept. seeking a criminal indictment of Garrison on charges of depriving individuals of their Constitutional rights (Sections 241, 242, Title 18, U.S. Code). In a letter to Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Speiser says:

"District Attorneys must, of necessity, have wide discretion in utilizing their offices for law enforcement and prosecution purposes. Nevertheless, it seems apparent that Mr. Garrison is indiscriminately using his power to bring criminal charges in order to intimidate those who disagree with him. Such activities do not appear to be an effort to arrive at the truth, but instead, to silence critics."

The Speiser letter urges Justice to make an "immediate investigation" of the District Attorney's activities. Attorney General Clark has not ready shown his devotion to civil rights and civil liberties, and he has also made it known that he is not impressed with Garrison's wild charges, but the Speiser request presents Justice with two problems.

The first is that there have been few successful prosecutions under the statute in question, but as against that there have been few cases where the apparent transgressions were so blatant. The other problem is that Garrison undoubtedly would try to make local political capital by charging federal interference. Still, that is a small risk to take if there is some chance of making Garrison face up to a reckoning.

In New Orleans there is a District Attorney named Jim Garrison who had made an all-out gamble that in this country a prosecutor can get away with anything, and so far his gamble looks good. There is, however, one small chance of stopping him.

American criminal justice is full of cases where prosecutors have abused their office with impunity, but the records show few parallels for the ruthlessness with which Garrison has apparently violated the rights and liberties of various individuals in building up his Kennedy assassination extravaganza.

He has concocted so many different plots to explain the President's murder that it is impossible to recall all of them.

Garrison played it safe at first by concentrating on convicts, ex-convicts, sex deviates, dope addicts and various underworld inhabitants. Nobody cared too much what happened to them.

But now the huge, 6-foot-6 District Attorney is resorting to raw intimidation to stop others, including the press, from exposing his methods of gathering evidence to support his weird conspiracy charges. His latest victim is Walter Sheridan, a respected reporter for the National Broadcasting Company, whom he has charged with attempted bribery.

If Garrison gets away with this, no critic of his investigation will be safe from prosecution on one charge or another. They may all get acquitted in the end, but the prospect of indictment and trial, even on trumped-up charges, is well calculated to frighten off opposition.

Sheridan's investigation in New Orleans was part of NBC's admirable television expose of the District Attorney's assassination circus. After the broadcast, Garrison struck back by accusing Sheridan of trying to bribe one of the prosecutor's conspiracy witnesses.

Where is all this going to end? A few weeks ago Garrison's unofficial chief investigator, William Gurvich, quit in disgust, saying the prosecutor "has no case against Clay Shaw—there is no case." And then he added, "My complaint is no way people have been treated. No human



Washington.

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## Garrison Inquiry Buoyed by Andrews Conviction

By MARTIN WALDRON  
Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4—The conviction of Dean A. Andrews Jr. of perjury early today removes an important defense witness in District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of an alleged plot in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The District Attorney has accused Clay L. Shaw Jr., 54 years old, retired businessman, of helping plot Mr. Kennedy's murder, using the name Clay Bertrand. Mr. Shaw has not yet been tried.

Mr. Andrews has been the only person to say publicly that he knew Clay Bertrand, and he has testified that Mr. Shaw and Bertrand were not the same person.

"But I won't be able to testify at the Shaw trial," Mr. Andrews said early today. "A person convicted of perjury in Louisiana is deemed to be unworthy of belief and cannot testify."

"With that in mind, you now know why Big Jim brought me to trial on this charge of perjury."

The jury verdict in Mr. Andrews's trial was returned at 2:30 A.M. today after District Judge Frank J. Shea ordered the trial to continue in a rare Sunday session.

### Convicted on 3 Counts

The jury convicted Mr. Andrews on three of the five counts on which he had been charged. The indictment had been drafted for the grand jury by two of Mr. Garrison's assistants.

Judge Shea did not set a date for sentencing Mr. Andrews. The penalty for perjury in Louisiana ranges from a fine to five years' imprisonment on each count. Under the state



Associated Press Wirephoto  
Dean A. Andrews Jr. after being convicted yesterday.

criminal procedure, Mr. Andrews would not be allowed to make bond while his conviction was being appealed.

"We will take every appeal possible," said Mr. Andrews's attorney, Harry Burglass.

Mr. Andrews, widely known in Louisiana politics because of his campaigning for state positions, was indicted in March after he had told Mr. Garrison and the grand jury making the investigation into the assassination that he could not say whether Mr. Shaw was Bertrand.

The 44-year-old lawyer said later that he was not definite in not identifying Mr. Shaw for these reasons:

"He was trying to protect the real Clay Bertrand, whom he has since identified as Eugene

C. Davis, a New Orleans bar owner. Mr. Davis, who had been Mr. Andrews's client, denied yesterday that he was Bertrand.

Mr. Garrison had convinced him that there was independent evidence to show that Mr. Shaw was Bertrand.

Bertrand's name has been linked to possible assassination plots since Nov. 25, 1963, when Mr. Andrews told agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Clay Bertrand had called him the day after Mr. Kennedy was murdered and asked him to go to Dallas and defend Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin. Mr. Andrews told the F.B.I. agents and the Warren Commission that Bertrand had called him previously a number of times to ask him to represent homosexuals in trouble with the law.

Mr. Andrews told the New Orleans grand jury on June 28 that when he had refused to identify Mr. Shaw as Bertrand, Mr. Garrison had set out to get Mr. Andrews indicted for perjury to discredit him.

"He was leaning on me like a thousand-pound canary," Mr. Andrews said. "I told the giant that I had heard a rumble on the vine that he intended to put the head on me."

Mr. Andrews explained later that this statement meant that he had told Mr. Garrison he had heard a rumor that the District Attorney planned to have him indicted.

Mr. Andrews was indicted on March 16, two weeks after the District Attorney had accused Mr. Shaw, Oswald and a now dead former airline pilot, David W. Ferrie, of masterminding Mr. Kennedy's assassination in the summer of 1963.

The District Attorney, who said that the plot was hatched in New Orleans by persons who

were upset at the failure of the Bay of Pigs foray against Cuba, contended that Federal officials would not try to "solve" the assassination of Mr. Kennedy because the truth would be embarrassing to high Federal officials, including the Central Intelligence Agency chiefs.

The March 16 grand jury indictment of Mr. Andrews said that he committed perjury several times during his two hours of testifying before the grand jury.

The indictment, which was so long that it took almost half an hour to read aloud, said that Mr. Andrews had lied under oath when:

"He said that he could not say whether Mr. Shaw was Bertrand. The grand jury said that he could have been definite because later in his testimony on that same day, he said that judging from television pictures, Mr. Shaw seemed to be taller than Bertrand."

"He said that the only way he would know Bertrand if he ever saw him again was by 'instinct.'"

"He said that Mr. Shaw's voice on the telephone seemed to be deeper than Bertrand's voice. In an appearance before the same grand jury on June 28, Mr. Andrews said that he had never listened to Mr. Shaw's voice on the telephone."

"He said that Bertrand had not guaranteed him a fee if he would go to Dallas to defend Oswald and that he had not told his investigator that he intended to go to Dallas to defend Oswald."

"He testified that he had not 'to my knowledge' released a man on bond from the Jefferson Parish Jail at the request of David W. Ferrie."

The five-man jury, an odd-size panel peculiar to Louisiana courts, found Mr. Andrews not guilty on the latter two charges.



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THE PRESS VERSUS GARRISON

by William W. Turner

LEE HARVEY OSWALD assassinated President Kennedy "beyond a reasonable doubt," intoned Walter Cronkite during the four-night CBS special series on the Warren Report which began on June 26. Presenting an expertly blended mixture of gimmickry, dubious experimentation and selectivity of witnesses, CBS rubber-stamped the Warren Report practically point by point without giving its critics a chance for specific rebuttal. Only a week before, NBC had broadcast its own special, a slapdash but nonetheless damaging flat-out attack on New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and his assassination conspiracy probe. The charges and conclusions of both programs were widely reported in the daily press; what Americans witnessed was a strange and dangerous new phenomenon in which the networks synthesized news—leaving it to the television/radio columnists to pass judgment on the accuracy of their exposition of evidence.

One could sense an urgency in both productions that betrayed any pretense at objectivity. Why? When Mark Lane's *Rush to Judgment* and Edward Jay Epstein's *Inquest* were published last summer, casting a national pall of doubt on the Commission's findings, there were no signs of panic in the Establishment. It was only when Jim Garrison propounded a counter theory to the Report, produced evidence tending to support it, and indicated that he would use the full powers of his office to prosecute the conspirators that beads of sweat started rolling down Washington foreheads.

Six months in the making, at a cost of a quarter million dollars, the CBS series was obviously designed to revitalize sagging public confidence in the Warren Report—polls showed that a meager 35 per cent were true believers. The CBS effort was not without internal struggles.

Field Director Robert Richter, who exhaustively interviewed scores of critics and proponents of the Report alike, seemed genuinely inclined towards the critics' point of view when he talked with me, but he allowed that he was having trouble convincing Leslie Midgley, the executive producer in New York, that the critics should get a fair hearing.

They didn't. The script was rewritten four times, and when the series finally unfolded, it was not until the end of the third night that the audience saw a live critic. Thirty-minute tapes had been filmed of Mark Lane and myself, from which were sliced one-minute segments. Meanwhile a string of handpicked witnesses and "experts" were heard from, and Cronkite donned the black cap and pronounced Oswald guilty as charged.

Aware that the skepticism over the Report stemmed from three major inconsistencies—the manifestation of the Zapruder film that the three shots (it was assumed there were only three) had to have been fired within 5.6 seconds, the implausible "magic bullet" theory, and the secrecy over the autopsy x-rays—CBS set out to dispel all doubt.

On the Zapruder film dilemma, CBS trumped the Warren Report by stretching the time constraint to a readily believable nine seconds. At least it thought it did. One technique was to suggest that Oswald may have fired the first shot at frame 186, when the President momentarily appeared through a gap in the tree foliage. Even the Commission had discounted this possibility, *but*—CBS discovered that the Zapruder film was noticeably blurred at frames 190, 227 and 318. Kennedy was behind a freeway sign at 190, but 227 and 318 are several frames after the film shows Kennedy's reaction to the impact of bullets. The blurs, CBS posited, were caused by Zapruder's reflexive "jumping" at the crack of the rifle. A startling discovery—especially considering that frames 195 and 203 show equal blurring, raising the presumption of five shots.

Determined to elongate the time element, CBS further suggested that Zapruder may have inadvertently flipped his camera lever to its slow motion setting; thus his footage represents a time span of up to nine seconds. In point of fact, the faster-running film would have compressed the time to no more than 5.3 and as little as 4.3 seconds.

The "magic bullet" simulation was, on

the face of it, impressive. With the help of an outside consultant, CBS laid four blocks of gelatin separated by Masonite slabs end to end; the arrangement was supposed to represent the muscle, flesh, bone and fiber of the bodies of Kennedy and Connally, the governor's wrist, and finally the governor's thigh, all of which the "magic bullet" allegedly passed through. In slow motion, the camera followed the path of the bullet through the four blocks. In each test, the announcer said, the test bullet lodged in the third block, but he quickly pointed out that with *just a bit of extra energy* it would have made it through—and therefore the single bullet theory was possible. But CBS did not insert a "rib cage" to synthesize the one shattered by a bullet. Furthermore, it did not announce the distance from which the test shots were fired (the penetrating ability of a bullet drops off sharply as the distance increases); didn't let its viewers look at the test bullet to compare it with the almost pristine condition of the actual "magic bullet" (CE 399); and neglected to duplicate the eccentric path the "magic bullet" would have had to prescribe.

As for the withheld autopsy photos and x-rays, CBS conceded that the Commission was remiss and sloppy in certain phases of its inquiry, and elicited from John McCloy, a Commission member, the statement that if he had it all to do over again, he would insist that the material be subpoenaed.

The critics' contention that shots came from the Grassy Knoll was dismissed by CBS with what amounted to a haughty wave of the hand; this despite the fact that Ray Marcus, one of the more persistent critics, dropped in on CBS' Midgley when the program was in production and showed him an enlarged photograph of the head and shoulders of a man against a foliage background. "Ah," exclaimed the unsuspecting Midgley, "that's a picture of the man who shot James Meredith from ambush in Mississippi." It wasn't; it was an enlargement from a spectator's photograph showing the Grassy Knoll at the moment the President was shot—and the Warren Commission had insisted no one was on top of the Knoll. Yet on the program Midgley gave his viewers a quick look at the photograph—not a closeup of the enlargement—in effect saying there was no one there, as any fool could plainly see.

CBS's egregious talents were also put



to work on D.A. Jim Garrison, who came off as a ruthless opportunist trying to convert malpractice into political advantage, and Mike Wallace grilled him with staccato questions along the line of, "Do you still beat your wife?" Garrison, however, happens to be unflappable, and he didn't rise to the bait. In response to one loaded question about a prisoner who claimed to have been offered a deal to say the right thing, he fired back deadpan, "As a matter of fact, this is part of our incentive program for convicts. We also have six weeks in the Bahamas. We give them LSD to get there."

The gross injustice of CBS' treatment of Garrison came into focus when it preempted considerable air time to afford William Gurvich, a newly defected Garrison aide, the opportunity to level a broadside of charges against the D.A. and his investigation, without giving Garrison the opportunity to reply. Garrison had "no case," Gurvich contended, was employing "illegal and unethical methods," and was in fact "paranoiac." Gurvich himself had been "sickened," he claimed, by the arrest of Clay Shaw (it was Gurvich who had proudly announced the arrest). The day following his CBS appearance, Gurvich repeated his charges to a New Orleans grand jury, which decided they had no substance. CBS didn't bother to interrupt its wrap-up program that night to let the nation know.

Although Gurvich preferred to think of himself as Garrison's chief investigator, the facts are somewhat different. He materialized at Garrison's office just before Christmas and offered his services in the investigation. Sorely understaffed, Garrison accepted. Gurvich was never on salary, but his enthusiasm was unquestioned. At one point, when a warrant was obtained for the arrest of Sergio Arcacha-Smith, a former leader of a CIA-sponsored anti-Castro front, Gurvich told Garrison he wanted to go to Dallas and personally make the arrest so he could say, "I've gotcha, Arcacha." (Governor Connally refused to sign extradition papers, and the trip was never made.) But Gurvich, it developed, had never read the Warren Report and its volumes, and had only a shaky grasp of the investigation. Garrison kept the investigation in the hands of his actual chief sleuth, Louis Ivon, a police detective posted to the D.A.'s office. Gurvich's interest began to fade, and for the six

weeks prior to his defection he hardly showed up at the office.

During this period Gurvich was meeting frequently in New Orleans with Walter Sheridan, Bobby Kennedy's former "get Hoffa" operative, now evidently NBC's "get Garrison" ramrod. On June 25, Gurvich had a private meeting in New York with Bobby Kennedy, and although both declined comment, the fact that he was defecting leaked to NBC. It was *Newsday*, the Long Island newspaper for which Bill Moyers left the White House, that broke the story.

**C** THE HASTILY-CONTRIVED NBC special had been scheduled for June 20 in anticipation of Gurvich's defection, but he balked past the deadline. As a surrogate, Saturday Evening Post writer Jim Phelan anchored the program. His article "Rush to Judgment In New Orleans" in the May 6 issue had thrown a cloud of doubt over the testimony of key Garrison witness Perry Russo as to whether he was present when Shaw, David Ferrie and Oswald discussed a scheme to assassinate President Kennedy. Russo had first been interviewed by young Assistant D.A. Andrew J. Sciambra. Phelan contended that Russo had mentioned nothing about the Shaw-Ferrie-Oswald discussion to Sciambra, that the notion of a plot had been implanted in Russo's mind by Garrison while he was under Sodium Pentothal and hypnosis.

As *prima facie* evidence, Phelan introduced a memorandum by Sciambra, reporting his initial interview with Russo which indeed made no mention of the plot discussion. The memorandum had been rather casually handed to Phelan by Garrison; and reading Phelan's piece, one gets the impression he not only assumed it was a complete memorandum, but presumed he had been cut in on all of Garrison's case.

The full story is this. Sciambra thoroughly interviewed Russo on Saturday, February 25, at which time the plot discussion was revealed. He reported the interview to Garrison, who, realizing its importance, had Russo come to the office first thing Monday. At that time, Russo repeated the entire story in the presence of a stenographer. To settle the question of Russo's veracity in his own mind as far as possible, Garrison ordered a "truth serum" (Sodium Pentothal) test, which turned out favorable. Then,

since over three years had elapsed since the event, Russo was hypnotized to facilitate his recollection of details. Meanwhile the harried Sciambra, trying to keep up with the tide of work engulfing the office, started to dictate his memorandum in bits and snatches. It was half-completed when thrust at Phelan.

Perry Russo claims he was contacted by Jim Phelan, acting on behalf of NBC, to persuade him to recant his testimony. Russo also says Walter Sheridan showed up at his residence shortly before the NBC special and sought his help "to wreck the Garrison investigation." Sheridan dangled a carrot, asserted Russo, in the form of an offer "to set me up in California, protect my job, and guarantee Garrison would never get me extradited back to Louisiana." When he stuck to his story, Richard Townley of NBC's New Orleans affiliate approached him brandishing a stick. Townley threatened, Russo says, to ruin his personal reputation. Garrison has filed criminal charges against Sheridan and Townley for attempting to suborn, but he is keeping his fingers crossed. "Perry asked us for a couple of hundred dollars to get started on a job," Garrison explains, "and we turned him down as a matter of policy. I know it's awful hard for a young man to turn down big offers."

The massive propaganda barrage has been aided not only by the NBC and CBS networks, but by the press at large. Hugh Aynesworth of *Newsweek* wrote that Garrison was shamelessly preyed on the "vulnerability of homosexuals," and the Associated Press disseminated a tendentious series whitewashing the Report—the longest tome in AP history. As for NBC's slanted coverage, Garrison offers the theory that "NBC is owned by RCA, and RCA is one of the top ten government contractors."

Jim Garrison is a duly elected district attorney prosecuting a homicide conspiracy case. That his evidence is not whimsical or unfounded has been confirmed by a New Orleans grand jury and a three-judge panel. In a grotesque twist, the networks and press have not only convicted the prosecutor in a "trial by newspaper," they have judged a court case before millions of viewers and thus possibly prejudiced venire men who will hear the case.

Such tactics smack of desperation—and indicate there is much to hide.

## Might Have to Prosecute Garrison, Clark Quoted

DCT. 14, 1967

U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark was quoted as saying in Charlottesville, Va., he "might have to prosecute (New Orleans Dist. Atty.) Jim Garrison."

However, in Washington, a spokesman for the Justice Department said it has no plans to bring a case against Garrison at this time. The spokesman also denied

that Clark had accused Garrison of ruining prominent New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw.

Last night, in an informal question and answer session after a speech to the University of Virginia's Student Legal Forum, Clark is quoted as saying Garrison "look a perfectly fine man, Clay Shaw, and ruined him just for personal aggrandizement."

Shaw has been charged by Garrison with conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

A reporter for the Charlottesville Daily Progress further quoted Clark with saying, "Much as I may hate to do it, I just might have to prosecute Jim Garrison."

He is not reported as elaborating on his remark, and did not specify what federal charge he contemplated against the DA.

**Editors note;**  
**My question, then**  
**and now remains:**

**On what basis did Clark say that Shaw was a "perfectly fine man" BEFORE ANY evidence had been presented in court? Was Clark under orders to state this? If so, by whom? And if he spoke singularly for himself, what led to his belief as implied in his statement that Shaw was, in fact, innocent? Just another injustice dept. ploy to scare Garrison and/or thwart him? Also, perhaps to preudise the minds of jurors in the trial as well as the American people. The deceptions were, and remain, endless to this day.**

T.G.



# Tonight: The Jim Garrison Show

PAUL EBERLE

To anyone who watches the Johnny Carson Tonight Show, there can be little doubt that it scrupulously avoids controversial issues. Carson himself candidly admits this. In a recent interview with Playboy Magazine, he said: "Controversy just isn't what this show is for. . . . I think it would be a fatal mistake to use my show as a platform for controversial issues."

And there can be little doubt that the network feels exactly the same way about controversy as Carson does—only more so. And so one wonders, this being the case, why they would invite the one man who is undoubtedly the most controversial figure in the United States today to appear as a guest.

It seems obvious that some very important people wanted Jim Garrison on the show to do an extensive and thoroughgoing hatchet job on him. They wanted several million people to see him eaten alive, cut to ribbons at the hands of an old professional like Carson.

It didn't happen. When Garrison appeared last Wednesday night it was obvious Carson intended to keep him off balance and make a laughing stock of him at every possible opportunity. The usual smiling, sparkling Carson charm was strikingly absent. He was hostile, sarcastic. His face reflected great loathing and distaste.

But even as Carson tried repeatedly to trip him up, Garrison answered each question with surprising perspicacity, speaking with simple earnestness and authority. There was very little hatchet work Carson could successfully accomplish.

And an amazing thing happened: somewhere in the middle of the interview the audience changed sides! Garrison had them laughing at his jokes as he poked

time, Robert Kennedy. Has it? This is what you are theorizing. . . . GARRISON: It's partly true, except that I'm not theorizing, I'm telling you what we know to be fact.

CARSON: But nobody else seems to. GARRISON: But nobody else has looked into it. This has never been investigated before. It wasn't investigated by the federal government. That was no attempt to investigate—that was just an operation to conceal evidence. This is the first investigation they've ever had into the case.

CARSON: What would you call the Warren Commission?

GARRISON: I would say that the function of the Warren Commission was to make the American people feel that the matter had been looked into, so that there would be no further inquiries, and the American people would not find out about the involvement of elements of the Central Intelligence Agency, and so that they would think that the matter was closed.

CARSON: For what possible reason would they wish to do that?

GARRISON: First of all, I have to identify my answer now as speculation because you're asking me to go inside their minds. I think they could answer this better than I. But if you want to know my opinion, it was probably presented to them as a matter of national security. I'm sure they rationalized that way because these weren't evil men, I'm sure they were essentially good men, but the fact remains that their conclusion was totally untrue. Patently untrue. And they had to know it! In my judgment there is not one person in the United States who has gone through the twenty-six volumes of the Warren Commission inquiry who does not recognize that the conclusion of the Warren

Commission was under the supervision of the Commission; it was conducted by approximately thirty attorneys, selected from twelve states, and includes professors of law, prosecutors from federal and state law enforcement agencies, and the former police commissioner of the City of New York.

In addition, a number of FBI and Secret Service agents conducted various phases of the investigation and submitted over 25,000 reports. Now, when I read what you say, are you asking the American public to believe that all these men are of such low intelligence and so easily duped that they do not know the facts?

GARRISON: I can tell you that none of them has read the 26 volumes of the Warren Commission or they wouldn't be taking that position. I don't pretend to know what motivates these distinguished men, but I can tell you that I am no longer impressed by the title of a man, and the fact that he's important in Washington doesn't mean a thing to me. Because I've seen what the members of the Warren Commission did.

For example, they concluded that Lee Oswald was the lone assassin, and the evidence is clear that Oswald never fired a shot. Never fired a shot! So you could give me a list of 1000 honorable men and that wouldn't change the facts. That doesn't make it so.

CARSON: Didn't the Warren Commission say, "Insofar as we were able to determine, Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone?" Or, "If there were other assassins, we were unable to find them?" There's a difference, isn't there?

GARRISON: The difference is kind of marginal. I'd say there is a saving clause when they add those words, but I think it's much more significant when you consider the



possible reason. . . . I just can't understand how you think that these men could get away with this. . . . for what reason they would do it. . . . that just doesn't make sense to me.

GARRISON: Let me answer your question by first giving you a list of dozens and dozens of files which are secret until the year 2039. Before my eight-year-old boy can look at these files, some of them having titles: Lee Harvey Oswald's Access to the U-2; the CIA File on Lee Harvey Oswald; The CIA file on Jack Ruby. . . . before my boy can look at these, he will be over seventy years old.

Now all I can say is, there are over four long pages here, and they are secret. Now if there's nothing wrong they certainly can open them up. But I can't get into their brains, Johnny, and tell you why they did it.

CARSON: . . . do you. . . . expect the commission to defend itself, when these findings were accept-

the window, and identified the man's characteristics, his height, his clothing.

GARRISON: No, that's not correct. If you're talking about Rowan, he said the man in the window had a yellow shirt, and he had another man, a very dark man with him. The first part of his statement does not point to Oswald, because Oswald had a dark maroon shirt on. And further, it points away from the lone assassin. No one else other than Brennan indicated that he saw Oswald in the window. And Brennan himself said it was not Lee Harvey Oswald, at first.

CARSON: Well, he described the man. And a broadcast was put out for a man of that description.

GARRISON: And when he was shown Oswald's picture, he said it was not Lee Oswald. That was his first position. Can you name anybody else who saw Oswald in the window?

CARSON: I would have to take out the report. Yes, there were other

NOTE! T.G.  
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KNOWING THAT  
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BUT  
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DEBATE!



# of the blind the one-eyed man is king

shot from the book depository. The only available evidence indicates he did not. Furthermore, of all major conclusions the Warren Commission reached, the only true one is that Oswald was shot by Jack Ruby. And they had to say that because everybody in the country saw it. (Laughter.)

CARSON: In your OPINION, it's the only conclusion ...

GARRISON: Having gone through all twenty-six volumes, Johnny, I can say it is not possible for a reasonable man to conclude that the Warren Commission was right.

CARSON: Doesn't it have to be one amazing conspiracy, Mr. Garrison? ... doesn't this have to involve the CIA, elements of the Dallas Police force, the doctors at Parkland, the doctors at Bethesda? Members of the Warren Commission? The district attorney? Doesn't it have to involve all these people?

GARRISON: No. And get this clear once and for all. The doctors at Parkland Hospital found, concluded, that the shots came from the front. To the last man! Dr. Ferry, Dr. McClellan ...

CARSON: Why did they come to that conclusion?

GARRISON: Because they looked at the body of the President.

CARSON: But they didn't turn it over, did they?

GARRISON: If there were shots from the front what difference does it make if there were shots from the back too? If Oswald was behind the President, he can't produce shots from the front.

CARSON: In the confusion of the autopsy ... but all the doctors agreed at Bethesda, in the final autopsy, that the shots came from above and behind the President.

GARRISON: This is not the conclusion of all the doctors. If you will look at Commission exhibit No. 392 you will see the cause of death written down at 4:45 on the afternoon of the assassination, by Dr. McClellan. He said the cause of death was a gunshot wound of the left temple.

CARSON: But that wasn't the fin-

## In the land

(Continued from page 3)  
that did not incriminate Lee Oswald.

CARSON: That does not change the overwhelming evidence in any way ... the overwhelming major revelations of the case.

GARRISON: There is no "overwhelming evidence" that Oswald

al autopsy ... that was done very quickly. Later, it was done correctly ...

GARRISON: When you talk about an autopsy done correctly, I take it you are talking about Commander Hume's autopsy.

CARSON: I'm talking about the autopsy at Bethesda.

GARRISON: Yes! Bethesda. This is certainly the first autopsy in history in which the doctor performing the autopsy found it necessary to burn his notes afterwards. Now I don't know what he did to cause him to burn his notes, but I can't view that as a correct autopsy.

CARSON: Is that a fact?

GARRISON: Of course it is. It's admitted in the Warren Report. (At this point, Garrison produced the affidavit of a woman who swore that the FBI had falsified and altered her testimony as published in the Warren Report, and forged her name to it. She said she had seen a truck from which a man with a rifle got out, just before the assassination, and that Jack Ruby was driving the truck.)

CARSON: Well, for what possible reason would they change it?

GARRISON: I think you'd have to talk to the sheriff's office, and also to the FBI.

CARSON: Isn't her statement one of sixty-odd statements by people who also saw people carrying guns?

GARRISON: I don't know about that, but let's not get away from the point.

CARSON: No, but let's put it in context.

GARRISON: Put it in any context, but the point is, this lady saw Jack Ruby driving a truck.

CARSON: She SAYS she did.

GARRISON: She says she did.

CARSON: That doesn't make it a fact, does it? What time did this take place?

GARRISON: About an hour before the assassination.

CARSON: But at that time, Ruby was in the Dallas Times.

GARRISON: How do you know? How long was he there?

CARSON: He was there between eleven and eleven-thirty placing an ad for a master of ceremonies for his club.

GARRISON: Aren't you aware that there was a space, a gap of twenty minutes, and they don't know where he was?

CARSON: And you're gonna put him in a truck.

GARRISON: I'm not going to put him anywhere. But the point is, she was there.

CARSON: Does that not implicate the Dallas Police?

GARRISON: Perhaps you'd like pictures better.

CARSON: Doesn't that implicate the Dallas Police?

GARRISON: They're implicated! How do you think they did it?

CARSON: How do you know? Have you taken anybody to court. How can you accuse the Dallas Police of being involved?

GARRISON: All right. Just one question at a time. You gave me

three. Let me just make this one point. You say we haven't taken anybody to court. In the land of the blind, the one-eyed man is king. Nobody else has charged anybody. We've made three charges. One man's been convicted; we're trying to get the other man to trial, and they keep postponing the case for six months. And the third man is fighting extradition.

We're going as fast as we can with five men. Remember, it took 6000 men to do nothing. We're moving with five. If it's a little bit slow, I apologize. (Laughter and applause.)

CARSON: You mentioned in your Playboy article, "If it takes me thirty years, I'm going to bring these men to justice." It doesn't sound like you've got a very strong case. Can this go on forever? When is somebody going to get this into court and either prove it or not prove it?

GARRISON: We set the case for trial last Fall and the defendant asked for a postponement. We're trying to get it to trial. (Garrison read an affidavit of a former FBI man stating that the FBI was informed days before the assassination that it would take place on the date it occurred.)

CARSON: But is that a fact?

GARRISON: It appears to me as fact, but if you want to reject it, you can. But let me show you some pictures. And if you want to reject these, go ahead.

At Dealey Plaza there were ten men arrested. This has been kept secret for more than four years. Here are the pictures of five of them being arrested. They've never been shown before.

Several of these men being arrested have been connected by our office to the CIA of the United States government. The probability is that this is why Officer Tippitt was killed—this is speculation. Positively. And I want to identify it as that. But the probability appears to be that the killing of Tippitt was the diversion which allowed them to free the ten men. But why aren't they mentioned?

CARSON: Who's suppressing this information, on whose orders?

GARRISON: I'll tell you who, federal administration is suppressing it because they know that the Central Intelligence Agency ...

CARSON: On whose orders?

GARRISON: On the orders of President of the United States. The executive order which forbids everyone from looking at the evidence until September of 1963, was issued by President of the United States. Does that answer your question? He's suppressing it.

CARSON: For what possible reason?

(Continued on page 21)



"President Kennedy was killed for one reason: because he was working for a reconciliation with the U.S.S.R. and Castro's Cuba. His assassins were a group of fanatic anti-Communists and Cuban exiles."



major question by the summer of 1964 was: from how many directions was John F. Kennedy hit and which shot was the fatal shot?

And where was he hit. Now eighteen colored pictures were taken of the autopsy. And twelve black and white. And not a single member of the Warren Commission looked at them. Not one of them looked at them! And surely the reason for that must be that they knew what they would see.

Not a single member looked at them! So consequently, right now — today — these men have not looked at the evidence which shows that the President of the United States was killed by a shot in the front. On the other hand, there is evidence available to the people of this country, if we can just get it presented to them, that shows that the President was killed from the front—and that is the Zapruder film.

The Zapruder film was taken on the twenty-second of November. It shows the assassination. And it shows that John Kennedy was hit from the front with such force that he was nearly blasted out of the back of the car. Yet, it's four years since the assassination and no one here has seen the Zapruder film, nobody in the country listening to us has seen the Zapruder film. And they probably never will. And the reason they probably never will is because when you look at the Zapruder film, you know without any question that the President was hit from the front.

The question is, if all these honorable men were telling the truth, and if they really have looked into it, why is it that NBC, for example can't show the Zapruder film. NBC would love to show it. What difference does it matter, Johnny, how many honorable men are involved, when the critical evidence is continually being concealed from the people. They can't see the evidence.

CARSON: That's a big statement, isn't it, that the evidence is being concealed from the public. I have to say, before we go on that I find your statement that all of these people whose names I have mentioned, high government officials, are trying to hide knowledge of a conspiracy in the death of the president . . . I don't see for what

ed, by all parties concerned, and by the then Attorney General of the United States, Robert Kennedy? I find it hard to believe that a conspiracy could exist. The Warren Commission could find no link to Oswald and the CIA, to Oswald and the Secret Service, to Oswald and the FBI. Why do you insist, in the face of that evidence, that there was?

GARRISON: Of what evidence? There was never an investigation. First of all, let's take the Warren Commission. I'm not at all impressed by the fact that they could not find evidence of a conspiracy. After going through their inquiry I doubt they could find a streetcar if they had a transfer in their hand and it was pointed out to them. (Laughter.)

I think they knew in the beginning they were going to reach the conclusion that Oswald was the lone assassin, because he was dead, and because the Central Intelligence Agency was deeply involved in the assassination.

Was their action fraudulent? Yes! Is this unusual for people of such stature? Yes. But the fact remains that they did it.

CARSON: Now wait a minute. You say "fact" again—as if it is a fact. You keep saying "we know" and "the fact is," but that's not a fact, is it? What makes it a fact? Because you say so?

GARRISON: No. Not because I say so, but because the evidence indicates that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire a shot. Will you concede that the Commission concluded that Oswald shot the President from the Book Depository Building?

CARSON: I will.  
GARRISON: All right. Now let's look at the facts. The facts are that they couldn't find a witness out of the hundreds and hundreds of people in the area to say Oswald was at that window, until Lee Oswald was dead. And finally, one man who initially had said that it was not Oswald at the window, finally agreed to say that is was. No one else out of the hundreds saw him there.

CARSON: I'll have to take issue with you. Other people did see people in the window, a man in

people who saw a man up there and gave a description and that was why Oswald was picked up.

GARRISON: If you read the statement made by Otis V. Campbell, who was vice president of the book depository, you will read that after the assassination he went inside the book depository and saw Oswald on the first floor. If you read the statements of Officers Marion Baker and Roy Truley, you will read that they came running in, shortly after Campbell went in, and running up on the roof they saw Oswald on the second floor.

If you look at the fingerprint results, for the rifle, you will find that Oswald's fingerprints were not on the rifle. The palm print was not confirmed by the federal government either. That was just an announcement by the Dallas Police. You will also find that no test was ever made to find out if the rifle was fired. You will also find that a young lady named Vicki Adams, if you look in Volume 12, was on her way down from the fourth floor, during the time Oswald was supposed to have descended, and no one passed her at all.

CARSON: Jim, here's what you're doing . . . aren't you taking inconsistencies in testimony during the emotion of the time and using that to taint everything else that is very well explained?

GARRISON: We have located many people, with no trouble at all, who heard the shots coming from the area of the grassy knoll. Practically none of these people were called by the Warren Commission. On the other hand they merely presented one person, Mr. Brennan, who initially insisted that he couldn't identify Oswald. I'm simply saying that, whether they were emotionally affected or not, they should have called in some of the others, so they could find out what happened.

For example, among the many people who heard shots coming from the west of the book depository were (he recited over a dozen names). Practically all these people were ignored by the Warren Commission . . . because they didn't want to hear a thing  
(Continued on page 19)

in at the Warren Commission. He even had them laughing at Carson —not with him. And in the final few minutes of the show, the audience several times gave Garrison a deafening round of applause! These were some of the high-lights:

GARRISON: We have found that the Central Intelligence Agency without any question, had individuals . . . involved.

CARSON: You have absolute facts and proof of that?  
GARRISON: Without any question. I wouldn't say so otherwise.

CARSON: When you say these things, Mr. Garrison, as we have found, and it comes out in print, people accept this, as an established fact, and you say it is an established fact, but it has not been proved in any court of law.

Commission was totally false. Totally false.

CARSON: You say you don't believe that's one?  
GARRISON: I don't think there's one who's gone through the twenty-six volumes. No.

CARSON: Well . . . I could give you a list of them.  
GARRISON: Go ahead.

CARSON: Here are the people who came to the conclusion that no evidence of conspiracy existed. It was reached independently by the following persons: Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Robert McNamara, Secretary of Defense; Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury; J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI; John McCone, Director of the CIA; James Rowley, Chief of the Secret Service; and the Attorney General at that





"NEW YORK KNICKERBOCKER" NEWSPAPER

EDWARD J. MOWERY (6TH ISSUE)  
MARCH 31, 1968

## Journey After Truth

MARCH 31, 1968

The greater exposure given to New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison, the more plausible becomes his contention that President Kennedy was murdered by a "precision guerrilla team" and not by a lone assassin.

And the more Garrison is ignored or ridiculed by the press, the less convincing becomes the mystery-shrouded thesis of the Warren Commission that the matter can end with its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald alone hunched and perpetrated the Kennedy killing.

Despite his obvious dedication, Garrison has been pictured as a nut, publicity hound and political climber. I don't know the extent of Americans' interest in a solution to this case. But the 26-volume Warren Commission report has merely fed the public crumbs of an evidentiary nature while secreting scores of files until the year 2039. The public can't be trusted to know the facts. What's the government trying to hide?

It is this haze — the government's arrogant news blackout on the assassination inquiry — which Garrison is trying to pierce within his prosecutive framework under a Louisiana statute barring conspiracy of "any kind". He's bucking tremendous odds in developing the asserted conspiracy, using privately-supplied funds to prevent public disclosure of pre-trial findings.

The prominence of Warren Commission members leaves Garrison cold. So do the conclusions of the group that Oswald acted alone, and if there were other conspirators, they couldn't be found. Garrison says he has evidence indicating that Oswald never fired a shot, that up to seven plotters were involved... including an "element" of the Central Intelligence Agency.

A while back, NBC gave Garrison a microphone on the Johnny Carson "Tonight Show", a sort of cat-in-the-corner interview format.

Sharp, serious, probative, Garrison looked awfully good. Carson — who lightly veiled his badgering — seemingly laid an egg. Unanswered questions and serious charges of concealment literally explode from the show's 36-page transcript.

### WARREN REPORT—'FAIRY TALE'

Garrison did not malign his detractors but dubbed the Warren Commission report a "fairy tale". Commission members, he declared, neither read the report nor examined "available" evidence including 30 crucial autopsy pictures. The "Zapruder" film of the assassination which purportedly shows that Kennedy was hit from the front (Oswald was in the rear), is under wraps.

The official further charged that Oswald's prints weren't on the rifle, potential witnesses were never called, an autopsy doctor burned his notes, 10 "secret" arrests were made in Dallas including individuals "our office connected" with the CIA, one witness affidavit was forged, and vital information on the slaying has been suppressed on direct orders of the President.

Garrison believes the assassination inquiry was presented to the Warren body as a matter of "national security" and would stifle subsequent investigations. But the commission's conclusions are patently false, he said, to anyone reading the entire report. Stating that the nation's honor depends upon wideopen revelation, Garrison added:

"If we don't do something about this fraud, we will not survive..."

EDWARD J. MOWERY

APR. 8, 1968

MR. TED GANDOLFO  
221 31P AVENUE  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

DEAR MR. GANDOLFO:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR GENEROUS COMMENTS ON  
THE JIM GARRISON COLUMN.

GARRISON'S HONESTY AND DEDICATION IN PUR-  
SUING AN ODOROUS EXPOSE UNDOUBTEDLY WILL  
PAY OFF.

I DON'T KNOW GARRISON. BUT HIS FORTITUDE  
IN THE FACE OF MASSIVE OPPOSITION DESERVES  
A TRIBUTE.

EVERY GOOD WISH.

SINCERELY,

*E. Mowery*



## Garrison Says Oswald Gave F.B.I. a Tip Before

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26 (AP)—Lee Harvey Oswald told the Federal Bureau of Investigation five days ahead of time that an attempt would be made to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas, District Attorney Jim Garrison said today.

Oswald was identified by the Warren Commission, in its official inquiry into the assassination, as the man who fired the fatal bullets into President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

At a news conference Mr. Garrison, who has been conducting an investigation into the assassination for more than a year, said that Oswald had been an agent of Central Intelligence. He has evidence, Mr. Garrison said, that the final meeting of the conspirators took place on Nov. 17, 1963.

"That day," Mr. Garrison said, "the F.B.I. sent out a TWX [interbureau telegram] announcing that, on Nov. 22, an attempt will be made to assassinate John F. Kennedy in Dallas."

The telegram, he said, "went to" Edgar Hoover [F.B.I. director].

"What came down to Presi-

dent Kennedy," Mr. Garrison went on, "you can judge for yourself in that he was allowed to ride without a bubble-top [on his car] in that parade in Dallas."

Mr. Garrison also said that Edgar Eugene Bradley, 49 years old, of North Hollywood, Calif., one of the two men he has charged with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, tried in 1964 to work up support in California to elect Mr. Hoover President.

In Washington, the F.B.I. declined comment on Mr. Garrison's statements.

Officials of the F.B.I. and Central Intelligence testified before the Warren Commission that neither agency had ever employed Oswald or had any connection with him.

Mr. Garrison repeated today his contention that President Johnson had "actively concealed evidence about the murder of his predecessor."

Asked by a newsman what evidence he had to prove the existence of the F.B.I. telegram, he said:

"If you and I were in a closed room, I could prove it.

But I'm not going to allow any evidence to get out now."

Mr. Garrison has also filed conspiracy charges against Clay L. Shaw, retired businessman in New Orleans. Mr. Shaw's trial is set for February.

The charges were filed last week against Mr. Bradley, a political broadcaster. Mr. Garrison declined to discuss the charges on the ground that it would prejudice his case.

He said he would subpoena three new out-of-state witnesses within the next few days, but he did not identify them.

Mr. Garrison further said that Loran Hall of California had inside knowledge of the assassination the day it happened. He said Government officials had not called Mr. Hall before the Warren Commission.

Loran Eugene Hall of Johnsdale, Calif., is mentioned in the Warren Commission's report. He told the Federal Bureau of Investigation that in September, 1963, he was in Dallas soliciting aid for activities against the Castro regime in Cuba.

**Defends News Conference**  
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26

(UPI)—Mr. Garrison said today that he did not think his calling a news conference had violated the guidelines set by District Judge Edward Haggerty Jr. for participants in the conspiracy trial of Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Garrison said he was not saying anything about Mr. Shaw's guilt or innocence, and added that "Judge Haggerty does not run the district attorney's office."

Mr. Garrison refused to answer many questions put to him, some because he said he did not know the answers. Others, he said, because he was not at liberty to do so.

**Bradley's Arrest Ordered**

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—District Attorney Eville J. Younger ordered the arrest today of Mr. Bradley at the request of the Louisiana authorities.

The district attorney's office said that the order "did not indicate an opinion on our part as to the validity of the charge."

Mr. Bradley, West Coast representative for a right-wing movement, previously denied to

### Assassination

reporters any knowledge of a conspiracy related to the Kennedy assassination.

Mr. Younger said that Mr. Bradley would be brought before a municipal court and the case would automatically be adjourned for 30 days to permit the Governor's Commission to undertake extradition proceedings.

### L.I. Woman Held as Slayer Of Mother During Quarrel

Special to The New York Times

MANHASSET, L. I., Dec. 26

—A 22-year-old woman was charged with murder today for allegedly stabbing her mother with a carving knife during an argument.

Phyllis Reynolds, a clerk-typist, was accused of killing Mrs. Hattie Reynolds, 48, at 2:50 A.M. in the living room of their duplex apartment at 48 Pond Hill Road.

The police said Miss Reynolds ran to a neighbor's home after the killing in the "Tow North Hempstead House" retirement.

## Jim Garrison vs Johnny Carson

(Continued from page 19)  
GARRISON: Why don't you ask him, John, (Laughter.)

CARSON: I think he would answer, "Because Mr. Garrison has come up with no credible evidence to support his theories."

GARRISON: I am not allowed as an attorney to come up with evidence until the case comes to trial. Why don't they just let me fall on my face.

CARSON: Are you willing to say tonight that when your trial comes up, you will secure a conviction?

GARRISON: I cannot make a statement that will reflect on Mr. Shaw. But I am trying to tell you there is no question that an element of the Central Intelligence Agency killed John Kennedy, and the present administration is concealing the facts. There is no question about it at all.

CARSON: That is your opinion.

GARRISON: No, it is not, I know it. And if you will just wait you will see that history will support this as fact.

CARSON: I don't know where to go on this. We could go with this for hours and hours . . . and I have to say, as a layman, I am still quite confused. I don't understand; you say it will come to trial eventually, but it could be years, could it not?

GARRISON: Not as far as we're concerned, we're pushing for trial now. There won't be any continuances asked for by my office.

CARSON: You are asking us to believe that a team of seven gunmen carried this out with precision, firing from various points that day in Dallas, which was a remarkable feat in itself, disappeared into thin air with no witnesses who ever saw any of them, the gunmen or getaway vehicles, and a gigantic conspiracy, of which nobody yet seems to have proved anything—and you ask us to believe that. I find that a much larger fairy tale than to accept the findings of the Warren Report.

GARRISON: Let me first reply by saying these men did not disappear into thin air. A number of them were arrested, and I just showed you pictures of them being arrested. I presume you'd accept that as a fact. You can see the pictures.

CARSON: No, I don't accept that as a fact.

GARRISON: Let me sum it up by saying am I asking the people of America to believe this? I am doing more than that, I'm trying to tell the people of America that the honor of this country is at stake. And if we don't do something about this fraud we will not survive. There is no way to survive if we do not bring out the

truth about how our President was killed four years ago, And the investigation by the Warren Commission wasn't even close.

\*\*\*\*\*  
It would seem that when they put Jim Garrison on the Carson Show they got considerably more than they bargained for. Instead of being eaten alive he undoubtedly influenced the thinking of millions of people. A lot of very naive truck drivers and salesmen and school teachers are now going around saying, "Hey, I'm beginning to wonder about that Warren Report."

This is not the way they planned it. As Maggie Field once said, "They have not spent four years covering this thing up just to have a Jim Garrison come along and tell the people the truth. And they have no intention of letting him get away with it."

In the past few months they have tried in just about every imaginable way to discredit Garrison. They have tried to bribe his witnesses, and then accused him of doing the same. The networks have devoted a great deal of programming to discrediting his investigation, and the major newspapers have even published stories that implied that he was insane.



# WARREN REPORT ON TRIAL ALSO, GARRISON INDICATES

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM - FEB. 6, 1969.



DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON

District Attorney Jim Garrison made clear today he intends to try the Warren Commission Report along with Clay L. Shaw, and Shaw's attorney said he will show the state's star witness "is a liar."

Both sides made opening statements to the jury today in the trial of Shaw, 55, who is charged with conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

In making his opening statement, Garrison outlined the results of his two-year-old investigation of the assassination and declared his intention to go into events in

*"We will offer evidence concerning the assassination in Dealey Plaza in Dallas because it confirms the existence of a conspiracy . . ."*

Dealey Plaza, where Kennedy was shot to death Nov. 22, 1963, and challenge the Warren Commission's version of what happened.

IN TURN, CHIEF DEFENSE COUNSEL F. Irvin Dymond said he will prove state witness Perry Raymond Russo is a "notoriety-seeking liar whose very name does not deserve to be mentioned among honest people."

Under Louisiana law, the state does not have to prove Shaw had anything to do with the actual assassination.

BUT IN THE OPENING STATEMENT, Garrison said "we will offer evidence concerning the assassination in

Dealey Plaza in Dallas because it confirms the existence of a conspiracy and because it confirms the significance and relevance of the planning which occurred in New Orleans."

The conspiracy statute requires only that the state prove a conspiracy involving Shaw existed and that at least one overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy was committed.

The defense's opening statement came in the afternoon session. Dymond said he has no desire to defend the Warren Commission, but will prove that Shaw did not take part in any conspiracy and "never laid eyes on" either accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald or another accused conspirator, the late David W. Ferrie.

Dymond then launched into a long description of Russo's alleged involvement in the case, and promised to discredit him entirely.

Court was then recessed until later in the afternoon.

ALSO THIS MORNING, JUDGE Edward A. Haggerty Jr. refused to grant immunity from prosecution to a defense witness, Mrs. Harold McMaines (nee Sandra Moffett) in order to obtain her return from Iowa.

The judge turned down the motion after chief prosecutor

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SPORTS-MARKETS  
**FINAL**  
NEWS BULLETINS



PHOTO BY AP/WIDE WORLD



# Panel Says Autopsy Photos Confirm Warren Report That Two Shots Killed President

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

the director of the National Archives to appear in General Sessions Court tomorrow. Judge Halleck ordered the director, Dr. James B. Rhoads, to explain why he should not cooperate with an investigation by Jim Garrison, New Orleans district attorney, of an alleged conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Garrison has contended that the autopsy material would prove that President Kennedy had been shot by more than one man and that the fatal head wounds had resulted from shots fired from in front of the President.

So far as is known, no one other than the naval doctors who performed the autopsy and the naval medical personnel at Bethesda Hospital who took the photographs, along with some members of the Warren Commission, had ever examined this material.

At the request of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, the President's widow, the material had been ordered sealed in the Archives at least until 1971.

The report was issued by the Attorney General along with a statement from Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General in the Kennedy Administration who has acted for the Kennedy family since October of 1966 on all matters concerning autopsy material.

The physicians said in their report:

"Examination of the clothing and of the photographs and X-rays taken at autopsy revealed that President Kennedy was struck by two bullets fired from above and behind him, one of which traversed the base of the neck on the right side without striking bone and the other of which entered the skull from behind and exploded its right side."

of Clay Shaw, a New Orleans businessman whom Mr. Garrison has accused of having masterminded an assassination plot.

The department said that the examination of the secret material was made last Feb. 26 and 27, and that the 16-page medical report was written in last April. *Why 2 months later?*

The four doctors named by Mr. Clark to make the investigation were William H. Carnes, professor of pathology at the University of Utah; Russell S. Fisher, professor for forensic pathology at the University of Maryland and chief medical examiner of Maryland; Russell H. Morgan, professor of radiology at Johns Hopkins University, and Alan R. Moritz, professor

of pathology at Case Western Reserve University.

Their report disclosed for the first time that X-rays had not been made of the entire body of the President, as stated in the official autopsy report.

"The panel's inventory disclosed X-ray films of the entire body except for the lower arms, wrists and hands and the lower legs, ankles and feet," the report said.

The physicians said that an examination of four photographs of the back of the President's head had shown that the contours "have been grossly distorted by extensive fragmentation of the underlying calvarium"—the bone that supports the lower jaw.

The panel said that its findings "indicate that the back of the head was struck by a single bullet traveling at high velocity, the major portion of which passed through the right cerebral hemisphere, and which produced an explosive type of fragmentation of the skull and laceration of the scalp."

The panel said that its joint examination supported the following conclusions:

"The decedent was wounded by two bullets, both of which entered his body from behind. "One bullet struck the body of the decedent's head well above the external occipital protuberance. Based upon the observation that he was leaning forward, with his head

turned obliquely to the left when this bullet struck, the photographs and X-rays indicate that it came from a site above and slightly to his right.

"This bullet fragmented after entering the cranium, one major piece of it passing forward and laterally to produce an explosive fracture of the right side of skull as it emerged from the head."

The panel said that "the absence of metallic fragments in the left cerebral hemisphere or below the level of the frontal fossa on the right, together with the absence of any hole in the skull to the left of the midline or its base and the absence of any penetrating injury of the left hemisphere, elimi-

nates the possibility of a projectile having passed through the head in any direction other than from back to front."

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16 (AP) — District Attorney Garrison's chief assistant said tonight that the release of a report on the autopsy "doesn't satisfy us." The assistant, James Alcock, said that the district attorney's office would still press for the release of the full autopsy report, including photographs and X-rays, at a court hearing in Washington tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Mr. Garrison subpoenaed three Federal agents to testify at the trial of Clay Shaw.

Mr. Garrison's office has sub-

poenaed 21 persons for the trial, which begins Tuesday. Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman, is charged with conspiring to assassinate the President.

The three subpoenaed by Mr. Garrison included Roy Kellerman of Bethesda, Md., a Secret Service agent who was riding in the car with President Kennedy when Mr. Kennedy was killed.

Mr. Garrison also subpoenaed Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt of Alexandria, Va., a photography expert for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Robert A. Frazier, Hillcrest Heights, Md., an F.B.I. firearms expert.

AND THEN, THE GOVERNMENT, ALWAYS GRANTUOUSLY DESIRING TO PROVIDE "THE TRUTH" ABOUT THIS CASE, ISSUED THIS PROCLAMATION, JUST BEFORE THE TRIAL, OBVIOUSLY IN A BLATANT ATTEMPT TO TORPEDO THE TRIAL AND PREJUDICE THE MINDS OF PROSPECTIVE JURORS, AND THE WHOLE NATION, INTO A BELIEVABILITY OF THE UNRELIABLE, THAT ALL SHOTS WERE FIRED FROM THE REAR OF JFK, DESPITE OVERWHELMING MASSIVE EVIDENCE IN ALL FORMS, TO THE CONTRARY. AND I MEAN IN ALL FORMS!! T.G.

### 'Autopsy Confirmed'

Mr. Marshall said, "I concluded that the report simply confirmed the autopsy report and saw no reason to concern members of the Kennedy family and did not do so."

Mr. Marshall visited Mr. Clark early today. In his statement, he said he saw no reason to object to the release of the report.

"I have since informed Mrs. Onassis and Senator Edward Kennedy of this matter and they have both asked me to say that they will have no comment to make on the report or its release," Mr. Marshall said.

The Justice Department asked the District of Columbia Court to refuse to compel Dr. Rhoads to attend the conspiracy trial

Continued on Page 17, Column 2

Because of the path of the two bullets, the Warren Commission concluded in a much-disputed decision that the President was killed by one man, Lee Harvey Oswald, Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas.

Mr. Clark released the report to Judge Charles Halleck in reply to the judge's order for Attorney General Ramsey Clark, with the approval of the Kennedy family, released the report of a four-man panel of doctors he had appointed to study the photographs, X-rays and clothing sealed in the United States Archives in 1966. It contains the first full inventory and examination of the autopsy material from the body of the President.

The Justice Department disclosed tonight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—The only outsiders to view top-secret autopsy photographs have confirmed the Warren Commission findings that President Kennedy was killed by two bullets fired from above and behind him, the Justice Department disclosed tonight.

Finders Autopsy Photos Show 2 Shots Killed President

INQUIRY UPHOLDS WARREN REPORT

AP Wirephoto 1/17/69-17



FEB. 6, 1969-N951  
① Garrison's  
Statement to  
Shaw Jury

Here is a text of the opening statement of District Attorney Jim Garrison in the Clay Shaw trial which was released by the DA's office:

The State of Louisiana is required by law in all criminal trials to make an opening statement to the jury. This statement is merely a blueprint of what the State intends to prove. It has no probative value and should not be considered as evidence in the case.

The defendant, Clay L. Shaw, is charged in a bill of indictment with having willfully and unlawfully conspired with David W. Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and others to murder John F. Kennedy.

The crime of criminal conspiracy is defined in Criminal Code of Louisiana as follows:

#### CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY

Criminal conspiracy is the agreement or combination of two or more persons for the specific purpose of committing any crime; provided that an agreement or combination to commit a crime shall not amount to a criminal conspiracy unless, in addition to such agreement or combination, one or more of such parties does an act in furtherance of the object of the agreement or combination.

As required by the definition of criminal conspiracy, the State will prove the following overt acts:

1—A meeting of Lee Harvey Oswald, David W. Ferrie and the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, in the apartment of David W. Ferrie at 3330 Louisiana ave. parkway in the city of New Orleans during the month of September, 1963.

2—Discussion by Oswald, Ferrie and the defendant, Shaw of means and methods of execution of the con-

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## DA Garrison's Statement to Clay Shaw Trial Jury

2/6/69 Continued from Front Page N051-

spificacy with regard to assassination of John F. Kennedy—particularly, the selection and use of rifles to be fired from multiple directions simultaneously to produce a triangulation of cross fire, establishing and selecting the means and routes of escape from the assassination scene, determination of procedures and the places to be used for some of the principals to the conspiracy so as to establish alibis on the date of the assassination.

3—A trip to the west coast of the United States by Clay L. Shaw during the month of November, 1963.

4—A trip by David W. Ferrie from New Orleans, La. to Houston, Texas, on the day of November 22, 1963.

5—Lee Harvey Oswald taking a rifle to the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas, Texas on or before Nov. 22, 1963.

The criminal Code defines murder in the following terms:

#### MURDER

1—When the offender has a specific intent to kill or to inflict great bodily harm:

The evidence will show that in New Orleans, in the summer of 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was engaged in bizarre activities which made it appear ostensibly that he was connected with a Cuban organization, although in fact the evidence indicated that there was no such organization in New Orleans. This curious activity began on June 16th when he distributed "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" leaflets on the Dumaine Street Wharf. This distribution took place at the docking site of the United States Aircraft Carrier, the U.S.S. Wasp.

LATER IN JUNE of 1963, the defendant, Clay Shaw, was observed speaking to Lee Harvey Oswald on the lakefront in the city of New Orleans. The defendant arrived at the lakefront in a large, black 4-door sedan, and was there met by Lee Harvey Oswald, who had walked to the meeting point along the lakefront from a westerly direction. The defendant and Oswald had a conversation which lasted approximately 15 minutes. At the conclusion of this conversation, the defendant gave Oswald what appeared to be a roll of money which he immediately placed in his pocket. In shoving the money into his pocket, Oswald dropped several leaflets to the ground. These leaflets were yellow in color with black printing and dealt with Cuba. The color, contents and size of these leaflets were identical with the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" leaflet taken from Oswald earlier that month on the Dumaine Street Wharf by Harbor Police Patrolman Girod Ray.

By the following month when the time for the President's parade arrived, Oswald was on the parade route at the Texas School Book Depository, where a job had been found for him. By the night of Friday, November 22nd the President was dead, Ferrie was driving through a thunderstorm to Houston, Texas, and the defendant, Shaw, was out on the west coast. Lee Oswald, however, was in a Dallas jail ending up as the scapegoat.

AS TO THE PLANNING—the conspiracy—our jurisdiction is limited to New Orleans, although we will later offer evidence concerning the assassination in Dealey Plaza in Dallas because it confirms the existence of a conspiracy and because it confirms the significance and relevance of the planning which occurred in New Orleans. It is the position of the State of Louisiana that, regardless of the power which might bring about the execution of a President of the United States, whether it be initiated by a small group or the highest possible force, neither the planning of his murder nor any part of it, will be regarded in Louisiana as being above the law.

And so, with David Ferrie now dead and Lee Oswald now dead, the state is bringing to trial Mr. Shaw for his role—as revealed by evidence—in participating in the conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy.

Returning our attention to the cluttered apartment of David Ferrie: The evidence will show that Perry Russo had been a fairly close friend of David Ferrie for some time prior to the meeting between the defendant, Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald.

THE EVIDENCE further will show that Perry Russo first met Lee Harvey Oswald at David Ferrie's apartment shortly before the principal meeting between the named conspirators took place. At this meeting Oswald, who was cleaning a bolt-action rifle with a telescopic sight, was introduced to Russo by Ferrie as Leon. Perry Russo saw Lee Harvey Oswald at Ferrie's apartment at least once after the meeting of the conspirators. On this occasion Oswald appeared to be having some difficulty with his wife and he gave Russo the impression he was leaving town.

Russo also had seen the defendant Shaw, once before the meeting. This was at the Nashville Street wharf at the time President Kennedy was speaking there in the Spring of 1962. The defendant, Shaw, also was seen by Russo with David Ferrie subsequent to the assassination at Ferrie's service station in Jefferson Parish.

In connection with the testimony of Perry Russo, the state will introduce into evidence pictures of the defendant, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald, as well as pictures of the exterior and interior of David Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. Parkway, and other corroborating evidence.

shot which struck him came from in front of him, knocking him backwards in his car. Once again, since Lee Oswald was in the Book Depository behind the President, this will show that a number of men were shooting and that he was, therefore, killed as the result of a conspiracy.

The state, in showing that a number of guns were fired during the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, will offer, in addition to eyewitnesses, various photographs and motion pictures of what transpired in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963.

First, the state will offer an 8mm color motion picture film taken by Abraham Zapruder, commonly known as the Zapruder film. This film, which has not been shown to the public, will clearly show you the effect of the shots striking the President. In this connection we will also offer slides and photographs of various individual frames of this film. The state will request permission from the court to allow you, the jury, to view this material. Thus, you will be able to see—in color motion picture—the President as he is being struck by the various bullets and you will be able to see him fall backwards as the fatal shot strikes him from the front—not the back but the front.

ALSO, THE STATE will introduce as evidence certain other photographs and motion picture films, taken during the assassination, as listed below:

1—The "Moorman picture" which is a polaroid photograph taken by Mary Moorman in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963. In addition to this picture, but in connection with it, the state will offer various blow-up prints of this photograph.

2—Various photographs taken by Mr. Philip Willis in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963.

3.—Various photographs taken by Miss Wilma Bond in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963.

4.—A motion picture film with slides and photographs taken by Mr. John Martin on Nov. 22, 1963.

The state will qualify Robert H. West, the County Land Surveyor for Dallas County, Tex., as a licensed registered public surveyor and thus competent to testify as an expert as to the geographical aspects of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Tex. In conjunction with the testimony of Mr. West, the state will offer into evidence a certified survey, an aerial photograph and a mock-up model of Dealey Plaza.

The State will also qualify Dr. Robert Shaw as an expert in the field of medicine, and in connection with this testimony we will offer X-rays and medical records concerning Gov. Connally's wounds and treatment at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas, Tex.

The state will qualify and offer the testimony of Dr. John Nichols, a medical expert in the field of forensic medicine and pathology. In connection with his testimony the state will offer certain exhibits and photographs into evidence.



The evidence will show that on August 9, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested by members of the New Orleans Police Department as a result of his becoming involved in a fight with several Cubans who were protesting his passing out "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" literature. This literature was confiscated by the New Orleans Police Department. The state will offer into evidence three of the seized items, one of which is a yellow leaflet with black print entitled "Hands Off Cuba!" This is the same type of leaflet taken from Oswald at the Dumaine Street Wharf on June 16, 1963, and also the same as the leaflet dropped by Oswald at the lakefront in the latter part of June, 1963. The state will also introduce the bureau of identification photograph taken of Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his booking.

3 A week later, on Aug. 16, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was again distributing "Fair Play for Cuba" leaflets. Once again the distribution was done more as if to attract attention than to actually accomplish distribution. The actual distribution lasted only a few minutes, ending shortly after the news media departed. The state will introduce pictures and a television tape of this distribution, which took place in front of the International Trade Mart whose managing director at the time was the defendant, Clay Shaw.

THE STATE will show further, that in the latter part of August or the early part of September, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald went to Jackson, La., a small town located not far from Baton Rouge, La. While in Jackson, he talked to witnesses in reference to his getting a job at the East Louisiana State Hospital in Jackson, La., and registering to vote in that parish, so as to be able to get the job. The state will introduce the witnesses who talked to Lee Harvey Oswald on this occasion.

The state will show that shortly thereafter, still in late August or early September, 1963, the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie drove into Clinton, La.—which is very close to Jackson—in a black Cadillac, parking the Cadillac near the voter registrar's office on St. Helena st. While the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, and David W. Ferrie remained in the car, Lee Harvey Oswald got out of the car and got in line with a group of people who were waiting to register.

The state will introduce witnesses who will testify that they saw the black Cadillac parked in front of the registrar's office and who will identify the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie as the individuals in that car.

THE STATE WILL INTRODUCE a witness who talked to the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, on this occasion. In asking Mr. Shaw for his identification, he was told by the defendant that he (Shaw) was from the International Trade Mart in New Orleans, La.

The evidence will further show that the defendant in accordance with the plan, and in furtherance of it, did in fact head for the West Coast of the United States—ostensibly to make a speech—on Nov. 15, 1963. He remained there until after President Kennedy's assassination on Nov. 22, 1963, thereby establishing an alibi for himself for the day of the shooting.

The State will offer into evidence a ledger sheet of travel consultants and testimony which reflects the arrangements made by the defendant, Shaw, to go to the West Coast. This travel consultant firm—which in 1963 was located in the International Trade Mart—was the same firm which arranged for Lee Oswald to go to Europe, from which he went to Russia, several years earlier.

THE STATE WILL SHOW that Ferrie drove to Houston on the day of the assassination, departing from New Orleans on the evening of Nov. 22—some hours after the President was killed and two days before Lee Oswald was killed. Ferrie drove, with two young companions, through a severe storm for the ostensible purpose of going ice skating in Houston. Upon arriving in Houston, Ferrie and his companion went to the Winterland Skating Rink where Ferrie loudly and repeatedly introduced himself to the manager of the rink. Despite the fact that he had driven all the way from New Orleans to Houston for the purpose of ice skating, David Ferrie never put on any ice skates at all. While his young friends skated, Ferrie stood by the public pay phone as if waiting for a call.

The evidence will further show that earlier, after Lee Oswald's departure from New Orleans, he took a short trip to Mexico and then made his way to Dallas. On Oct. 14, 1963, he rented a room at 1026 N. Beckley st. under the fictitious name of O. H. Lee. Two days later he went to work at the Texas School Book Depository, which was located at the intersection of Houston and Elm sts. in Dallas, Tex.

At the Book Depository, Buell Wesley Frazier was employed in the order filling department. Frazier lived in Irving, Tex., a suburb of Dallas, and was a co-worker of Oswald's. Oswald's wife and baby daughter also lived in Irving with Mrs. Ruth Paine, a friend of the Oswalds. Frazier's sister, Linnie May Randall, was a neighbor of Mrs. Paine's in Irving.

SINCE OSWALD HAD AN APARTMENT in Dallas, he made arrangements with Frazier to ride to Irving with him only on weekends. Oswald thereafter rode to Irving with Buell Frazier every Friday except the one immediately preceding the assassination. Oswald did not go to see his wife and daughter on that weekend because, he said, he was working on getting his driver's license. However, that next week Oswald once more broke his ritual with Frazier.

FURTHERMORE, DURING the presentation of this case, the state will qualify and offer the testimony of Special Agent Robert A. Frazier of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as an expert in the field of ballistics. Special Agent Lyndal Shaneyfelt, who is a photographic expert with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will be qualified and will testify.

The state also will present eyewitness testimony, corroborating what is shown in the Zapruder film: That the President's fatal shot was received from the front and that he was thrown backward—not forward—from the force of this fatal shot. The eyewitness testimony will also show that the shooting came from a number of directions and that, therefore, the President was murdered, not by a lone individual behind him but as the result of a conspiracy to kill him.

We will then show that a few minutes after the shooting Lee Oswald came running down the grass in front of the book depository, that he climbed into a station wagon with another man at the wheel and that this station wagon pulled away and disappeared into the traffic on Elm Street.

THE EVIDENCE will show that shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy, on November 25, 1963, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation interviewed Dean A. Andrews Jr. in his room at Hotel Dieu Hospital in New Orleans. As a result of this interview with Dean Andrews, a local attorney, the bureau began a systematic and thorough search for a "Clay Bertrand."

A man who identified himself as "Clay Bertrand" called Andrews the day after the president's assassination requesting him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, who by then had been formally charged with the murder of John F. Kennedy. The state will introduce evidence in the course of this case showing that the defendant, Clay Shaw, and the "Clay Bertrand" who called Dean Andrews on behalf of Lee Harvey Oswald, are one and the same person.

The evidence will further show that some time during the year 1966 the defendant, Clay Shaw, requested the U.S. Post Office to deliver mail addressed to him at his residence at 1313 Dauphine st. to 1414 Chartres st., the residence of a long-time friend, Jeff Biddison. This change-of-address order was terminated on Sept. 21, 1966. During the period that the change of address remained in effect, the U.S. Post Office letter carrier for that route delivered at least five letters to 1414 Chartres st. addressed to "Clem Bertrand," the name used by the defendant at the meeting between himself, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald in Ferrie's apartment in mid-September 1963. None of the letters addressed to "Clem Bertrand" were ever returned to the postal authorities for any reason. The period during which these letters addressed to "Clem Bertrand" were delivered to 1414 Chartres st. preceded by at least six months the pub-







The state will introduce a witness who will identify Lee Harvey Oswald as the person he talked to in the registrar's office and who will also identify the defendant, Clay Shaw, and David W. Ferrie as the two men seated in the black Cadillac that brought Lee Harvey Oswald to Clinton, La.

The state will also introduce into evidence a photograph of a black Cadillac car that the witnesses will identify as either the same car or one identical to the one that they saw in Clinton that day.

④ The evidence will show that in the month of September, 1963, the defendant, Clay Shaw, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald participated in a meeting in which plans for the murder of President John F. Kennedy were discussed and refined. This meeting took place in David Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana Ave. Pkwy. in the city of New Orleans. Shaw (using the name of Clem Bertrand), Ferrie and Oswald (using the first name of Leon) discussed details of the conspiracy in the presence of Perry Raymond Russo, after Ferrie gave assurance that Russo was all right.

**THE PLAN BROUGHT FORTH** was that the President would be killed with a triangulation of crossfire with at least two gunmen, but preferably three, shooting at the same time. One of the gunmen, it was indicated, might have to be sacrificed as a scapegoat or patsy to allow the other participants time to make their escape. No one indicated to Oswald at the meeting that he was going to be the scapegoat and there was no indication of any awareness on his part of such an eventuality.

They also discussed alternate routes of escape, including the possibility of flying to other countries. The defendant and David Ferrie agreed that as part of the plan they would make sure they were not at the scene of the assassination. Their plan for the day of the shooting was to be engaged in a conspicuous activity in the presence of as many people as possible. The defendant, Shaw, stated he would go to the west coast of the United States. Ferrie, not as positive about his alibi, said he thought he might make a speech at a college in Hammond, La. As the state will show, Shaw made his way to the west coast and Ferrie, after his long drive back from Texas, made his way to Hammond, Louisiana, where he slept, not in a hotel room, but on a bed in a college dormitory.

By a month after the meeting, Lee Oswald had moved into a rooming house in Dallas under an assumed name.

On Thursday, Nov. 21, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald asked Frazier if he could ride to Irving that night for the purpose of picking up some curtain rods for his apartment. On Friday morning, Nov. 22, 1963, Buell Wesley Frazier drove Oswald from Irving to the Texas School Book Depository. Oswald had with him a package wrapped in brown wrapping paper. When he inquired as to its contents, Frazier will testify, Oswald replied that the package contained the curtain rods he had returned home to pick up the night before. Frazier will further testify that Oswald told him that he would not be returning to Irving that night, Friday, Nov. 22, 1963.

Buell Frazier will testify that he entered the Texas School Book Depository building that morning about 50 feet behind Lee Oswald. Oswald was still carrying the package. Frazier will testify that he saw Oswald a couple of times that morning, but never saw the package again. Around noon of that day, Frazier went to the front steps of the Texas School Book Depository to watch the presidential motorcade which was due to pass directly in front of the Book Depository as it made its turn off Houston street onto Elm street. While the motorcade was passing, Frazier heard three shots which sounded like they came from the area of the underpass—near the grassy knoll—in front of the President.

**AT THE CONCLUSION** of Frazier's testimony, the state will introduce into evidence pictures of a paper sack found in the Texas School Book Depository, as well as pictures of Dealey Plaza as it appeared on the day of the assassination.

Evidence will also indicate that a bolt-action Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was found at the Depository and that, based upon the testimony of Buell Wesley Frazier, this rifle had been brought there by Lee Oswald that morning when he arrived with Frazier.

With regard to the assassination itself, the State will establish that on Nov. 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy and Gov. John Connally, who was riding in the same limousine, were wounded as a result of gunshots fired by different guns at different locations. Furthermore, the State will show that President Kennedy himself was struck by a number of bullets coming from different guns at different locations—thus showing that more than one person was shooting at the President. The evidence will show that he was struck in the front as well as the back—and that the final

lication of the fact that the Orleans Parish district attorney's office was investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In fact, it preceded the start of the investigation by the district attorney's office. In connection with this evidence, the state will offer into evidence the U.S. Post Office forms reflecting the change of address initiated by the defendant and testimony showing the delivery to that address of mail addressed to "Clem Bertrand."

**IT WILL BE SHOWN** that in December 1965 the defendant, Clay Shaw, visited the V.I.P. Room of one of the airlines at Moisant Airport and that, while there, he signed the guest register in the name of "Clay Bertrand." Eyewitness testimony will be presented and the guest book which he signed will be introduced into evidence.

The State of Louisiana will ask you to return a verdict of guilty as charged against the defendant, Clay Shaw.

## Jordanian Women On Hunger Strike

AMMAN, Jordan (AP)—Hundreds of Jordanian women joined in an all-day hunger strike today to protest Israeli occupation of the west bank of the Jordan River and the Arab quarter of Jerusalem.

The strike began in Amman's Al Hussein Great Mosque and spread to churches and mosques throughout the city. A number of Roman Catholic nuns joined in.

A statement by the women called for "immediate action" by the U.N. Security Council and to

Arab and foreign embassies to end the Israeli occupation and defiance of human rights and United Nations resolutions, the continuation of which threatens world peace and security."

Appeals on behalf of the Arab women of Palestine were sent to the Pope, U.N. Secre

## TOURO STAFF ELECTED

Newly elected members of the Touro Infirmary medical staff executive committee are: Daniel C. Riordan, chairman, the department of orthopedic; Dr. F. K. Nicolle, chief of the division of family practice; Jack Kushner, chairman of the department of obstetrics and gynecology, and Dr. Milton Heiman, elected from the obstetric and gynecology department.

## 'PLACER' SECONDARY

DENVER — Gold deposits are classed as "primary" if the metal occurs where it was originally introduced into the rocks from mineralizing solutions; "secondary," or "placer," if the result of weathering or erosion of rocks.



# 'CROSS FIRE' ALLEGED BY DALLAS HOUSEWIFE

## Third Shot Assassination Testimony Given

A Dallas, Tex., housewife testified Saturday in the Clay L. Shaw trial that she believes the shot that killed President John F. Kennedy came from directly behind her. She was standing with her family in front of the so-called grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza.

Mrs. W. E. Newman told the court that she was standing only 10 feet from President Kennedy, parallel to him, when he was shot.

When the third shot rang out, she said she and her husband immediately threw themselves over their children. "I thought we were in a cross fire," she said. District Atty. Jim Garrison contends there was a triangulation of rifle fire that killed the President.

Mrs. Newman was one of only three witnesses the State was able to muster for a session that lasted less than two hours. Assistant District Atty. Alvin V. Oser told Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty that three of the state's witnesses were ill and unable to come to New Orleans.

Judge Haggerty adjourned the court at 11:15 a.m. until 9 a.m. Monday. Former Texas Gov. and Mrs. John B. Connally will be state witnesses Monday, but Oser said he does not know if they will be the first called by the state in its case against Shaw, accused by Garrison as conspiring to kill President Kennedy in 1963.

After court adjourned Saturday, chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond said it is not beyond the realm of possibility that the trial can come to an end next week, maybe by Feb. 24 or 25. That would make the trial just a bit shy of six weeks, and much swifter than anticipated by the state in its questioning of jurors. The state asked prospective jurors if they would be prepared to stay away from their families for eight weeks.

The other two witnesses called Saturday were:

—James L. Simmons, Mesquite, Tex., who said he was on the triple underpass in Dealey Plaza as the presidential limousine rolled down Elm st. Nov. 22, 1963. Simmons said he saw a "puff or wisp of smoke" come from under the trees on the grassy knoll, and the matter from President Kennedy's head go to the left.

—Mrs. Mary Moorman, Dallas, Tex., presented the court a polaroid picture she said she took of the President during his ride down Elm st. It was not shown to the press. Another hassle developed over Mrs. Moorman as the state gained permission to run for the ninth time (seven times for the jury) the Zapruder film of the assassination. She identified herself in the film as wearing a blue raincoat and pointed herself out to the jury. The defense did not cross-examine her.

Handling the case for the

Continued from Page 1

prosecution were Assistant District Attorney Oser and William Alford.

## Garrison Appears, Confers with Oser

Garrison made an entrance into the courtroom at 11 a. m. as Mrs. Moorman was finishing her brief testimony. He conferred briefly with Assistant District Attorney James L. Alford, and moments later Oser told Judge Haggerty that he was out of witnesses. After Judge Haggerty adjourned court, Garrison was besieged at his chair by autograph seekers—mostly female. It was only his fourth appearance in the courtroom in the nine days of testimony.

The press and spectators never were able to see what the picture taken by Mrs. Moorman contained. Dymond objected to the subject matter being discussed and was sustained.

Garrison would not show the picture to the press. Oser later said it showed the President slumping after he was hit.

Mrs. Moorman and her photo were subpoenaed Jan. 23. She was not mentioned in the Warren Commission Report. However, author Mark Lane, who assisted Garrison in his case and has been at the trial at various times, said in his book, "Rush to Judgment," that Mrs. Moorman snapped a picture of the presidential motorcade while standing across the street from the Texas Book Depository.

Lane maintained the sixth-floor window of the depository is clearly visible in Mrs. Moorman's photo. The Warren Report says that accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald fired all three shots from that window.

Judge Haggerty suggested to the jury that there is a chance

he will be able to obtain seats at a private home "on the (St. Charles) avenue" so they can view the Rex parade Tuesday morning. Earlier this week, Judge Haggerty, at the request of both sides, decreed there would be no court Mardi Gras. The judge said he wanted to keep the jurors away from reporters.

Mrs. Newman was the second state witness called Saturday morning. She testified that she and her husband and their two children were in Dealey Plaza Nov. 22, 1963.

Earlier that day, she told Alford, they went to Love Field (the Dallas airport) to catch a glimpse of Kennedy, but they were unsuccessful.

She was then asked to point out her location on the three exhibits, which the state has been using in questioning persons who were in Dealey Plaza. These exhibits include a mock-up of Dealey Plaza, an enlarged aerial photograph and a survey plat.

She pointed and identified her location as about midway down Elm st. and marked a position on the sidewalk in front of the grassy knoll area.

She said that she was first able to see the motorcade as it turned left from Houston onto Elm and began approaching her position. She said she was able to watch it until it passed under the triple underpass.

As Alford continued his questioning, this is the way her story unfolded:

She heard three shots, which at first she thought were firecrackers. The first and second noises were "close" together and the third came after a delay, although she said she could not say how much time elapsed between the second and third noises.

She was looking at President Kennedy when she heard the first shot, and he "threw up his hands and sort of turned his head." At this time, Gov. Connally "seemed to sort of turn a little."

When she heard the second shot, Mrs. Newman saw Gov. Connally clutch his stomach. "His eyes got real big, and he sort of slumped."

Several seconds passed before she heard the third shot (on direct questioning she said 10 to 12 seconds elapsed, but under cross-examination admitted this was only an estimate and not a fact) and at that time the presidential motorcade was directly in front of her and about one car lane away.

The President was even with Mrs. Newman and she had an unobstructed view with about 10 feet separating her and the President.

## Witness Says JFK Was Shot Above Ear

Alford asked her to describe what she saw.

"He was shot at the ear or above," she said, indicating the right ear. Questioned about the effect of the shot, she said, "His head just seemed to explode, and he fell to the side."

She then explained that she had one of the children, and her husband had one; "and we both got down on the ground and covered the children because we thought we were in a crossfire."

Dymond objected to the witness' use of the phrase "we thought we were in a cross fire"; but Judge Haggerty, after some discussion, overruled the objection.

Alford then asked her where she thought the third shot came from. "It sounded like it was coming directly from behind us."

Next, Alford asked Mrs. Newman to identify herself in two photographs which showed the presidential motorcade on Elm st.

"Did you have occasion to testify before the Warren Commission?" asked Alford.

"No, sir, I did not," she replied.

Alford said he had no more questions, and Dymond began his cross examination by asking the witness if she gave a statement to the FBI.

"The only statement I gave," she answered, "was to a sheriff's deputy." She explained she went to the sheriff's office and gave an oral statement which was then typed; and after she read it, she signed it.

Dymond asked when she and her husband first learned that the President would visit Dallas.

"Probably about a week in advance," she said.

"You say you heard one noise that sounded like a firecracker, didn't you?"

"No," she answered. "I heard three noises that sounded like firecrackers."

"You heard one noise, and then you heard two close together."

"No, I said I heard two close together and then one."

Dymond then asked Mrs. Newman to slap against the side of the bench to indicate how the shot sounded to her. She hit the bench twice in rapid succession and then after a few

seconds' delay hit the bench again.

Dymond asked her to describe what she saw when the President was hit. She said his head appeared to explode and fragments of brain matter appeared. She insisted he was hit above the ear, "not behind it."

## Mrs. Newman Did Not Observe Red Halo

"Some witnesses have described that after the explosion they observed a red halo over his head. Did you observe this?"

"No, sir, I didn't."

Dymond asked if she observed "blood or other matter."

She said that when the President was hit "the bits flew up, and there was white matter and then blood. As well as I remember it just flew straight up."

There was a brief recess between her testimony and the appearance of Mrs. Moorman.

The first witness called after the trial was resumed at 9:15 a. m. was James L. Simmons of Mesquite, Tex., who was atop the triple underpass when the presidential motorcade passed through Dealey Plaza.

At the time, Simmons said, he was employed by the Union Terminal Railway Co., and he is now employed by the U.S. Post Office.

He said there were "10 or 11 of us" standing on top of the underpass, and he was asked to point out his position on the three exhibits.

Simmons said he first saw the motorcade as it came down Main and turned onto Houston by the "old courthouse," and he watched it after "it just turned the corner by the school book depository."

Oser asked Simmons if he heard any unusual noises. "I heard three loud reports that I presumed to be shots," and he said the motorcade was about one-third or one-half the distance between the book depository and the underpass when he heard them.

"Did you have a clear, unobstructed view?"

"Yes, sir," the witness answered.

Oser asked if he observed the President's reaction to the first shot. Simmons said he did not remember but "between the first and second shots, or thereabouts, he turned to his left and threw his hands up."



Oser asked about the reaction to the third shot.  
"Well, he fell; and there was matter and a halo of blood. He fell to his left."

### 'Limousine Paused, Then Accelerated'

Simmons said that, after the third shot, the limousine paused, then accelerated; and he was able to watch from above as it passed beneath the underpass.

Oser then questioned him about the halo. He said he saw the halo over the President's head, and the matter he saw passed to the left side of his head "and over the side of the car."

Oser asked if at the time of the second and third shots he noticed any unusual activity in the area of the grassy knoll, which was to Simmons's left.

He said that underneath one of the trees near the wooden fence he "detected a puff or whisp of smoke."

"After hearing and seeing what you did, what did you do?"

"I went around the rail and walked behind the fence."

Oser asked if he saw anything unusual.

Simmons said he was one of the first persons to arrive; and when he got there, he observed several footprints "back and forth" along the fence. He said it had rained earlier, and the ground was muddy.

He said what drew his attention was that there were "so many of them."

He said he also saw footprints on the wooden brace or railing along the base of the fence.

Oser asked Simmons if he saw anything else that might have indicated a shot, and the witness said "it looked as though one might have hit the pavement."

Oser asked Simmons to point out where this happened; but Dymond objected, asserting the witness admitted he was not certain it was a gun shot.

### Simmons Points Out Street Curb Section

Judge Haggerty told Oser to

rephrase the question, and Simmons was able to point out a section of street curb in the area where he saw the effects of what he thought was a bullet.

Oser then tendered him to the defense for cross-examination.

Dymond asked Simmons how long after the last shot he went to the area behind the grassy knoll fence. He said he went there "immediately" and was there for several minutes.

"I'd say 15 or 20 minutes" Simmons told Dymond after the defense attorney asked him for an estimate of the time he was behind the fence.

"Did you see any arrests made when you were back there?"

"No Sir, I don't recall."

Simmons then said the area behind the fence was a parking lot, and the area "was pretty well filled with cars."

Dymond then asked the witness if he knew Roger D. Craig, a former Dallas County deputy sheriff. Simmons said he did not think he did. Dymond then asked that, if Craig was in the courtroom, he stand so the witness could see him.

Craig was in the courtroom, and he stood up and walked toward the witness.

"Did you see that gentleman behind the fence?" asked Dymond.

"There were so many people back there that I can't remember."

"Did you see him or anyone arrest a woman?"

"No, sir."

"Did you see anyone detained?"

"No, sir."

Craig was called as a state witness Thursday. He said that, after the assassination, he rushed to the area behind the fence and he detained one woman and turned her over to Dallas police. Craig later testified that a man, whom he says he later identified as Oswald, ran away from the Texas School Book Depository and got into a station wagon driven by a muscular Spanish-looking man.

Dymond questioned Simmons

also, isn't it?" asked Dymond. "It is."

Dymond asked Simmons if anyone atop the triple underpass had a gun. He said he saw two policemen there with guns, but he said no shots were fired from that position.

Simmons said he was not called as a witness by the Warren Commission. He said he was interviewed by the FBI.

### Question Is Asked About Footprints

Returning to the area behind the fence, Dymond asked why, in view that it had been a rainy day, there was anything unusual about the footprints.

Simmons explained that there is a steam line running along the fence, but a short distance from it, "and very few people have occasion to cross it."

Dymond asked if the footprints could have been caused by persons who might have watched the parade from behind the fence, and Simmons said they could have been.

Dymond asked Simmons if he had seen Abraham Zapruder taking movie pictures of the motorcade.

"There were people all over taking pictures, but I never saw him that I know of."

Regarding the possibility of a bullet hitting the curb, Simmons told Dymond that, after he heard the first shot, he was scanning the area "to see if I could see where the shot came from"; and while he was doing this, he noticed something that looked like dust particles flying from the curb.

"Did you check the curb later?"

"No, sir."

Simmons said the shots came from in front and to the left of his position on the triple underpass, which includes the grassy knoll area.

"The Texas School Book Depository is in that direction



"A number of the men who killed the President were former employees of the CIA involved in its anti-Castro underground activities in the New Orleans area. The CIA knows their identity. So do I."

## 10 JFK Shot From Front? Possible, Says Doctor

New Orleans, Feb. 17 (UPI)—A pathologist called by the prosecution in the Clay L. Shaw assassination conspiracy trial testified today that the shot that killed President Kennedy in 1963 could have been fired from the front.

Dr. John N. Nichols of Kansas City, Mo., contradicted the Warren Commission report after seeing film taken by Abraham Zapruder.

### Asked About Direction

After looking at the Zapruder film and slides, Nichols said that in pictures where Kennedy is reacting to pain former Texas Gov. John Connally does not appear to be. The Warren Commission said Kennedy and Connally were both hit by the first bullet—the bullet passing through Kennedy into Connally.

Assistant District Attorney Alvin V. Oser, asked Nichols from what direction he thought the fatal shot was fired at the President, Nichols had said the President appeared to be falling backward.

"I would say this is compatible

### Send X-Rays, Judge Rules

Washington, Feb. 17 (UPI)—A District of Columbia judge ordered today autopsy X-rays and photographs of President Kennedy taken to New Orleans for the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial. The Justice Department immediately announced it would appeal the ruling.

with a gunshot from the front," Nichols said.

Judge Edward Haggerty Jr. recessed the trial later tonight after a member of the jury became sick during testimony. He announced that court would not convene again until Wednesday morning.



N.O.S.I. - 2, 10/69-

# STATE RESTS;

## DA Touched On Points Prescribed

By JACK WARDLAW

District Attorney Jim Garrison's case against Clay L. Shaw, unfolded during 10 days of testimony, generally touched the bases set out in the DA's opening statement. Whether it convinced the jury is another matter.

The case may never get to the jury. Judge Haggerty has promised a ruling at 9 a.m. tomorrow on the defense's motion for a directed verdict. If it is granted, Shaw will go free. If not, the defense

will begin calling witnesses to refute the state's case.

SHAW, 55, is on trial before Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. on charges of conspiring to kill President Kennedy, who was shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Garrison's case against Shaw can be divided into three parts:

1. Shaw, under the alias of Clay or Clem Bertrand, consorted with Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie here during the summer of 1963. Shaw denied knowing either man.

2. On at least two occasions, Shaw actually discussed the assassination with either Ferrie, Oswald or both, and of the three at least Ferrie said he was determined to kill Kennedy. Shaw had denied any knowledge of a plot to kill the president.

3. Kennedy was shot to death in Dealey Plaza, not by one man as the Warren Com-

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## DA Touched On Points Prescribed

Continued from Front Page

mission concluded, but caught in a crossfire with the fatal shot coming from the front.

If shots were fired from anywhere except the sixth floor window of the Texas School Depository, the Warren Commission's account of the slaying falls apart. If shots came from more than one direction, obviously some sort of conspiracy existed.

TO ATTEMPT to prove the first point—that Shaw knew Oswald and Ferrie—the state put on a series of witnesses from Clinton, La., who put the three together there in the summer of 1963. The witnesses included both local officials and civil rights workers.

The state also produced Vernon Bundy Jr., a clothes presser, who said he saw Shaw and Oswald together on the lakefront here in 1963 while Bundy was preparing to give himself a fix of heroin.

On the Bertrand matter, the state produced a hostess at the VIP Room at New Orleans International Airport who said she saw Shaw sign the register as Bertrand. Also, a mailman testified he delivered mail addressed to Bertrand to an address where Shaw received mail.

ON THE SECOND point—the conspiracy itself—the state produced only two witnesses—Charles Spiesel and Perry Raymond Russo. Spiesel testified he heard the assassination discussed at a French Quarter party in June, 1963, at which Ferrie and Shaw were present. Russo, the state's star witness, said he heard Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald discussing the assassination at a party at Ferrie's apartment here in September, 1963.

In cross-examining Spiesel, the defense brought out the witness feels he is the victim of a conspiracy involving Communists, New York police and others to hypnotize him, deprive him of a living and prevent him from having normal sex relations.

Russo testified he never heard Shaw or Oswald actually say they would kill Kennedy. Only Ferrie did that.

ON THE THIRD point, events in Dealey Plaza, the state produced its most spectacular bit of evidence—a film of the assassination taken by Dallas dress manufacturer Abraham Zapruder. It shows Kennedy apparently falling backward after he was hit by the fatal shot, a circumstance which Garrison says proves he was hit from the front. Others have attributed the movement to a sudden acceleration of the car.

Otherwise, Garrison produced a spate of witnesses to the assassination, mostly people questioned briefly or ignored completely by the Warren Commission and who differed with the commission on the source of the shots, the number of the shots and other matters.

In questioning jurors, chief prosecutor James L. Alcock said the state would show a meeting among Shaw, Oswald and Jack Ruby in Baton Rouge. This was omitted from the state's opening statement and was never referred to in testimony. Ruby shot Oswald to death in Dallas two days after the assassination.

GARRISON'S office went to great lengths to get two pieces of evidence it never used. It subpoenaed former Gov. John B. Connally of Texas, who was riding in the car with Kennedy, and never called him. (Connally has now been subpoenaed as a defense witness.)

Also, the DA's office threatened to call off the trial if it couldn't get the Kennedy autopsy records from the National Archives. After a federal judge ordered them to New Orleans for the trial, the state rested without introducing them. (The Justice Department had said it will appeal the decision.)

The Shaw case marks the first time the Kennedy slaying has been before a court of law. The Warren Commission was a special presidential body with no conventional legal standing.

Only Shaw is on trial. The jury cannot convict the Warren Commission and it cannot convict Shaw for using an alias. It must render a guilty verdict if it believes the state has proved a conspiracy involving Shaw existed, and that at least one overt act was committed in furtherance of the conspiracy.



the questions posed or the results of this test. Just answer yes or no."

Q—When did you give the test to Mrs. Parker?

A—Monday, January 27.

Q—WAS THIS the first time you had seen Mrs. Parker?

A—Absolutely the first time.

Q—When was the test administered?

A—From 9:05 until 10:10 p. m.

Q—Was there anyone else in the room?

The defense objected and Haggerty asked Alcock to rephrase the question.

Q—Do you know how Mrs. Parker got there?

A—Yes. She was brought by Mr. Bertel (an assistant DA).

Q—Did Mrs. Parker indicate to you that she did not want to take the detector test?

A—No. Dymond objected. "I overruled," Judge Haggerty shouted back. Kruebbe then answered:

A—No. She was very willing to take it. There was nothing but complete cooperation on the part of Mrs. Parker.

At this point Judge Haggerty cautioned Alcock: "I think that's about as far as you can go with this witness."

Alcock replied: "Your Honor, I appreciate the court's ruling and will abide by it. I will not ask about the test but I would like to ask a few more questions."

He was allowed to.

Q—CAPT. KRUEBBE, in administering this test, did you threaten Mrs. Parker?

A—No, sir.

Q—Did you coerce her into making certain statements?

A—No.

Q—Since examining Mrs. Parker, have you had any other occasion to see her?

A—Not until today when I walked into this courtroom. I've had no conversation with her.

The witness was excused without cross-examination.

The next witness questioned by District Attorney Jim Garrison was Richard Randolph Carr of Dallas, Tex.

Because he was disabled in an accident, Carr was brought into the courtroom in a wheelchair and was permitted to answer questions without sitting on the stand.

Q—WHERE WERE you on Nov. 22, 1963?

A—I was on the seventh floor of the new courthouse building on Houston and Commerce streets facing Dealey Plaza.

Q—What time was that?

A—I can't recall exactly, but it was the time the parade was coming into Dealey Plaza.

Q—Could you see the parade?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Did you see anything unusual?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—What was that?

A—As the motorcade was moving toward the depository I saw a man on the fifth floor of the book depository in the third window wearing a hat.

Q—DID YOU SEE the man again?

A—I later saw him come down and rush in the direction of Houston and Commerce. Before that I heard a report like a pistol shot. After that I heard three rifle shots from a high-powered rifle.

At this point, Dymond objected. He said that he questioned whether Carr could tell whether a shot was fired from a high-powered rifle or from a pistol.

Garrison then proceeded to qualify Carr as able to tell the difference between rifle and pistol fire.

Q—Have you ever heard rifle fire before?

A—During World War II, I was in the Fifth Rangers. I qualified as an expert with a rifle and I hunted with various hunting rifles. I heard rifle fire in combat, landed at Casablanca, went through North Africa and landed at Anzio.

After a brief cross-examination by Dymond, Judge Haggerty qualified Carr as able to recognize rifle fire. Dymond dissented.

Q—TELL US AGAIN where you were standing?

A—A pipe-fitter and I were standing on the seventh floor and I thought the man I saw in the book depository was a Secret Service man or an FBI man.

Q—Can you describe the man?

A—He was wearing a light hat, a felt hat, heavy-rimmed glasses, ear muffers over the glasses, a tie and a light shirt and a tan sport coat.

Q—What did you observe then?

A—At first I heard a small arms—a shot. There was a pause and immediately three shots in succession.

Q—Could you tell where the first shot came from?

A—No, sir, I couldn't tell where the first one came from.

Q—Could you tell where the other three shots came from?

A—They came from the general direction where I was standing at, toward the area behind the picket fence (near the grassy knoll). One shot hit the grass in the plaza.

You could tell it from the way it came up that the shot came from here.

GARRISON ASKED Carr to show on a mockup and an aerial map where the shots came from there.

Pointing to the mockup, Carr said, "The shots came from this direction from behind the picket fence I do not see (on the mock up). There were a lot of spectators on its grassy slope. When those shots were fired all the the Secret Service and motorcycle police went in this direction. Many of the people fell to the ground as though the shots were close to them."

Dymond objected to Carr's concluding as to why the people fell down, but was overruled by Judge Haggerty.

Garrison asked Carr to describe the sequence of the last three shots the witness said he heard.

Q—If you say 'boom' with your voice, show us how they sounded.

A—Boom-boom-boom. (Very close together, with hardly

any separation.)

Q—AFTER THE shots, did you notice any movement? What did you observe?

A—At this point (pointing to the depository), there was a light brown station wagon with a rack on the back parked on the wrong side of the street facing north toward the railroad track.

Q—What did you see then?

A—Immediately after the shooting, three men emerged from behind the depository. One was a Latin. I can't say if he was Spanish—and two other men.

They got into the station wagon and drove north on Houston. The car was in motion before the rear door closed. One man was in front, he slid over behind the wheel. The Latin was in back.

The man I described to you in the window came across the street in a very big hurry and turned towards Houston and Commerce and began to walk, once in a while, looking back over his shoulder as if he were being followed.

Q—DID YOU GIVE this information to any law enforcement agencies?

A—Yes.

Q—Did anyone tell you not to tell anyone about this?

A—Yes, sir.

Dymond interrupted with an objection to the question. Garrison said he would rephrase his question.

Q—Mr. Carr, did you talk to any FBI agents about this? Did they tell you to forget about it?

Dymond objected to the question and Judge Haggerty sustained him.

Q—As a result of your conversation with the FBI, what did you do?

A—I did as I was instructed. I shut my mouth.

Q—Were you asked to testify before the Warren Commission?

A—No, sir.

DYMOND TOOK OVER the cross-examination.

Q—When did you first know President Kennedy was shot?

A—One hour and 15 minutes after it happened.

Q—Is it your testimony that you did not know anyone was shot?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Did you not testify that you heard gunshots?

A—I didn't think they were gunshots—I knew they were.

Q—Did you detect any unusual movement in the motorcade?

A—I saw it gathering speed. I thought it was very unusual.

Q—When did you see the man running? Was it after the gunshots?

A—That has been five years ago and it seems like minutes, but it was only seconds.

Q—What commotion were you referring to before?

A—The commotion I was referring to mostly was people running toward the area of the picket fence.

Q—That happened before or after you saw the car accelerate?

A—IT HAPPENED before. Under continuing cross-examination, Carr said he could not tell if the four men had come from behind the depository or out of a side door.

He said that he riveted his attention more on the depository than on the motorcade and was not especially interested in what was happening with the motorcade because a crowd quickly gathered and cut off his view.

Q—Were you interested in seeing what had caused the commotion?

A—No, sir, I looked to see what had happened.

Q—At the same time you were looking to the Texas Book Depository to see what was happening there?

A—Yes, sir, I saw three men come out from behind it.

Q—And at the same time you saw the man from the fifth floor come out of the depository?

A—Yes, sir, I was watching that man because he looked as if someone was following him and I would know him again if I saw his hide hanging in a tannery.

Q—YOU TESTIFIED that you saw one of the shots hit in Dealey Plaza?

A—After hearing the three shots I saw one of them hit in Dealey Plaza.

Q—Did you try to recover the bullet?

A—No, sir, I did not.

Q—I take it you will deny there was one shot and then a pause followed by two shots?

A—I heard one shot and then I heard three shots.

Q—You will deny there were two rapid shots and then a third shot?

A—Yes, sir, I would deny that.

Dymond then turned the witness over to Garrison.

Q—Would you take your time and describe the direction from which the shot came that you saw hit in Dealey Plaza?

A—It came from somewhere (indicating the grassy knoll) over there toward the triple overpass.

Dymond then reexamined Carr.

Q—HOW DID YOU know from what direction that shot was fired?

A—I saw the grass go up.

Q—From that, you have determined what direction the shot came from?

A—Yes, sir. That ended the cross-examination of Carr. Judge Haggerty recessed the court for lunch.



N.O.S.I. - 3/1/69 -

# NOT GUILTY

AND THEN, THE CIA LADEN NEWS MEDIA REALLY HAD A FIELD DAY, BEGINNING WITH THIS, SAME DAY EDITORIAL. NUMEROUS OTHERS FOLLOWED DENOUNCING GARRISON FOR PROSECUTING SHAW. THIS JUST HAD TO BE ONE OF THE BEST DAYS THE CIA EVER H AD.

By JACK WARDLAW

"We find the defendant not guilty . . ." intoned court clerk George Sullivan early today, ending a two-year nightmare for Clay L. Shaw. A wild cheer broke out in the courtroom as the unanimous jury verdict freed Shaw two years to the day after his arrest on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

THE VERDICT WAS RETURNED AT 1:02 a. m. after the

District Attorney Jim Garrison should resign. He has shown himself unfit to hold the office of district attorney or any other office.

Mr. Garrison has abused the vast powers of his office. He has perverted the law rather than prosecuted it. His persecution of Clay L. Shaw was a perversion of the legal process such as has not been often seen.

Mr. Garrison's conspiracy case was built upon the guiletricks of unreliability and in the end it did not stand up. A 12-man jury found unanimously that Mr. Shaw is innocent.

Clay L. Shaw has been vindicated, but the damage to his reputation caused by Mr. Garrison's witch hunt may never be repaired. It is all too shameful.

This travesty of justice is a reproach to the conscience of all good men and must not go unanswered.

## ★ Garrison Should Resign ★ (An Editorial)

Mr. Garrison himself should now be brought to the bar to answer for his conduct.

Mr. Garrison himself should be the object of our scrutiny. His handling of the Shaw case, we believe, merits the closest examination by the state and local bar associations.

This newspaper has been constrained from comment on the case by the guidelines set out by Judge Haggerty to insure a fair trial, guidelines which Mr. Garrison himself has consistently ignored. We have had to bite our tongue in the face of the injustice that unfolded before us.

But that is the case no more. The jury has spoken. Clay L. Shaw is innocent. And Mr. Garrison stands revealed for what he is: A man without principle who would pervert the legal process to his own ends.

Garrison, in closing remarks, told the jury: "Finally, this case is before a court of law. Finally, justice can be done."

THE 12-MAN JURY HAD its own ideas about justice, however.

"Garrison has a right to his opinion about the government and the Warren Commission," said juror David I. Powe shortly after court adjourned. "But I just don't feel his opinion is enough to convict a man."

Shaw, 6-foot-4-inch retired businessmen, stood in a protective circle of sheriff's deputies as the verdict was read. He was mobbed by his friends afterwards.

"Do you wish the jury polled?" asked Judge Haggerty, looking at the state table, from which Garrison had departed an hour earlier.

CHIEF PROSECUTOR JAMES L. Alcock, slumped low in his chair, shook his head wearily from side to side. But Powe, a juror who grew a goatee while sequestered during the trial, said the verdict was unanimous and was reached on the first ballot.

The trial began Jan. -21, and consumed 34 full days. Yesterday was the longest, beginning at 9 a. m. and ending after 1 a. m. today.

The jurors looked as happy as Shaw at being freed. The ex-defendant shook hands with each of them as they filed out.

Shaw was hustled out the back door of the courtroom and left in a car, with a line of deputies pushing newsmen and spectators away from the garage exit.

GARRISON HAD LEFT LONG before the verdict. He told a newsmen:

"It certainly has been an interesting case, hasn't it? No matter how this thing ends, I will not hold a news conference. I'm tired of being called flamboyant. Everybody knows I am not flamboyant."

There was no comment from anyone on the state side. Shaw and his attorneys scheduled a news conference for this afternoon.

Garrison had charged Shaw with conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie to kill Kennedy, shot to death in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963. The Warren Commission named Oswald as the lone assassin.

Much of the prosecution's case concentrated on attacking the commission's conclusion Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy.

"We were trying Shaw, not the Warren Commission," said juror Powe. "But I felt two or three times that I didn't know who we were trying—the FBI, the federal government, the Secret service. . . ."

THE JURORS WERE OBVIOUSLY ANXIOUS to finish



# Jury Declares Shaw Not Guilty by Unanimous Vote

Continued from Page 1

their task. Judge Haggerty gave them their choice, after they heard closing remarks by both sides, of retiring for the night or receiving his charge and beginning deliberations immediately.

Though the hour was late—11:30 p.m.—the panel indicated it was ready to go to work. The judge's charge took until 12:10 a.m. and the jurymen filed upstairs to deliberate.

A low-key but impassioned closing argument by chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond obviously outweighed a three-pronged barrage by the state in the minds of the jurors.

Alcock and Assistant DA Alvin V. Oser split up the



JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, who presided over the trial of Clay L. Shaw, is surrounded by newsmen and microphones after the jury announced it had acquitted Shaw of conspiracy charges. He

state's initial statement, taking about 90 minutes each. Then after Dymond spoke, Oser, Alcock and Garrison himself took turns lambasting Dymond in rebuttal.

IT WAS THE VERY DIVISION of the state's case—Alcock taking the accusations against Shaw, Oser concentrating on events in Dealey Plaza in Dallas—that may have doomed it. The jurors, though obviously impressed by some of the Dallas evidence, may have had trouble seeing what it all had to do with Shaw.

After the state put on its last rebuttal witnesses earlier yesterday, Alcock began his closing statement to the jury at 2:24 p. m., once the judge had turned down Dymond's motion for a directed verdict of not guilty.

"We have the parts of a puzzle and we shall try to bring the puzzle together," Alcock said. He said Dymond promised to show that Shaw knew neither Ferrie nor Oswald.

"THAT PROMISE WAS BROKEN. It lies shattered in the dust of Clinton. (He referred to Clinton, La., where some state witnesses said they saw the trio together.) That man (Shaw) was proven a liar and unworthy of your belief," Alcock argued.

Turning to state witness Vernon Bundy Jr., a convicted narcotics addict who said he saw Shaw and Oswald on the lakefront, Alcock said:

"I do not apologize for Vernon Bundy Jr., or any other witness. You take your witnesses as you find them. It would be nice to have all bank presidents as witnesses. But that is not possible."

ALCOCK SAID FURTHER THE STATE does not apologize for Charles Spiesel, the New York accountant who said he saw Shaw and Ferrie at a French Quarter party in June, 1963, but who also says Communists and others hypnotize him to destroy his sexual potency, among other things.

Spiesel's testimony on certain points was "curious," Alcock said, but added that Spiesel corroborated the story of the state's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo.

Alcock went over Rusos's testimony, the core of which was that he attended a party at Ferrie's apartment in September, 1963, at which the assassination was discussed.

EVERYTHING SAID IN THE CONVERSATION at the party, as reported by Russo, was later carried out, including Oswald's presence in the Texas School Book Depository the day of the assassination, Shaw's trip to the West Coast, and Ferrie's trip to Houston, Alcock related.

"I think the state has proven its case . . . that the defendant is an absolute liar . . . that he's absolutely guilty," Alcock said.

Oser turned to Dealey Plaza, saying he would show what happened there "as a result of the conspiracy involving



JURY LISTENS AS JAMES L. ALCOCK GIVES STATE'S CLOSING ARGUMENT

## Shaw Reaction: 'Simply Great!'

Continued from Page 1

nesses—both his own and those of the state—took turns in the witness box telling their part of the case, one of the most dramatic in the city's legal history.

He heard the sharp pitched legal battles between his counsel and the hard-hitting prosecutors.

ALWAYS ATTENTIVE TO WHAT was going on, he listened as assistant District Attorney Alvin V. Oser described what he called a triangulation of cross-fire at Dealey Plaza and his "three men and three guns" theory.

He heard Asst. DA James L. Alcock, the tenacious one who ramrodded the state's case and served as its chief prosecutor, summing things up in the state's rebuttal, asserting: "Coincidences suddenly become real hard facts!"

Everyone else seemed to have stayed on. Wives of attorneys—Mrs. Liz Garrison, Mrs. Alvin Oser and others—all remained in court to be on hand for the jury's verdict.

CRIMINAL SHERIFF LOUIS A. Heyd and his chief assistant, Warden A. J. Falkenstein, were also in evidence. Sheriff Heyd explained that extra security measures were being set up as a precaution, no matter what the verdict might be.

"We're not taking any chances," he said. "We don't know what might happen. Right now I think we can account for just about everybody here in court, but we still don't want to take any chances."

He summoned four additional deputies to join the four already assigned as security guards to the defendant.



He said Kennedy was shot twice, once in the back or neck, and Gov. John B. Connally of Texas once—circumstances on which Oser and the Warren Commission are in agreement—then proceeded to give a quite different version of how it happened.

**OSER LAUNCHED INTO A COMPLICATED** chain of logic involving the film of the assassination taken by Dallas dress manufacturer Abraham Zapruder and testimony by various witnesses.

The time needed to work Oswald's rifle, Oser said, makes it "mathematically and scientifically impossible" for one gun to have fired two shots from the sixth-floor depository window.

Other testimony, Oser argued, showed it is impossible for one bullet to have passed through Kennedy's torso and wounded Connally. And the angle of the shot that wounded Kennedy without hitting any bones in his body indicates it could not have come from the window from which Oswald fired, he said.

"Therefore," Oser said, "there were two gunmen, two guns, in two places."

**HE THEN TURNED TO THE FATAL** shot which hit Kennedy in the head. Again citing the Zapruder film and various witnesses, he said the state proved the shot came from the front.

"Therefore," said Oser, "there were three gunmen, three guns, in three places," setting up a "triangulation of crossfire."

"And where have we heard the word triangulation?" he asked rhetorically. "It seems strange that a triangulation of fire was talked about and discussed in the conspiracy, and agreement was hatched in the presence of the defendant."

In his summation, Dymond said the state's case was built on "innuendoes, veiled accusations and hints of guilt and wrongdoing."

**HE SAID "THE WARREN COMMISSION** is not on trial. The case is against Clay L. Shaw."

Dymond then took what he called the seven elements of the state's case and attacked them one by one. He directed particular fire at Russo, who he said the defense "proved a liar."

"This defendant, Clay L. Shaw, has been brought here for no other reason than to create a forum for an attack on the Warren Commission," Dymond said. "He is a patsy picked for that purpose."

He went through the testimony of various defense witnesses and showed how their stories cast doubt on previous testimony by state witnesses. "It just doesn't add up," he said.

**NOTHING WAS PROVEN BY THE** state, he said, since the entire case rested on the testimony of Russo. He said the state put up a parade of unfit witnesses, including Bundy and Spiesel.

And finally he heard Jim Garrison, the district attorney himself and the architect of the state's case against the Warren Commission report and Clay Shaw, as he called the government's handling of the president's assassination "the greatest fraud in the history of our country!"

**NOW IT WAS ALL OVER—THE** courtroom oratory, the legal battles, the parade of witnesses, expert and oftentimes inexpert, the movies, the charts and everything else was now a part of history.

Shaw knew the moment of decision was close when Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. began his charge to the jury. He listened attentively as Judge Haggerty read the law regarding conspiracy, expert witness testimony, and the responsive verdicts which could be returned.

Judge Haggerty completed the reading—looked up at the clock and noted the hour—one minute past midnight.

Ironically it was now two years to the day since Clay Shaw had been arrested and booked with conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald, David W. Ferrie "and others" to murder the president of the United States.

**THE JUDGE INSTRUCTED THE** jurors on the mechanics of their deliberation. As they were filing out of the courtroom to go upstairs to weigh the fate of Shaw he discharged the two alternate jurors.

The two alternates, John J. Beilman Jr. and Robert J. Burell, appeared elated, particularly when Judge Haggerty presented them with gilt-edged certificates from the New Orleans Bar Association and himself and added "I'm going to get you and the other jurors excused from further jury duty for the rest of your lives!"

At this point Clay Shaw may have gotten a tip or preview of what was yet to come.

After being discharged both jurors walked over to the defense counsel table, shook hands with Shaw and his attorneys and walked hurriedly out of court.

**PERHAPS IT WAS MERELY AN** oversight, but they walked directly past the prosecution table without notice.

As they hurried out, a reporter asked:

"How would you have voted had you been selected as final jurors?"

They were tight-lipped. Noncommittal. Perhaps it was because they were still within the court room proper.

One of them did say:

"**MY MIND WAS MADE UP,**" and he smiled broadly, adding "but at this point I'd rather not say in which direction."

After the jurors retired to deliberate, Judge Haggerty withdrew to his chambers, where he met with a few friends. His wife, Yolande, who had been outside in the courtroom, joined him.

Judge Haggerty had a few special requests.

"Please mention in your story a little plug for the movie

**THE TENSION BEGAN MOUNTING** and one could feel it. Eyes smarted and burned from the cigarette and cigar smoke.

Artists feverishly sketched principals of the drama for presentation in newspapers, magazines and on TV.

It may have been a prank, or perhaps a misunderstood word—but the buzzing at one point calmed down and some persons scurried to their seats as word came at 12:40 a. m. that the jury had reached its verdict.

It proved to be a false alarm, however, and the buzzing conversation grew louder again as small groups of persons gathered to swap opinions.

**GARRISON WAS ABSENT.** After making his plea to the jurors echoing the late president's admonition to his countrymen, "I suggest it is not what your country can do for you but what you can do for your country," Garrison left the courtroom.

His assistants stayed on, however. Oser, Alcock, William Alford and Andrew "Moo Moo" Sciambra chatted quietly among themselves or with friends.

Dymond, who had given the closing argument to the jury, appeared unusually tense.

**DYMOND HAD USED COLORFUL** language in his final argument, saying at one point, "I hate to beat on a dead dog," when referring to the controversy which waged over Perry Raymond Russo's "statements" to Assistant DA Sciambra.

He referred to one of the state's witnesses as a "poor little paranoid man." He reviewed the man's testimony "about people constantly hypnotizing him, making him lose his sexual potency."

He questioned the state's "good faith" in presenting such a witness, saying:

"How can the state try to con you gentlemen into accepting such testimony?"

"**MY GOD, GENTLEMEN, THIS** is a court of law and justice. This kind of testimony is incomprehensible!"

Attacking the "Clay Bertrand" angles of the case, he suggested it would be the act of a complete lunatic for a man to go to the airline's VIP room merely for the purpose of signing his name as "Clay Bertrand."

At one point he suggested that if Shaw had done some of the things the prosecutors accused him of he should be sent "not to Angola but to Jackson!" (Jackson is the site of the East Louisiana State Hospital.)

**HE REMINDED THE JURORS THE** Warren Commission report was not on trial and lashed out at the state for attempting to use Shaw as a "patsy" to discredit the Warren Commission report.

The hands on the courtroom clock indicated it was now 1 a. m. Again word leaked out that the jury was ready with its verdict.



Dymond described Spiesel as "the most obvious paranoid case I've ever seen in my life . . . What kind of a good-faith prosecution, what kind of a legitimate prosecution, would get up here and try to con you gentlemen into accepting the testimony of a man like that?"

In rebuttal, Oser said Dymond offered "not one word" to dispute his version of events in Dealey Plaza.

**ALCOCK GAVE A SHARP REBUTTAL** in strident tones, raising his voice to the jury. He heaped scorn on Dymond's criticism of Spiesel, saying he "was never convicted of perjury" as was a state witness, Dean A. Andrews Jr.

He leveled a personal attack at Shaw, saying it was curious he produced no character witnesses and the two witnesses who knew him best, Lloyd J. Cobb and Mrs. Goldie Moore, "were careful to say they did not associate with the defendant after working hours."

"You have the picture of a man who lived a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde existence—a respected businessman by day, by night consorting with people like Ferrie and Oswald."

**GARRISON, WHO IS UP FOR REELECTION** this fall, delivered his summation in subdued tones, as compared to the evangelist-style oratory of Oser and Alcock.

The DA mentioned Shaw only to say that while the jurors might feel sorry for him, "you are also not free to forget the victim."

He then launched into an attack on the Warren Commission in particular and the federal government in general. He termed the Warren Report, "the greatest fraud in the history of our country."

The commission, he said, was a group of "men of high position and prestige sitting on a board and telling you what happened but withholding the evidence . . ."

"YOU CAN CAUSE JUSTICE TO HAPPEN in this case for the first time in five years," he concluded, "and if you do that, nothing you have ever done will have been more important."

As things turned out, the defendant couldn't have agreed more.

projectionist, Mr. Gerald Kennedy of Waveland, Miss., who showed movies each night for the jurors. I understand he showed them a double feature one weekend.

**"AND PLEASE MENTION, NOW THAT** it's all over, that Mrs. Josie Elms and her children were responsible for supplying the jurors with a place to view the parade."

Judge Haggerty also proved to be clairvoyant. Lawyers both for the state and the defense were guessing about the time the jury would take to deliberate.

"I'll predict they'll be back in an hour with a verdict," said the judge. "And they'll make Mr. Hebert their foreman."

Sidney Hebert signed the verdict as foreman.

**MEANWHILE OUT IN THE COURT ROOM** guesses were also being made, both as to the time, and as to the expected results.

What began as a series of murmurs had grown quickly into a loud buzzing noise. It sounded like a horde of bees. Clay Shaw contributed to the buzzing noise as he got up and walked around the counsel table, chain smoking, and humming. A reporter tried to catch the "tune" but realized it was simply nervous humming with no particular melody or tune attached.

Shaw chatted with reporters. He also sat for a long time chatting with a cousin from Baton Rouge, pretty Miss Suzanne Day; a cousin from Hammond, Mrs. Tulip Atkins, and Mrs. Jack Cristina, also from Baton Rouge.

"I LIVE WITH MR. SHAW'S mother in Hammond," volunteered Mrs. Atkins.

The three have been in almost constant attendance at the trial, lending encouragement.

A woman with a heart condition suffered a minor weak spell and had to leave the courtroom. ●

She and the person who accompanied her departed rather reluctantly—and were among only a few who left.

This was confirmed when Judge Haggerty took the bench and called for order.

**THE JURORS FILED INTO THE BOX,** handed their written verdict to clerk Sullivan, who in turn handed it to the judge. The judge examined it and asked Sullivan to announce it to the court room. He did: "We the jury find the defendant Clay L. Shaw not guilty."

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**Triangulation ... Code ... a Riddle**

Continued from Page 1

lowest, many felt what they were getting from the New Orleans district attorney was something far less.

Garrison had indicated the entire Warren Commission and its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald, a native New Orleansian, had been the lone assassin of President Kennedy.

According to Garrison, the murder was something much different. Indeed, Garrison said Oswald was a "patsy," used by a conspiracy, hatched in New Orleans, to murder the president. He then revealed Kennedy was killed by a group of conspirators made up of Latin Americans opposed to Cuba's Fidel Castro and of former employees of the Central Intelligence Agency.

**FINALLY, HE** announced, the CIA, although not involved in the plot, concealed the fact its employees were involved.

To help him conceal his actions from reporters, able to check public records of his spending, a group of private businessmen formed what they called "Truth and Consequences," an organization that would help finance the investigation.

Garrison, always outspoken, reacted violently when he began to encounter opposition from the news media, from witnesses reluctant to testify, and from government agencies who declined to release certain documents to him.

**IN THE COURSE** of time, he accused the newspapers, television networks, national publications, the CIA, FBI, Secret Service, the attorney general—indeed, the whole federal government—of con-

spirating to hamper his investigation and keep the "truth" from the American public.

Not everyone turned against him. Comedian Mort Sahl, a man who gained a reputation for his personal insults, moved to New Orleans and announced he was working with Garrison in the probe.

Mark Lane, a lawyer who turned author and made a lot of money criticizing the Warren Report, moved here and had entree to Garrison's files and office.

**PERRY RAYMOND** Russo, an obscure insurance agent and sometime taxi driver, remembered—only after he was hypnotized under the auspices of Garrison's office—that he overheard Clay L. Shaw, David W. Ferrie and Oswald conspire at a party in Ferrie's apartment to kill Kennedy.

Vernon A. Bundy, a convicted thief and admitted dope addict, suddenly remembered he saw Shaw and Oswald together on the lakefront in the summer before the assassination.

Based principally on the "recall" of Russo and Bundy, three criminal court judges decided Garrison had enough evidence to hold Shaw for trial.

**THEN GARRISON** continued talking.

In the continuing course of the investigation, Garrison told newsmen:

"The President was killed by a fatal bullet that was fired from the front. There was a crossfire situation set up, which involved at least two pairs of men in the front—apparently two men behind the stone wall and two behind the picket fence, which is a little bit in back of the

stone wall." **-N.O.S.I-**

**HE EVEN** speculated at one point that shots could have been fired from in front of the president's motorcade by someone who was hiding in a manhole that was part of the sewer system beneath Dealey Plaza.

About the absence of bullet fragments at the scene, Garrison had a handy explanation.

"It appears they used frangible bullets (Frangible — "capable of being broken" — Webster). They are forbidden by the Geneva treaty, but are the kind of bullets that are quite often used—or would be used — for an assassination project by intelligence forces or forces employed by an intelligence agency. . . . Frangible bullets explode into little pieces."

Garrison also reported he had solved a mysterious cryptogram in Oswald's notebook through what he said was a simple enciphering system based on standard encoding principles.

**BY DISCOVERING** the code, Garrison claimed he found the private telephone number of Jack Ruby, the man who gunned down Oswald in the Dallas police station. Although it confused almost everyone, Garrison said it was all very simple—all you had to do was unscramble some numerical digits in the notebook.

Important as it was, it was never mentioned in the long trial just ended.

At still another point, Garrison announced his office had exchanged information with the intelligence agency of a foreign country which

"successfully penetrated the assassination operation" against President Kennedy.

**HE SAID** the information received from the foreign country verified his statements that Kennedy was killed by "elements of the Central Intelligence Agency."

The DA went on and on. Shaw, he said, met with Ruby and Oswald in a Baton Rouge hotel prior to the assassination. Oswald was not a Communist. He said Ferrie, whom he described as one of history's most important persons, took his own life, despite a coroner's verdict that he died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

As the trial moved closer, even Garrison's staunchest supporters were dismayed at the turn of events. One of his own investigators had left long ago, claiming the whole case against Shaw was worthless.

**FINALLY, GARRISON** holled that he needed the autopsy reports on Kennedy if he was to successfully prove his case. And he also required the services of Texas Gov. John Connally, who was with Kennedy in the death car and was wounded.

Well, Connally finally agreed and a Washington judge ordered the autopsy records—sealed at the request of the Kennedy family until 1971—sent to New Orleans for the trial.

Major victories, but Garrison closed his case without calling Connally and without attempting to use the autopsy records.

The case which Garrison said would rock the world was, in most people's eyes, a drab fizzle.





**Garrison Accuses Ex-Aide Of Stealing Shaw Trial Plan**

3/5/69 P.24  
Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, March 4—District Attorney Jim Garrison today charged one of his former investigators, Thomas Bethell, with stealing a copy of the state's trial plan in the Clay L. Shaw case.

Mr. Bethell, a 32-year-old former teacher, was accused of giving the trial plan to one of Mr. Shaw's attorneys last August.

Mr. Shaw was acquitted last Saturday on a charge of having conspired to assassinate President Kennedy. Yesterday, Mr. Garrison accused him of perjury for having denied that he had known Lee Harvey Oswald and David M. Ferrie, the two men the District Attorney said Mr. Shaw had conspired with.

Mr. Bethell was arrested under a Louisiana law designed to

stop teen-agers from borrowing automobiles to "joy ride." But the law has been held to apply to animals and other movable objects.

The maximum penalty on conviction is six months in jail and a \$100 fine. *N.Y. Times*

The above, crucially important article was buried on page 24, next to "ship departures". Just for a moment, think about the implications of this occurrence. Bethell, who was identified as a CIA (what else?) employee, infiltrated Garrison's staff, STOLE and presented to Shaw's attorneys the complete (copy) prosecution's case, obviously enabling the defense to plan in advance their strategy against the State's charges!! This highly illegal act deserved, I believe, NOT page 24, but the front page headlines all across this entire country! This is the one and ONLY time this story was ever published anywhere! And to add to this travesty, Bethell was not prosecuted for this most serious offense, never was brought to trial, and never was asked a single question by ANY legal body regarding it!! Therefore, in the ONLY trial ever held relating to the assassination of the President of the United States, the defense attorneys were prepared for, and knew in advance EVERY SINGLE area that the prosecution would explore beforehand!! And absolutely NOTHING was done against the perpetrator of this odious crime. Enough said!!

T.G.

**Kennedy Memorial Statement**  
DEC. 1968 by Jim Garrison "PROBE" PAPER

(This statement was recorded by Art Kevin of KHJ-TV—Ed.)

It is now 5 years since they killed John Kennedy, they killed him because he was ending the cold war, which had become the biggest business in America. More than \$20 billion a year by 1960—now it's worth more than \$50 billion a year, as we get thrown deeper and deeper into Asia.

But making of the machines of war is big business, and John Kennedy was slowing it down. Between August 1, 1963 and October 1, 1963, he had reduced American troops in Viet Nam from 15,000 down to 14,000, and he had ordered his Sec. of Defense to have all the remaining 14,000 returned to America by 1965. But there is billions of dollars to be made in war, and Asia is a great new market for the makers of war machinery.

Instead of having all the soldiers back from a useless war in Asia, as Pres. Kennedy had intended, we now have 545,000 soldiers and the warfare expenditures grow higher and higher, and more and more American soldiers are returned home in body bags and refrigerated airplanes.

The others who oppose the war in Viet Nam have been murdered, too. Martin Luther King, killed by a professional shot which severed his spinal column, and Robert Kennedy, killed by a frangible bullet, which broke into pieces in his brain.

It's always the lone assassin, an unusually lonely person, not connected with anyone, and then another opponent of the Viet Nam war in gone. And there is always a pronouncement from the Justice Department that there is really no conspiracy and everything is fine.

When is this country going to wake up to the fact that national leaders are being systematically murdered and that the government has been lying to the people? If we have become so complacent, and so easily fooled by false

pronouncements from Washington, then our sons will fall in Asia just as John Kennedy fell in Dallas.

"The officer needed today must not only be mentally and physically superior, he must possess the wealth of vision and social consciousness that will enable him to deal fairly and humanely with the desperate individuals he encounters."





Hail of Bullets Cut Down President in Dallas, Tex.



**INTRODUCTION**  
Many critics of the Warren Commission Report have expressed the opinion that the top U.S. military brass played an important, if not dominant, role in planning the assassination of President Kennedy. The following excerpts from the actual transcripts of the Clay Shaw trial shed interesting light on that question.

Transcript from Clay Shaw Trial (Questioning of Lt. Col. Pierre Finck)

Q: This puzzled you at the time, the wound in the back, and you couldn't find an exit wound? You were wondering about where this bullet was or where the path was going, were you not?

A: That autopsy room was quite crowded. It is a small autopsy room, and when you are called in circumstances like that to look at the wound of the President of the United States who is dead, you don't look around too much to ask people for their names and take notes on who they are and how many there are, I did not do so. The room was crowded with military and civilian personnel and federal agents, Secret Service agents, FBI agents, for part of the autopsy, but I cannot give you a precise breakdown as regards the attendance of the people in that autopsy room at Bethesda Naval Hospital.  
Q: Colonel, did you feel that you had to take orders from this Army General that was there directing

Report about the middle of the page.  
A: It reads as follows: "Could that bullet possibly have gone through President Kennedy in 388," Mr. Specter's question, "Through President Kennedy's head—\* what is 388?"  
MR. WILLIAM WEGMANN: The one on the right,  
A: (Continuing) "and remain intact in the way you see it now?" "Definitely not," "And could it have been the bullet which inflicted the wound on Governor Connally's right wrist?" "No, for the reason there are too many fragments described in that wrist."  
Mr. Oser: Thank you, Doctor, that is the point I am talking about.  
Q: Colonel, do you customarily

nedly, I personally talked to Admiral Galloway, who was referring to a third witness present at the scene. There may have been others leading us to the statement that to the best of our knowledge at that time there were three shots fired.  
BY MR. OSER:  
Q: Doctor, speaking of the wound to the throat area of the President as you described it, after this bullet passed through the President's throat in the manner in which you described it, would the President have been able to talk?  
A: I don't know.  
Q: Do you have an opinion?  
A: There are many factors influencing the ability to talk or

A: From what I recall I looked at the trachea, there was a tracheotomy wound the best I can remember, but I didn't dissect or remove these organs.  
MR. OSER: Your Honor, I would ask the witness to answer my question.  
BY MR. OSER:  
Q: I will ask you the question one more time: Why did you not dissect the track of the bullet wound that you have described today and you saw at the time of the autopsy at the time you examined the body? Why? I ask you to answer that question.  
A: As I recall I was told not to, but I don't remember by whom.  
Q: You were told not to but you don't remember by whom?

CONT. ON  
NEXT  
PAGE -



Q: Well, at that particular time, Doctor, why didn't you call the doctors at Parkland or attempt to ascertain what the doctors at Parkland may have done or may have seen while the President's body was still exposed to view on the autopsy table?

A: I will remind you that I was not in charge of this autopsy, that I was called—

Q: You were a co-author of the report though, weren't you, Doctor?

A: Wait, I was called as a consultant to look at these wounds; that doesn't mean I am running the show.

Q: Was Dr. Humes running the show?

A: Well, I heard Dr. Humes stating that—he said, "Who is in charge here?" and I heard an Army General, I don't remember his name, stating, "I am." You must understand that in those circumstances, there were law enforcement officers, military people with various ranks, and you have to co-ordinate the operation according to directions.

Q: But you were one of the three qualified pathologists standing at that autopsy table, were you not, Doctor?

A: Yes, I was.

Q: Was this Army General a qualified pathologist?

A: No.

Q: Was he a doctor?

A: No, not to my knowledge.

Q: Can you give me his name, Colonel?

A: No, I can't, I don't remember.

Q: Do you happen to have the photographs and X-rays taken of President Kennedy's body at the time of the autopsy and shortly thereafter? Do you?

A: I do not have X-rays or photographs of President Kennedy with me.

Q: How many other military personnel were present at the autopsy in the autopsy room?

A: No, because there were others, there were Admirals.

## Testimony from the Clay Shaw trial

Q: There were Admirals?

A: Oh, yes, there were Admirals, and when you are a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army you just follow orders, and at the end of the autopsy we were specifically told—as I recall it, it was by Admiral Kenney, the Surgeon General of the Navy—this is subject to verification—we were specifically told not to discuss the case.

Q: Did you have any information available, Doctor, from people at the scene who heard four shots?

A: From the assassination on I heard conflicting reports regarding the number of shots.

Q: I am talking about at the time you all prepared and signed this report, Doctor, before you affixed your signature to this, did you talk to anyone or have any reports available from people who heard four shots at Dealey Plaza on November 22?

A: I don't remember any.

Q: Doctor, I now show you State Exhibit 64, and ask you if you recognize what is depicted in this particular photograph, as being similar to something you have seen before during the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy?

A: This black-and-white reproduction is similar to a bullet that, as best I can remember, I saw for the first time in March, 1964.

Q: Colonel, let me ask you this way: Speaking of State Exhibit 64, the bullet, I ask you whether or not you testified in front of the Warren Commission that that particular bullet could not have done the damage to Governor Connally as there were too many bullet fragments in Governor Connally's wrist. Did you or did you not answer that in front of the Warren Commission in answer to a question by Mr. Specter? It appears on page 382 of your testimony of the Warren

in an autopsy report?

A: At times it is done.

Q: Therefore, Doctor, am I correct in stating that particular autopsy report signed by you was based partially on hearsay evidence, is that correct? By that I mean evidence received by someone other than you having actual personal knowledge of the thing?

A: Having not been at the scene I had to get information from some body else.

Q: Did you have occasion to read a newspaper article of November 22 or 23, which reported there were four to six shots fired and they came from the grassy knoll, being stated by Miss Jean Hill? Did you read that before you made your report?

A: I don't recall reading that before I made the report. I may have been aware at that time of conflicting reports as regards the number and the difference in the direction of the shots, but I cannot pinpoint the time.

Q: Since you are referring to the Washington Post—

A: Would you repeat that?

THE COURT: Mr. Oser, speak into the microphone, it may help a little bit.

BY MR. OSER:

Q: Since you are dealing with the Washington Post article of November 23, 1963 in your autopsy report, I wondered if you had an occasion to either read the article or have it brought to your attention, that one Charles Brehm, one of the spectators close to the Presidential limousine, saw material which appeared to be a sizeable portion of President Kennedy's skull MR. DYMOND: Objection, that is not in evidence.

(Some pages missing here.)

THE COURT: Mr. Oser's question is, did you and the other two persons personally interview these people or get it from another source?

THE WITNESS: I personally talked to Admiral Berkley, the personal physician to President Ken-

Q: Did you have an occasion to dissect the track of that particular bullet in the victim as it lay on the autopsy table?

A: I did not dissect the track in the neck.

Q: Why?

A: This leads us into the disclosure of medical records.

MR. OSER: Your Honor, I would like an answer from the Colonel and I would ask The Court so to direct.

THE COURT: That is correct, you should answer, Doctor.

THE WITNESS: We didn't remove the organs of the neck.

BY MR. OSER:

Q: Why not, Doctor?

A: For the reason that we were told to examine the head wounds and that the—

Q: Are you saying someone told you not to dissect the track?

THE COURT: Let him finish his answer.

THE WITNESS: I was told that the family wanted an examination of the head, as I recall, the head and chest, but the prosecutors in this autopsy didn't remove the organs of the neck, to my recollection.

BY MR. OSER:

Q: You have said they did not, I want to know why didn't you as an autopsy pathologist attempt to ascertain the track through the body which you had on the autopsy table in trying to ascertain the cause or causes of death? Why?

A: I had the cause of death.

Q: Why did you not trace the track of the wound?

A: As I recall I didn't remove these organs from the neck.

Q: I didn't hear you.

A: I examined the wounds but I didn't remove the organs of the neck.

Q: You said you didn't do this; I am asking you why didn't you do this as a pathologist?

Q: Could it have been one of the Admirals or one of the Generals in the room?

A: I don't recall.

Q: Do you have any particular reason why you cannot recall at this time?

A: Because we were told to examine the head and the chest cavity, and that doesn't include the removal of the organs of the neck.

Q: You are one of the three autopsy specialists and pathologists at the time, and you saw what you described as an entrance wound in the neck area of the President of the United States who had just been assassinated, and you were only interested in the other wound but not interested in the track through his neck, is that what you are telling me?

A: I was interested in the track and I had observed the conditions of bruising between the point of entry in the back of the neck and the point of exit at the front of the neck, which is entirely compatible with the bullet path.

Q: But you were told not to go into the area of the neck, is that your testimony?

A: From what I recall, yes, but I don't remember by whom.

Q: Did you attempt to probe this wound in the back of the neck?

A: Yes.

THE COURT: I thought you were referring to your notes, Doctor.

MR. OSER: I asked the witness—

THE COURT: I heard your question, I was just wanting to know if you were waiting for an answer.

THE WITNESS: I think I went first to the—I saw these photographs and X-rays to the best of my recollection at the archives of the United States in January 1967, the photographs, for the first time.

THE COURT: He didn't ask you that question. He wanted to know who asked you to do this. Was that your question?

MR. OSER: Yes, sir.

(Please turn to Page 15)



THE WITNESS: As I recall it was Mr. Eardley...

BY MR. OSER:

Q: You said the back wound was seven by four millimeters, Doctor?

A: Approximately, all these measurements are approximate.

Q: Can you give me the name of the person who was in charge of the autopsy?

A: Well, there were several people in charge, there were several Admirals, and, as I recall, the Adjutant General of the Navy.

Q: Do you have a name, Colonel?  
A: It was Admiral Kinney, K-i-n-n-e-y, as I recall.

Q: Now, can you give me the name then of the General that was in charge of the autopsy, as you testified about?

A: Well, there was no General in charge of the autopsy. There were several people, as I have stated before, I heard Dr. Humes state who was in charge here, and he stated that the General answered "I am," it may have been pertaining to operations other than the autopsy, it does not mean the Army General was in charge of the autopsy, but when Dr. Humes asked who was in charge here, it may have been who was in charge of the operations, but not of the autopsy, and by "operations," I mean the over-all supervision.

Q: Which includes your report. Does it not?  
A: Sir?

Q: Which includes your report. Does it not?  
A: No.

Q: It does not?

A: I would not say so, because the report I signed was signed by two other pathologists and at no time did this Army General say that he would have anything to do with signing this autopsy report.

Q: Can you give me the Army General's name?

Q: How did you know he was an Army General?

A: Because Dr. Humes said so.

Q: Was he in uniform?  
A: I don't remember.

Q: Were any of the Admirals or Generals or any of the Military in uniform in that autopsy room?

Q: Were there any other Generals in uniform?

A: I remember a Brigadier General of the Air Force but I don't remember his name.

Q: Were there any Admirals in uniform in the autopsy room?  
A: From what I remember, Admiral Galloway was in uniform, Admiral Kinney was in uniform, I don't remember whether or not Admiral Berkley, the President's physician, was in uniform.

Q: Colonel, in answer to one of the questions Mr. Dymond on direct examination asked you, you spoke of your opinion as to the sequence of shots after you saw the Zapruder film. Is that correct?  
A: Yes.

Q: And it was your opinion that the sequence of shots was such that the President was hit in the back area first and then in the head area secondly. Is that basically correct?  
A: Yes, the first shot in the back of the neck and the second shot in the back of the head.

Q: Now, did you know, sir, at that particular time that you formed your opinion on the sequence of shots from the Zapruder film, that during the reconstruction of the assassination, that not one expert or anybody had performed the alleged feat of shooting the shot from the Texas School Book Depository in the span of time as it...

Q: Why approximate, Colonel?

A: Because the edge of the wound can be measured in different ways. The edge of the wound is something that you measure with a ruler and you take approximate measurements and you write them down.

Q: Now in speaking about the head wound in State Exhibit 70, I believe you testified on direct examination that you found a wound in the back of the head approximately one inch to the right and slightly above the exterior occipital protuberance, is that right?  
A: Yes.

Q: Now, Colonel, I believe you said that you are familiar with the report of Drs. Carnes, Fisher, Morgan, and Moritz, as having reviewed and returned in 1968, I ask you whether or not you disagree with their findings, Colonel, that after viewing the X-rays of the President they found a hole in the President's head 100 millimeters above the occipital protuberance?

A: I can't say I agree or disagree with this for the following reasons: This measurement refers to X-ray films. On Page 11 of this Panel Review—What is the exhibit number of this?

Q: I now mark it as State-73—72, I am sorry.

A: On Page 11 of this Panel Review of 1968, which I read for the first time in 1969, I read:  
(Please turn to Page 22)

Page 22

L.A. FREE PRESS

November 21, 1969

# The autopsy of president

(Continued from Page 15)

"One of the lateral films of the skull"—and this refers to a general section heading you will find on "Examination of X-ray Films" on Page 9, as I read this, I interpret this statement of Page 11 as a measurement based on X-ray films. So there was a difference between measurements made on X-ray films and photographs or photograph (more pages missing)

BY MR. OSER: Let's go on to another area. How many pieces of skull, Colonel, did you have to use at the time of the autopsy being turned over to you from some other place?

A: As I recall, there were three bone fragments and on one of them I saw a definite beveling which allowed me to identify this portion of a wound of exit as part of a wound of exit. The appearances of these portions of skull had the same general characteristics, as far as the appearance of bone, as the lining of the skull of President Kennedy and I made a positive identity of exit seeing the beveling from outside after having oriented this specimen as regards the outer and inner surfaces of the bony specimen.

Q: Doctor, did you section and examine the left cerebral hemisphere or the left side of the brain of the President?  
A: I did not.

Q: Why?

A: The most massive lesions were on the right side and the brain was preserved in formalin, (more pages missing)

Q: Would it be safe to say it was approximately or would be approximately 3/4 x 1/2 inch, that'd be about right?

A: 20 millimeters is approximately 3/4 of 1 inch and 13 millimeters is approximately 1/2 an inch because 25 is one inch.

Q: Now, Colonel, you previously testified that you did a lot of work at the autopsy table in the area of the particular head wound. Can you tell me why you can't tell me what this 3/4 inch x 1/2 inch rectangular-shaped whatever it is, what it was in the President's brain?  
A: At this time I can't interpret this. There are numerous bone fragments produced by this explosive force in the head leading to...

Q: What you are talking about, Colonel, is as you charged into the other half of the brain and completely ascertained what they were or may not have been there then you did not do a complete autopsy, is that correct? Yes or no and then you cut across the middle.  
A: Yes. As regards the middle of the external aspect of the body, what we found on the 24 November '63 was adequate to recognize the external wounds of the brain.

Q: Is this in your opinion a complete autopsy under the definition used by the American Board of Pathology? Yes or no and then you can explain it.

A: Oh—No. On the 24th of November because in my recollection we based our autopsy report on the 24th of November on the information obtained from people at the scene. We based it on our gross autopsy findings pertaining to the wounds as they were des-

cribed on the body and the X-rays taken before and during the course of the autopsy. (more pages missing here)

BY MR. OSER:

Q: The sixth floor being 60 feet above ground level, and that this bullet, Mr. Dymond, struck the man in the back at approximately five and three-eighths inches below the top of his collar and one and three-quarter inches to the right of the center seam, exited from his throat in the necktie area of this individual, then struck an individual in front of him seated in a car, entering the second individual in the back near the right armpit, going through his chest, fracturing the fifth rib, exiting from below the second individual's right nipple, past his right forearm, causing multiple fractures of the wrist-bone, leaving numerous fragments and then entering his left thigh—

MR. DYMOND: I hate to interrupt Counsel in the middle of his

## Kennedy

question. It is axiomatic. A hypothetical question must stay within the bounds of the case... (page missing)



# 'HUMANITY MAY TRIUMPH OVER POWER BUT IT WILL NOT HAPPEN AUTOMATICALLY'

**JIM GARRISON ONCE SAID —**

*"Man must overcome his indifference if justice is to prevail". He spoke of the silence surrounding the death of President Kennedy. He alone, of all public officials in America, has met the obligation imposed by his office and the dictates of his conscience, even though it was apparent from the outset that he might jeopardize his career.*

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ISSUES AND ANSWERS

SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1967

GUEST: Jim Garrison, District Attorney, Orleans Parish, La.

INTERVIEWED BY:

Bob Clark, ABC Capitol Hill Correspondent.

Tom Jarriet, ABC Atlanta Correspondent.

MR. JARRIET: Mr. Garrison, the Warren Commission's findings on the Kennedy assassination concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin, that he did not know Jack Ruby and that there was no conspiracy involved. What have you concluded happened on November 22, 1963?

MR. GARRISON: Tom, our evidence indicates that, first of all, Lee Harvey Oswald was not the lone assassin. Furthermore, he was most likely not an assassin at all.

Secondly, he did indeed know Jack Ruby and our evidence confirms that without any question. And finally, our evidence confirms that there is no question about the fact that there was a conspiracy. Unfortunately the Warren Commission was mistaken in regard to these facts.

MR. CLARK: You say, Mr. Garrison, that Lee Harvey

Oswald probably was not the assassin, at all. Do you have any evidence that would stand up in court that anyone else actually carried out the assassination and fired the fatal shots?

MR. GARRISON: Yes, we do.

MR. CLARK: Can you say anything about this evidence?

MR. GARRISON: No, I can't.

MR. CLARK: How can you conclusively rule out Oswald as the assassin in the face of rather overwhelming evidence of the Warren Report that places him at the scene of the assassination and probably in the sniper's nest?

MR. GARRISON: That is not very difficult, Bob, because there is no overwhelming evidence. As a matter of fact what was done in the Warren Commission investigation was to ignore the majority of witnesses who heard shots coming from the front and they presented -- let's see, that will be 19 witnesses who heard shots coming from the front, and the grassy knoll area, and that is where the fatal shot obviously came from.

The only one called by the Warren Commission was Mr. Zapruder and he was only asked about his camera and the time



and so forth of the film. And, of course, in answering that even he pointed out that the shots came from behind him, past his shoulder towards the President. So there is no overwhelming evidence, at all. It is a matter of excluding certain things. As a matter of fact, there is very little evidence that Lee Oswald was up on the sixth floor.

MR. GARRIET: We do know that they found a rifle with Oswald's palm print on it. They found his palm print on <sup>3</sup> the sixth floor and they know this rifle was fired and they have linked this rifle to Oswald so isn't that evidence in itself that Oswald was there and firing a weapon?

MR. GARRISON: No. It is evidence that Oswald had been in possession of that weapon and it is the weapon that Oswald -- there is no question about that under the name of Hidell, and there is no question about Oswald being on the scene. But that is a long ways away from actually firing the weapon. That is something they were never able to prove and it was an assumption they made and one which fades before any objective investigation.

MR. CLARK: Well, Mr. Garrison, there were five of us in the wire service car which was the fifth car in the procession and was just moving into the intersection in front

of the Texas School Book Depository when the shots were fired. All five -- and this would be the Acting White House Press Secretary and four pool reporters -- would state without the faintest shread of any doubt that three shots were fired and they were very loud and very clear and almost over our head from that area. We couldn't testify that they were fired from that sixth floor window but there is no faintest question in the minds of these five observers that three shots were fired from that area.

MR. GARRISON: That is a good point, Bob. I will give you full credit for having heard the shots from the direction you think you heard them from. On the other hand, you have to give credit to other witnesses in Dealey Plaza <sup>4</sup> who believe they heard them from the other direction. Of the one hundred and some odd witnesses in Dealey Plaza, two-thirds of them heard shots coming from the front in the grassy knoll area and only one-third are conscious of the shots coming from the back. So giving you full credit for what you heard -- and I am sure you did -- we have to also conclude that two-thirds of the witnesses heard shots coming from the front and the Warren Commission doesn't recognize

that at all.

MR. JARRIET: Where do you intend to take this case from here? One man has been charged and indicted but not yet brought to trial. Where will it go from here, as far as you are concerned? Will there be other arrests, will there be other charges? If so, when?

MR. GARRISON: Let me answer the one part, first. As a result of some experiences we have had -- and I certainly don't blame the press. Naturally, they want to know about an interesting matter like this but our office was almost put out of commission as if it were bombarded by artillery. We are going to have to defer any further arrests to try and make them at a later date, but there will be other arrests and they will probably be before the trial.

MR. CLARK: If we can get back for a moment to the question of where the shots came from, the Warren Commission did find quite conclusively and after pretty exhaustive tests, that the fatal shots and the shots that struck Governor Connally, had to come from the rear of the motorcade. Wouldn't you agree with that?

MR. GARRISON: No. I would agree that they found it conclusively because that is the way they stated but I would

not agree their tests were exhaustive. Furthermore, I think it has become obvious that they are mistaken with regard to the fatal shot having come from the rear. I think that the Warren Report in many respects unfortunately is in the position of Humpty Dumpty. It can never be put back together again. But in this particular regard, the conclusion of the report is totally indefensible. President Kennedy was obviously killed by a shot from the right front. First of all it is obvious because of the fact that a study of the Zapruder films, which were never studied by the Warren Commission before it reached that conclusion, shows that his head went back to the back and the rear as if he were hit with a baseball bat. And secondly, because the effects of the shot in other ways that I don't want to go into here, show that the shot had to come from the right front. There is simply no question about it.

The point is, Bob, that this is one of many areas which would have come to light had there been an adversary proceeding, had there been an attorney of any kind to raise counter-questions, to cross-examine, to raise points, and these points weren't raised so I would conclude by saying that this is their conclusion but it is entirely incorrect.



MR. CLARK: Of course if you say that the Warren Report is wrong, in saying that the shots came from the rear, that they did come from the front, you are challenging the results of the autopsy and you are saying in effect that somebody for some reason falsified that autopsy, aren't you?

MR. GARRISON: Well, let me ask you, first, have you seen the autopsy?

MR. CLARK: No. The autopsy has never been made public but it was available to the Warren Commission.

MR. GARRISON: Do you know any one who has seen the autopsy?

MR. CLARK: I know the members of the Commission saw it. The point would be that you are saying that somebody, either on the Commission or involved in the autopsy, deliberately falsified that autopsy.

MR. GARRISON: No, I am saying -- I think it goes deeper than that. I am saying that if the autopsy is not available I think it is impossible for anybody to make conclusive comments about it. The autopsy has not been made available. It is still secret. We don't really know what is in it until it is made available so how can we even argue about it? It is being kept secret. Now I think the fact that it is

being kept secret raises some questions. And those are the significant questions.

MR. CLARK: Of course it wasn't kept secret from the Warren Commission.

MR. GARRISON: But it is being kept secret from the American people, and people raise questions. It was kept secret from you. It was kept secret from me. We don't know what is in it. How can we argue about it?

MR. JARRIET: You claim, sir, that both the FBI and the CIA are hampering your investigation by hiding the real assassins. If they are, what evidence do you have that they are doing this?

MR. GARRISON: Let me clarify that. The FBI is not hampering us in any specific way. I am sure that the Bureau is not enthusiastic about the fact that we disagree in a number of ways with their conclusions and I am sure there is some pride involved but the primary problem is the Central Intelligence Agency. The Central Intelligence Agency, actually, I think, has answered your question, itself, because otherwise, were they not in a position of having to hide something, Tom, they would not have to hire lawyers to

try and stop the case.

Every lawyer involved in this case, without exception, involved in the attempts to derail the investigation and to stop the case, has been connected by us with the Central Intelligence Agency.

One lawyer, Mr. Plotkin, has publicly admitted that his client worked for the Central Intelligence Agency. He has also admitted that he is being paid by the Central Intelligence Agency and every other lawyer in the case we have connected with them. With the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Burton Cline and his alleged client, Bobuff, were flown to Washington, all expenses paid.

The point is if the Central Intelligence Agency is not involved then what on earth are they working so hard to stop the investigation for?

But to get back to an even more important point, our investigation of the activities of Lee Oswald in New Orleans showed that his associations in New Orleans during the six months he was there were not merely frequently -- were not merely most of the time, but were continually and exclusively with individuals employed by the Central Intelligence Agency. Oswald's associations were continually and exclusively with

individuals engaged in anti-Castro activities. And yet this is not indicated any where in the Warren Commission. But it hits you in the face in New Orleans and there are no exceptions to it.

MR. JARRIET: Do you believe Oswald was a CIA agent?

MR. GARRISON: No, he was not a CIA agent. He was obviously an intelligence employee of the United States government. This is so obvious that I don't see how they hid it. First of all, his associations at the time, just off the cuff. The fact -- here is a boy who went into the Marines when he was 17. He had never shown any interest in languages of any kind. He was word-blind which makes it impossible to learn languages by yourself, and that is brought out in the Warren Commission. All of a sudden he is speaking Russian fluently. Obviously through one of our Intelligence cram courses, by our armed forces.

And then he is at Subic Bay, which had at that time a CIA function, I understand. Of course, this is general knowledge. If it were private knowledge, I wouldn't feel free to comment on it. But it goes on and on.

For example, when, after all his so-called Communist activities, he wanted to get, in the summer of '63, a pass-



port to Europe, he got it in twenty-four hours. And you couldn't do that.

(Announcement) \* \* \*

MR. JARRIET: Mr. Garrison, you were saying that Lee Harvey Oswald, you think, was associated with the CIA in some capacity or another. Does this mean that you think the CIA might have had a role in the assassination of President Kennedy?

MR. GARRISON: Well, Tom, in answering, let me just finish one point that I was referring to earlier. Other indications of Oswald's connection with Central Intelligence Agency is the fact that even while in the Marines while stationed at El Toro, as we know from the testimony of Nelson Delgado Terry Thornley and other individuals, even in the Warren Commission, itself, Oswald had a higher security clearance than the rest of his Marine buddies. And the indications go on and on. The telephone number of the local office of the Central Intelligence Agency is in the front of Oswald's book in a very thinly-disguised simple code to himself. And if you accumulate the associations and his conduct, there is no question about it. But I just wanted to complete that.

Now to get to your question: Of course the Central

Intelligence Agency had no role in the planning or intending the assassination of President Kennedy. I think that that would be a ridiculous position for anybody to take. I certainly have never assumed that, but what clearly happened and we don't think employees of the Central Intelligence Agency were involved. We are going to be able to show it. What apparently happened was that this adventure which was going on in the summer of New Orleans, with regard to Cuba an anti-Castro adventure involving Latin American individuals and involving Lee Harvey Oswald and others, backfired for some reason. Perhaps after the mission aborted, which it seems to have in early August, 1963, and the U. S. funds were withdrawn from it.

As a consequence, a spin-off, in effect, apparently occurred and President Kennedy was killed by these same individuals.

Now what the CIA did do, and I presume it rationalized this in terms of national security, it concealed from the Warren Commission, from the American people, from the President and from the world, the fact that its employees, its former employees, were involved in the assassination of the President. Now therein lies the culpability of the CIA.

MR. CLARK: Well, why would anti-Castro Cubans turn a plot to assassinate Castro if you feel this might have been involved, into a plot to assassinate President Kennedy?

MR. GARRISON: That is not hard to answer but let me say first that when I say anti-Castro Cubans I am not criticizing all Cubans and no legitimate organizations are involved but in the summer of 1963 --actually before that -- there were a number of Cuban individuals who had very strong feelings with President Kennedy. Stemming from the Bay of Pigs. Then these strong feelings became amplified with the de'tente reached with Castro and Khrushchev in the fall of 1962, in October. In the late summer of 1963, for the first time, the administration started putting the de-tente into specific effect and started cutting down on some of the CIA's activities. At this time our evidence is that the anti-Kennedy feelings of some of these Cuban individuals and other Latin individuals became venomous and the outcome was in what you saw in Dealey Plaza, on the 22nd of November.

MR. CLARK: Have you given specific names to the CIA or the FBI and told them that you have evidence of an assassination conspiracy?

MR. GARRISON: If I had any specific names, any specific evidence, the last agency in the world to which I would give it at this point is the Central Intelligence Agency, Bob. It is doing everything it can to obstruct us. We have asked them for information. For example, the picture which we know that they took of Lee Harvey Oswald coming out of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City, at which time he was walking with a known employee of the Central Intelligence Agency, and all we receive is double-talk, so we are certainly not going to ask them for anything. As for the Bureau, I think we are going to get more and more cooperation from the Bureau as they realize that we do have substantial information about the assassination. At that time all of our information will be made available to the Bureau but not to the CIA.

MR. JARRIET: In another area, in the Shell preliminary hearing in New Orleans, one of the witnesses, a key witness, testified that he was hypnotized repeatedly before he testified. Another confirmed from the witness stand that he was a dope addict with a very severe habit.

Are these the type of people that you will base your case on, people who have under-gone hypnosis and people who are on narcotics? Do you have other types of evidence or



other types of witnesses that will be forthcoming?

MR. GARRISON: Let me answer your question, Tom, in two parts. First of all, I am not going to say anything about the type of witnesses or the names or the kind of witnesses we will produce at the trial, but I want to <sup>13</sup>comment on the rest of your question: First of all, there is the fact -- as to the fact that we placed a witness under hypnosis, this was done to help objectify his testimony. In other words, when we heard the testimony of this witness, the first thing I said was, "I want him placed under hypnosis, I want him given sodium pentothal. I want him confirmed with regard to his statements, and I want the kind of confirmation which has a doctor present and not just police officers." So we thought we had more or less made history when we made him take hypnosis, we made him take sodium pentothal, with two reputable doctors present. We felt this made history in the sense that the prosecutor was forcing his own witnesses to objectify their testimony.

Now to my amazement I find that we are supposed to have used these devices to some sinister end to plant ideas in the head of this witness and as a consequence we no longer bother to objectify in the way we started doing.

Now with regard to the dope addict, it is true, I would rather have a bank president or a successful lawyer -- well, not a lawyer. We have had a lot of trouble with lawyers, lately, but a successful business man. But it happens to be a fact of life that you seldome find bank presidents and successful business men sitting on the levee alone by the lake at a place where people are <sup>L I A B L E</sup>likely to have secret meetings. The question is, is he telling the truth or not. <sup>14</sup>There are many attorneys who are brilliant liars and there are dope addicts who have never learned to lie. And that is the case, here. The question is, was he telling the truth, and the answer is, Obviously.

MR. MARRIET: A man you mentioned earlier, Alvin Bobuff, has confirmed reports that one of your investigators offered him money and a position with an airline if he would confirm certain details of an assassination plot and Bobuff later said he didn't know of any such details.

Was any such inducement made to a witness, to your knowledge?

MR. GARRISON: Yes, in a sense, but not in the sense in which they sought to imply it. This was a set-up about which I complained to the Louisiana State Bar Association

long before it became public, although I ~~seemed~~ to have trouble communicating that to the world at large. <sup>BEAUBOEUF</sup> ~~Bobuff~~ complained that he was unable to even tell us about the case, to my investigators, because he had no job and needed financial help. And my investigators said to him, in effect, ~~that~~, Look, if you have knowledge about the case which will bring it to a conclusion and you tell the absolute truth about it, you should have no financial problems. We will get you a job with an air line. I am sure the boss can help you. But, you have to pass sodium pentothal, you have to pass hypnosis and you have to pass the lie detector test." <sup>15</sup>

Now this is very important, because he complained, during the course of this dialogue, about having to take all three, and <sup>?LYNN LOISEL</sup> ~~Lynn Loysel~~ was insistent, because, at that time, we were requiring it, fortunately.

Now the reason you have not seen the tape on this, the much-vaunted tape, is because they cut out the first part where the insistence is made by <sup>LOISEL</sup> ~~Loysel~~ that he, <sup>(BEAUBOEUF)</sup> take the three tests. But they made a mistake and left in ~~later~~ references, by both <sup>BEAUBOEUF</sup> ~~Bobuff~~ and his lawyer, to the three tests he had to take, <sup>THE</sup> ~~it~~ and by that time we had obtained a copy of it. So now they can't release it because they have been caught

cutting a part of it out.

In summary, it is not even close to a bribe. If it were, I would remove the man from my office immediately.

We don't operate that way. No intelligent prosecutor wants a lying witness on the stand, because a good defense attorney will tear him to ribbons. It was just an attempt to create the picture of a bribe.

Now, what is significant is the fact that ~~the~~ Newsweek magazine, <sup>THAT</sup> ~~the~~ crummy news magazine owned by the Washington Post, which is <sup>THE</sup> ~~the~~ mouthpiece of the administration, has never bothered to find out the truth from us. It has never made any attempt at all, and it has made it look like a bribe and I think that is unforgivable. It raises questions about the motives of this so-called news magazine.

MR. JARRIET: Was anything in the way of jobs or money offered to any other witness if he would tell the truth, or <sup>16</sup> any future security? Any witness such as Russo?

MR. GARRISON: No, I know of no such other incidences. As a matter of fact, it is certainly not a pattern of the office. I would regard it in that case as an incident of enthusiasm on the part of this particular investigator who <sup>I think it</sup> was sucked into it by the circumstances, certainly not in



the best manners and the best traditions of questioning a witness but I think the fact that he insisted it had to be the whole truth indicates a lack of sinister motive. Naturally I have talked to him about approaching any witness that way because of the danger of it being misunderstood but this is the only case I know of. We simply don't operate that way and I don't think other DA's offices do, either.

MR. CLARK: One of the men who served as an attorney for Jack Ruby -- that was Sol Dan said this past week, and let me quote his words to you, "It would very much appear that Mr. Garrison has improperly discharged his responsibilities. His actions appear irresponsible and not in keeping with his role as prosecutor, which is to protect the innocent as well as convict the guilty."

He is asking that you be disbarred. Is it irresponsible to make the sort of charges you have made in public before they are made in court?

MR. GARRISON: Well, Bob, I am not aware of any particular charges I have made in public, except where they have been brought out by the newspapers, or except where I have replied to some great brain like this attorney. But you are going to find that I have initiated very few charges. For

example, the revelation of the investigation itself was made over my objection.

Do you have any examples in mind?

MR. CLARK: I think he is particularly concerned about your linking Oswald to Ruby.

MR. GARRISON: Ah! Let me reply. My linking Oswald with Ruby the first time publicly, was in my reply to the Associated Press last night, to his statement. We have had solid evidence for a long time that Ruby was linked with Oswald but we have not referred to it for several reasons and one of them is that the man is dead, that he has a family left. We didn't even hint at it until this lawyer came up with this ridiculous comment. So now when you asked me earlier, when Tom did, I felt free to comment on it.

Of course, what it all adds up to is, he would love to see me disbarred because he knows I am going to connect Ruby with the conspiracy and that is going to be very easy to do.

(Announcement.) \* \* \*

MR. JARRIET: Mr. Garrison, by comment you have made, you have cast doubt on a federal government investigative agency, the CIA. You have cast doubt on the Warren Commission's findings on the murder of a president. How would

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you pass judgment on yourself if in time you cannot prove what you have stated about these agencies?

MR. GARRISON: Well, to take the last part of your question first, Tom, the question will not arise because we have already proved it and we have the evidence. It is a matter of solving the problem of communication. But to any reasonable man in the United States or the world, I can prove that, tomorrow. Right now. So that problem won't arise. But even if it were to, hypothetically, my evaluation would be: at least I have made an attempt to find out the truth and so far as I know this is the first objective investigation by any official agency in the assassination.

Now again, I am not casting judgment on the Bureau because I think that a large part of the facts were withheld from the FBI by the CIA but I would conclude at least we have tried to find out the truth.

MR. JARRIET: You have passed judgment in your own mind but will you take what evidence you have into a court of public opinion and either a legislative investigation, a Congressional investigation, where your evidence can be brought out to the public?

MR. GARRISON: I will take all evidence which is relevant to our case into the courtroom. Actually what you have mentioned is the proper place for it and that is a Congressional inquiry into the CIA's activities. All of our evidence will be made available to the CIA. And if they look into it seriously there is no question in my mind but what the CIA will be reorganized. Of course, we need an intelligence operation but it will be reorganized so it has Congressional control. You cannot have in a democracy an organization which really believes that the end justifies the means and which is not responsive at all to the representatives of the people in Congress. That is what we have. And when you have that, you have a totalitarian power in your country and we have in the CIA, today, because of that.

MR. CLARK: I am sorry but our time is now just about up. It has been a pleasure having you with us as our guest on ISSUES AND ANSWERS.

**WELL, AS WE NOW KNOW, THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION GARRISON AND MANY OF US LONG-TIME RESEARCHERS SOUGHT AND CAUSED TO COME INTO EXISTENCE HAS BEEN CONDUCTED. IT WAS A FRAUD, DUE MAINLY BY THE SUPPRESSIONS PERPETRATED BY THE ARCHITECT OF THIS LATEST COVER-UP OF AMONG OTHERS, GARRISON'S MASSIVE EVIDENCE OF DIRECT CIA COMPLICITY IN THE CRIME, THE MASTER COVER-UPPER OF THEM ALL, CHIEF COUNSEL ROBERT BLAKEY, WHO WAS ASSIGNED THAT IMPORTANT POSITION TO PUT DISTANCE BETWEEN THE CIA AND THE JFK ASSASSINATION. HE INDEED SUCCEEDED ADMIRABLY IN ACCOMPLISHING THIS PURPOSE. ASK JIM GARRISON, GARTON POWZI, DICK E. & A. SPRAGUE AND MYSELF. WE KNOW!!**



## 'Heritage of Stone'

# '...the price of living in tyranny'

(continued from page 28)

exonerated. And he would have talked — the government could not permit that to happen.

Jack Ruby, too, was no ordinary nightclub owner. His activities in connection with Cuban projects goes back into the 1950's. Early in the 1950's,

smoke rising from the grassy knoll.

But the area in which the government blew it most clumsily was in their panicked reaction to Garrison's independent investigation, and their frantic efforts to discredit and stop him.

When the assassination



Ruby consulted a war surplus dealer and discussed the purchase of one hundred jeeps. Several years prior to the assassination, Nancy Perrin and her husband, Robert, an adventurer who had participated in gun-running operations, attended a meeting of Cuban exiles in Dallas, who were planning a raid on Cuba. Money was needed to finance the enterprise.

of a national leader is not supported by elements of the government, it is predictable that the government investigation will be effective and relentless. In such a case, if the assassins are not shot at the scene, they will be hunted down and cornered, whether in the Amazon

investigators, rather than the assassins, are the criminals. Every possible government agency will be used in the counterattack against the menace presented by an outside inquiry. Major news agencies will be persuaded to join the assault against the outrageous new development. An investigation which seeks the truth presents a survival problem to the government. Whatever tasks are required to destroy the public's confidence in the investigation itself will be undertaken.

Of course, the most devastating piece of evidence which points the finger of guilt inexorably at the military, along with the now well documented fact of President Kennedy's plans for de-escalation and termination of the Cold War, is the speed with which his policy was reversed immediately after his death. The troops were on their way to Viet Nam forty-eight hours after his death!

There has been no president in our lifetime — perhaps no president at any time — who was so fiercely at odds with the military, or so hated by the military chiefs. It was an obscure irony that his death was celebrated by a military funeral.

There is so much vitally important information in the book — and so little superfluous verbiage — that, in reviewing it, one is tempted to quote from every page. Rather than do that, I would simply urge that if you read but one book in the next three years, make it this one! Garrison explains why.

Dealey Plaza should be recognized as a highly effective assault on civilian control of the military.

Correspondingly, the Warren Commission report, the secret as a delegation of the civilian leaders of our country accepting the terms laid down by the military

ploy this tool of analysis until or unless another one is offered which better explains the evidence.

If we cannot have the truth once and for all about the government's murder of John Kennedy, if the warfare interests in our government are so powerful that they cannot be questioned about such things, then let us have an end to the pretense that this is a government of the people.

If the American people choose to do nothing about what was done to John Kennedy and about the subtle conversion of their country from a democracy into a thinly disguised version of the warfare state, then the republic is lost, and we shall never see it again in our time.

In any event, we need no longer pretend that there is any mystery left about the assassination of John Kennedy. The cold war is the biggest business in America, worth eighty billion dollars a year as well as tremendous power to men in Washington. The president was murdered because he was genuinely seeking peace in a covert world. As tired as we are of the horror of the subject, all of us must address ourselves honestly to the meaning and implications of the assassination of John Kennedy, or all of us will pay the price of living in tyranny.

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...ing in 1963, he was greeted in the others as if they knew him well and had been waiting for him. Ruby had a noticeable bulge in his coat pocket and went immediately to the bathroom with a man wearing the uniform of a colonel in the United States armed forces (Mrs. Perrin could not recall whether it was an army or an air force uniform).

When they returned, the bulge was gone from his suit, and there was no more talk of the need for money. It was apparent that Ruby was the money man for the operation.

These facts, of unusual relevance to the assassination, surfaced right in front of the Warren Commission, during the testimony of Nancy Perrin; however, when she began to describe the ammunition which she and the others saw in the rear of the apartment, the commission attorneys stopped her testimony, saying that it was irrelevant.

The guilty knowledge of the federal government is apparent, almost from the moment of the assassination. Richard Randolph Carr, who heard the shots from the grassy knoll — because the riflemen were right behind him! — observed that the shots were too close together to have been fired by one man. He also observed the two riflemen departing in a station wagon, and reported that he saw one of the shots miss the president and cut a furrow in the grass. The response of federal agents to this information, as he testified under oath later, was to tell him to keep his mouth shut.

Julia Ann Mercer was stalled in traffic just before the president's motorcade arrived at Dealey Plaza. She saw a man dismount from a truck with a rifle in his hand. She and the driver sat and looked at each other for some time as the traffic remained stalled. She later told federal agents that the man who was driving the truck was Jack Ruby. The investigators did not appear to be at all interested. Her statement was later revised in practically every detail, she later testified, and her signature was forged under it.

The overwhelming majority of witnesses heard the gunfire coming from the grassy knoll in front of the president's car. Seven of them saw

jungles or at the North Pole, and swiftly brought to justice. All information contributing to the discovery of the whole truth will be welcome — assassinations which do not meet with government approval are subjected to painstaking scrutiny.

However, it is another matter when an assassination is supported by powerful forces within the government. The vaulted protective guard of the President will suddenly have become curiously impotent, for its operation will be known intimately by the assassins. The assassination apparatus will be extraordinarily effective. Federal investigative agents, who within hours can hunt down a man crossing a state line with a stolen loaf of bread, will move like sleepwalkers. High officials reviewing the affair will diligently examine many irrelevant items, such as Lee Harvey Oswald's shot record, showing that he had received his smallpox vaccination in 1951, but will casually overlook the most pertinent evidence relating to the assassination. Perhaps from the news media there will be an occasional editorial on violence in the streets.

When an assassination is not authorized by the government but has been committed extragovernmentally, an investigative agency which is independent of the government will be regarded as the most natural of allies, very possibly a source of more information to help bring the criminals to justice.

However, when an assassination has been supported by elements of the government, an independent investigation is as welcome as a snake dropped inside one's shirt. The independent

to them. The military conceded which clearly was in the initial planning; they dropped their requirement for an invasion of Cuba. Beyond that concession, the assassination and the inquiry are best recognized for what they were: a military takeover of the United States. It was nothing less.

If we are to understand and bring under control the forces which are shaping today's America, and are endeavoring to shape our future, we cannot rest with the official version of the killing of John Kennedy. The model of explanation offered here explains the available data. We must em-

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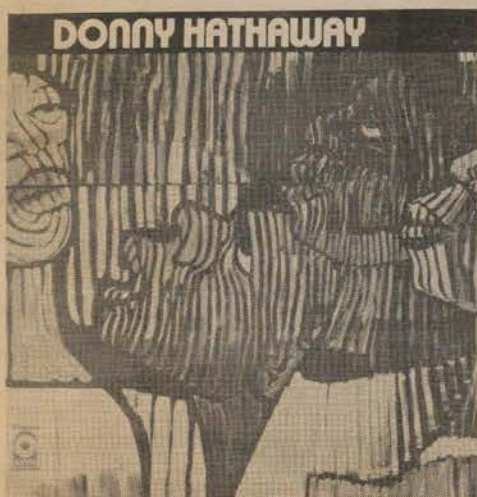
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## THE WORD IS OUT ON DONNY HATHAWAY



VOICES INSIDE (EVERYTHING IS EVERYTHING)  
JE VOUS AINE (I LOVE YOU) • I BELIEVE TO MY SOUL  
MISTY • SUGAR LEE • TRYIN' TIMES  
THANK YOU MASTER (FOR MY SOUL) • THE GHETTO  
TO BE YOUNG, GIFTED AND BLACK



GIVING UP • A SONG FOR YOU • LITTLE GIRL •  
HE AIN'T HEAVY, HE'S MY BROTHER •  
MAGNIFICENT SANCTUARY BAND • SHE IS MY LADY  
I BELIEVE IN MUSIC • TAKE A LOVE SONG •  
PUT YOUR HAND IN THE HAND

The word is out on Donny Hathaway. A few weeks ago, the superb composer-singer Carole King picked up eight copies of Donny's first LP ("Everything Is Everything," produced by himself) and distributed them to her heaviest pals and gurus—such as Lou Adler and James Taylor—with the exhortation to dig.

The next portent came at Aretha Franklin's recent epochal appearance at the Fillmore West, where she and Ray Charles were rapping backstage about Donny, who, in their modest opinions is just about the "baddest" new entry on the scene.

And a few days later, at the Criteria Studios in Miami, superstar Steve Stills, working on his new album, sounded me: "Hey, what's the chance of Donny Hathaway coming down to pick on my album?"

The word is definitely out.

The liner notes to Donny's first LP inform us that he (1) Was born in Chicago in 1945 (2) Attended Howard University (3) Played his first music jobs in the Washington, D.C. area (4) Then achieved heavy acclaim in the trade for his singing, playing, arranging, composing, and producing for such as Roberta Flack,

Curtis Mayfield, Jerry Butler, and others.

Here at Atlantic, where we have had the privilege of working with Ray Charles, Aretha Franklin and Otis Redding, we are daring to hope that Donny eventually may join them in the special pantheon of those specially gifted few who:

Sing the best.  
Play the best.  
Compose the best.  
Arrange the best.

As for his string, horn, and choral arrangements, please listen to the soul-shivering instrumental interlude in *Giving Up* where first King Curtis' tenor sax break lifts the record to a new elevation—followed by a string ensemble that takes it yet higher again—climax upon unbelievable climax. When I played his *Little Girl* side for its writer, the wonderful Billy Preston (great artist that he is in his own right), Billy was transfixed by the record—Donny's singing, keyboard playing, and fantastic arrangement for voices and strings.

And I would like to be there when Bobby Scott hears what Donny does with *He Ain't Heavy*, the definitive soul rendition that a lot of people I know have been waiting for.

I have been playing the album for some weeks now for friends, family and colleagues, and the reaction is always the same: joy and stunned disbelief. We are in great hopes that this portends a wide acceptance by an appreciative audience for Donny Hathaway and this album, produced with abiding love, meticulous care, and, we dearly pray, impeccable taste.

*My special thanks to our own King Curtis, who found Donny Hathaway at a trade convention and who brought him posthaste to my office. And the same to our own Arif Mardin who split with Donny the arranging chores, coming through with his usual brilliance and unfailing musicality. Listen to the flutes and cellos on Arif's treatment of Leon Russell's ineluctable A Song For You, and I think you will see why Arif's is probably the fastest growing reputation among the new breed of arrangers and musicians. And thanks, deeply, to our great rhythm section: Cornell Dupree on guitar, Chuck Rainey on bass, and the legendary Al Jackson, who came up to New York from Memphis to handle the percussion.*

JERRY WEXLER



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## Book Review

## Jim Garrison answers your questions

*A Heritage of Stone*  
by Jim Garrison  
G.P. Putnam's Sons, N.Y.  
(65.95)

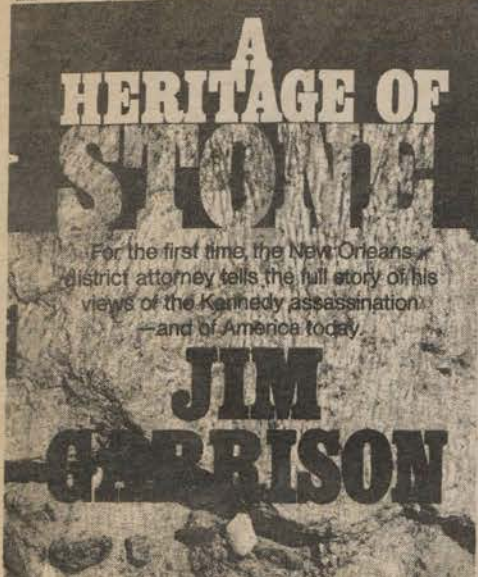
CHESTER CROWELL  
If you ever wanted to ask Jim Garrison, "How do you know the CIA and the Pentagon instigated and

the military and its intelligence arm, the CIA, to supplant power in the United States is a fairly recent development which had its beginnings, ironically, in World War II, the war which was to end fascism.

Garrison states unequivocally that Dealey Plaza "should be

files locked away in the archives where they cannot be examined by the public, are the following: A CIA file concerning Oswald's access to information about the U.S. a memo from the head of the CIA titled "Lee Harvey Oswald"; a CIA file concerning dissemination of information on Oswald; a reproduction of the CIA official dossier on Oswald; a CIA file titled "Information given to the Secret Service but not yet given to the Warren Commission"; a CIA file on the activity of Oswald in Mexico City; and a CIA file titled, "Information on Jack Ruby and associates."

Oswald was no ordinary drifter. He was taught the Russian language by the United States government and later went to the Soviet Union, where he renounced his citizenship and said that he would give American radar secrets to the USSR, and that he was a Communist. On returning from his thirty months in Russia, he was never charged or punished, and, on the contrary, was given very special, preferential treatment. He was given a job at Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall Company, a photographic firm in Dallas. In New Orleans, after being basted in a street fight over his pro-Cuba leaflets and signs, he was — unlike the other participants in the fight — interviewed privately by a federal agent. The agent subsequently destroyed his notes from the interview with Oswald, contrary to normal law enforcement procedure.



carried out the murder of President Kennedy? here is your chance to get the answers to that question — that is, if you're interested enough to read a very short, fast-moving, terrifying book.

Garrison lays out his case in the most carefully organized manner — as a good attorney does — making the evidence so clear and so inescapable that even the dumbest juror cannot fail to get the picture.

He has written a good book, a great book, using the blunt language of a man of action, and the keen perceptiveness of a scholar, which indeed he is. It is one of the most important books ever to be published in the Twentieth Century. I have no doubt that it will be used as a required text in American History courses at colleges and universities all over the world, because it lays bare a decisive force in contemporary American political history which has hardly been examined at all, except superficially — the rise to supreme power of the military-intelligence complex in the United States. The growing power and importance of the CIA is seldom examined because it is invisible.

And it is for precisely that reason that the average American polyp reacts with stammered disbelief when he is told that the CIA carries out the murder of leaders who get in the way of the Cold War Military Machine. The Warfare Superstate, not only because these activities are largely invisible, but because the ascendance of

recognized as a highly effective assault on civilian control over the military." He makes a devastatingly telling case to support the premise — a case that closes in on you like a fisherman's net — and there is no way you. You cannot read this book with an open mind and not be thoroughly convinced that President Kennedy's assassination was planned and carried out by men in the highest levels of the military and its intelligence arm, the CIA.

Garrison has laid out his case so well that one hesitates to tamper with it — although, no matter how you rearrange it, you still come up with the same answers. But I would like to pull out a few interesting facts to whet your appetite, in the hope that you will read this staggeringly important book.

It will become clear to you that Oswald was set up, months in advance, as a patsy, and never fired a gun on November 22, 1963. The paraffin tests performed on him that day prove that; nevertheless, the announcement was made that the tests showed that Oswald had indeed fired a rifle. This news quickly circled the world.

Similarly, it was announced that Oswald was also the killer of Officer Tippitt, although eyewitnesses emphatically stated he was not, and that the two men seen killing Tippitt did not resemble Oswald at all.

But Oswald was no ordinary "maladjusted transient." Among the

There is in the book a formidable array of evidence inexorably identifying Oswald as a federal agent himself, but perhaps the most remarkable piece of information is the fact that this "Communist defector" when he applied for a passport to Europe in the summer of 1963, received it immediately, unlike those who applied with him on the same day. Under federal law, men who have been defectors are not eligible for passports at all.

As for the government's scenario, with Oswald gunning down the president from the window of the Texas Book Depository, three professional riflemen, each rated a master by the National Rifle Association, were selected to shoot from a platform thirty feet high — half as high as the sixth floor window — at a target considerably larger than the limited portions of the bodies of Kennedy and Connelly that were visible from the rear of the presidential limousine. The marksmen had the

additional advantage of shooting at a stationary target, unlike the president's car, which was moving. They were allowed as much time as they needed for aiming, whereas the "lone assassin," as the Warren Commission later stated, would have had less than eight tenths of a second to aim his first shot. The master riflemen were unable to do it. With every conceivable advantage set up for them they were like blind men shooting at flies, demonstrating that the official government fairy tale was not only untrue but impossible.

If Oswald had not been quickly silenced by Jack Ruby's pistol, he would almost certainly have been

(please turn to page 38)

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Book Review

# Dahlberg: eloquent, rich redemption

*The Confessions of Edward Dahlberg*  
George Braziller, \$6.50

MICHAEL PERKINS

There is no living writer more difficult to write a few simple, intelligent sentences about than Edward Dahlberg; it may be presumptuous to attempt to do so, for he is a master at quickly deflating claims to intelligence — even his own. Josephine Herbst stated the problem this way: —

he provides his own texts and in such remarkable, aphoristic, shimmering language as to baffle the transmitter.

There may have been a half-dozen writers in this century equal to the task; none are living now. I suspect the difficulty I find the reason why he has been so charitably handled by reviewers is simply that pagans do not wish to see more of a giant than his knees. For Dahlberg is Gulliver in Lilliput in our age; stranded in a century and a land in which feeling and language are counterfeited by television newscasters, illiterate popularizers, and intellectual energumens. His feelings now, I write, and he writes naturally in the only English capable of loyalty, kindness, and reverence, that of "Gower, Wyatt, and Sir Walter Raleigh." In the past the learned doctors have used his marvelous language against him; he was charged with the crimes of irrelevance and even — I heard this in a publisher's office in London — "windiness." That he writes for the secret heart in the heart's crime has always been his greatest crime in the eyes of the smart boys of literary puffery. He answers them in *The Confessions* as he has in his career: this "irrelevant" writer wrote one of the best proletarian novels of the thirties (first anti-Nazi), helped organize the first American Writers' Congress, was jailed with Nathaniel West while walking a picket line on Union Square, was a member of the Communist Party, was beaten in the streets of Hitler's Germany as a Jew, and then, miraculously (in light of his

friends and contemporaries, who remained spiritually in the thirties) quit, fell silent, studied, suffered, and seven years later published *Do These Bones Live*, a study of some of the mythic figures of American literature that signaled, in its conversion, the birth of an entirely new consciousness. The astonishing leap Dahlberg made in (in these seven years, the distance he managed to cover, reverberates in American literature of the twentieth century as either a promise, or a threat. To most critics, it was a threat. "It was necessary for me to reflect the stinks of this age though I defied it," he comments in *The Confessions*. His defiance of the gods of the age — Joyce, Pound, and Eliot — earned him the enmity of critics whose self-esteem was destroyed because Dahlberg attacked their literary values; in return they savaged and ignored each book he published. Each subsequent to *Do These Bones Live*, a characteristic of smallness is also a characteristic of the age, but in his second year, after two having published almost two dozen oracular books, Dahlberg demands better usage. The young still read him, especially *Because I Was Flesh* and their great-grandchildren will too.

Like confessional writers from St. Augustine to Norman Mailer, Dahlberg has recalled an abyss from which he rescued himself in order to bring redemption. In his case the abyss was composed of loneliness, poverty, popular culture and politics. Redemption is offered to the few who can still be invigilant somehow to reading good books, loving someone other than themselves, and leaving from the example of another's life. It is feeling above all that he emphasizes, at the expense of every popular nostrum, every scheme for revitalizing the electronic brain of the present. Feeling, namely, mood, wit, sentiment, loyalty; qualities we prize in private conversation and dismiss in public declaration.

Accordingly, Dahlberg demands that each writer be discussed not as a

commodity, a best-seller list item but as either a prophet or a disaster. Each book we read is either revelation or spit; there are no half-way books. *The Confessions* is no half-way book and it demands the most intense readership. It demands the kind of reader who can remember the past, who can speak the language we used to prize, and whose heart has not been frozen by the latest scientific idiosyncrasy. A confession may be an admission of guilt or a declaration of faith. *The Confessions* is both. "Why tell lies when one is going to die?" Dahlberg asks. In *The Confessions* he speaks the only way he can, in a language eloquent and rich — "Long ago I proposed to employ words that gave joy to my ears, even if some are archaic. Never mind the Jews. I don't care a whit about them!" — pronouncing scorching judgments on his contemporaries, Edmund Wilson, James T. Farrell, John Dos Passos, and Erskine Caldwell, but principally upon himself.

The *Confessions* end with his comments on the thirties. It is the smallest section of the book, as if this "terrible-tempered fierce man" hadn't the stomach to throw lime on his enemies now that they're moribund. He dispatches Wilson easily, as if he wouldn't bother if Wilson's influence weren't so pernicious. "What troubles me about his judgments of poems and novels is not that he is so often wrong but that his mistakes are so shrewd. He is one of the keenest forecasters of books likely to sell. Since the twenties he has had an aprioristic curiosity about poetry, but a quick salt nose for the fetid smell of success." But it is Wilson's rationalist stance that most angers Dahlberg. "Edmund Wilson has always stood outside the Portal of Feeling, the mother of literature." As for Erskine Caldwell, "His stories were filled with a diabolical love of corpses and the mutilation of human limbs. He lopped off the arm of a tenant farmer as one might decapitate the top of a corn stalk. He sang as a sow devoured the stomach of a Negro

sharecropper." Yet even with Caldwell, Dahlberg seems more sorry than not to criticize him: "He had to be what he is and I had to blame him for it. That's morality, a vain and heart-break work, there's not a man on earth who lives by it." To balance these heresies, there are an equal number of portraits gently limned, of people like Ford Madox Ford, Mrs. Edward MacDowell, Emanuel Carnevali, and even Robert McAlmon, who was certainly no special friend to Dahlberg, but an author who needed an ally, a role Dahlberg has played for hundreds of writers now. The most notable was, probably Charles Olson. Dahlberg met him in 1938, and was his father and mentor for seven years, until Olson broke off the relationship because he feared Dahlberg's influence was impeding him. Dahlberg's comments are angry and sad: "Olson had to renounce me. He had an unovercomeable impulse to destroy himself. I shall always love Charles Olson and condemn him."

In an age of false humility, Dahlberg speaks with the ego of a giant; but he has also the humility of scorching judgments on his contemporaries, Edmund Wilson, James T. Farrell, John Dos Passos, and Erskine Caldwell, but principally upon himself. In an age of false humility, Dahlberg speaks with the ego of a giant; but he has also the humility of scorching judgments on his contemporaries, Edmund Wilson, James T. Farrell, John Dos Passos, and Erskine Caldwell, but principally upon himself.

Writing is a cruel occupation, and often a tiresome one, and there are so few incidents in an author's life that one wonders if he is entitled to an autobiography.

In *The Confessions* Dahlberg proves that there are as many incidents in an author's life worth writing about as in anyone else's. He begins when he is nineteen, newly come to Los Angeles to find a few good books. He lives in the YMCA, where he meets various sages and "orphans, cranks, quacks, punks, panders, tabloids, and a variety of religious maniacs." He encounters a few good books and a few interesting accidents but his pro-

clamation is necessarily himself. He learns from his friends, but the acquaintance of a new book is more instructive. Meanwhile, he starves. When he has had enough of living on air in the YMCA, he offers himself as an extra in a Hollywood western. Quickly enough, the horse he is given throws him, and he goes on to work in the scenario department of the Fox film studio, where he is asked to find a narrative for Tom Mix's horse. No more successful there, he comments: "I said farewell to Eshippus and to Tom Mix's horse; both are buried and the world ought to be the better for it."

*The Confessions* is not a memoir of a life taken year by year, but of the seasons of a man's life, arranged by the themes which make up that life, often haphazardly, but never without purpose. We are given a sketchy portrait of a writer's passage from the age of nineteen in the age of seventy, a portrait more abstract than particular, a vision of concerns and interests, rather than a month-by-month account of the vicissitudes of an active, plentiful life. Most of what is covered has been spoken of in other books; but each book in a writer's life is a new attempt to make what is vague definite, to give still another life to a theme he fears he might not have made clear before.

Dahlberg's themes remain constant: the dislike of our machine-made, rule-free, the paradoxical struggle with and love of sensuality, the reverence for a past which generated more than the supermarket; and the insistence on the primacy of feeling over rationality, which has been the twentieth century's coffin. It has all made him many enemies, but the test is always who lasts longest, and Dahlberg will outlast the few inborns who still ignore or deride him.

*The Confessions* is not a masterpiece — that cheap and over-used word — but a wise and instructive book, as all Dahlberg's books have been. It is a book Rousseau would have welcomed, a book like all Dahlberg's books, that perhaps a thousand people will read well. Ben Jonson had a greater audience, but people were less sophisticated then. Suffice it to say Dahlberg will be read with Jonson.

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# 'Heritage of Stone'

## '...the price of living in tyranny'

(continued from page 28)  
exonerated. And he would have talked — the government could not permit that to happen.

Jack Ruby, too, was no ordinary nightclub owner. His activities in connection with Cuban projects goes back into the 1950's. Early in the 1950's,

smoke rising from the grassy knoll.

But the area in which the government blew it most clumsily was in their panicked reaction to Garrison's independent investigation, and their frantic efforts to discredit and stop him.

When the assassination



Ruby consulted a war surplus dealer and discussed the purchase of one hundred jeeps. Several years prior to the assassination, Nancy Perrin and her husband, Robert, an adventurer who had participated in gun-running operations, attended a meeting of Cuban exiles in Dallas, who were planning a raid on Cuba; money was needed to finance the enterprise.

Jack Ruby arrived. He was greeted by the others as if they knew him well and had been waiting for him. Ruby had a noticeable bulge in his coat pocket and went immediately to the bathroom with a man wearing the uniform of a colonel in the United States armed forces (Mrs. Perrin could not recall whether it was an army or an air force uniform).

When they returned, the bulge was gone from his suit, and there was no more talk of the need for money. It was apparent that Ruby was the money man for the operation.

These facts, of unusual relevance to the assassination, surfaced right in front of the Warren Commission, during the testimony of Nancy Perrin; however, when she began to describe the ammunition which she and the others saw in the rear of the apartment, the commission attorneys stopped her testimony, saying that it was irrelevant.

The guilty knowledge of the federal government is apparent, almost from the moment of the assassination. Richard Randolph Carr, who heard the shots from the grassy knoll — because the riflemen were right behind him — observed that the shots were too close together to have been fired by one man. He also observed the two riflemen departing in a station wagon, and reported that he saw one of the shots miss the president and cut a furrow in the grass. The response of federal agents to this information, as he testified under oath later, was to tell him to keep his mouth shut.

Julia Ann Mercer was stalled in traffic just before the president's motorcade arrived at Dealey Plaza. She saw a man dismount from a truck with a rifle in his hand. She and the driver sat and looked at each other for some time as the traffic remained stalled. She later told federal agents that the man who was driving the truck was Jack Ruby. The investigators did not appear to be at all interested. Her statement was later revised in practically every detail, she later testified, and her signature was forged under it.

The overwhelming majority of witnesses heard the gunfire coming from the grassy knoll in front of the president's car. Seven of them saw

investigators, rather than the assassins, are the criminals. Every possible government agency will be used in the counterattack against the menace presented by an outside inquiry. Major news agencies will be persuaded to join the assault against the outrageous new development. An investigation which seeks the truth presents a survival problem to the government. Whatever tasks are required to destroy the public's confidence in the investigation itself will be undertaken.

Of course, the most devastating piece of evidence which points the finger of guilt inexorably at the military, along with the now well documented fact of President Kennedy's plans for de-escalation and termination of the Cold War, is the speed with which his police was removed immediately after his death. The troops were on their way to Viet Nam forty-eight hours after his death!

There has been no president in our lifetime — perhaps no president at any time — who was so fiercely at odds with the military, or so hated by the military chiefs. It was an obscene irony that his death was celebrated by a military funeral.

There is so much vitally important information in the book — and so little superfluous verbiage — that, in reviewing it, one is tempted to quote from every page. Rather than do that, I would simply urge that if you read but one book in the next three years, make it this one! Garrison explains why.

Dealey Plaza should be recognized as a highly effective assault on civilian control of the military.

Correspondingly, the Warren Commission can be seen as a delegation of the civilian leaders of our country accepting the terms laid down by the military to them. The military provided which clearly was in the final planning. They dropped their requirement for an invasion of Cuba. Beyond that concession, the assassination and the inquiry are best recognized for what they were: a military takeover of the United States. It was nothing less.

If we are to understand and bring under control the forces which are shaping today's America, and are endeavoring to shape our future, we cannot rest with the official version of the killing of John Kennedy. The model of explanation offered here explains the available data. We must em-

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play this tool of analysis until or unless another one is offered which better explains the evidence.

If we cannot have the truth once and for all about the government's murder of John Kennedy, if the warfare interests in our government are so powerful that they cannot be questioned about such things, then let us have an end to the pretense that this is a government of the people.

If the American people choose to do nothing about what was done to John Kennedy and about the subtle conversion of their country from a democracy into a thinly disguised version of the warfare state, then the republic is lost, and we shall never see it again in our time.

In any event, we need no longer pretend that there is any mystery left about the assassination of John Kennedy. The cold war is the biggest business in America, worth eighty billion dollars a year as well as tremendous power to men in Washington. The president was murdered because he was genuinely seeking peace in a corrupt world. As tired as we are of the horror of the subject, all of us must address ourselves honestly to the meaning and implications of the assassination of John Kennedy, or all of us will pay the price of living in tyranny.

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of a national leader is not supported by elements of the government, it is predictable that the government investigation will be effective and relentless. In such a case, if the assassins are not shot at the scene, they will be hunted down and cornered, whether in the Amazon jungles or at the North Pole and surely brought to justice. All information contributing to the discovery of the whole truth will be welcome — assassinations which do not meet with government approval are subjected to post-mortem scrutiny.

However, it is another matter when an assassination is supported by powerful forces within the government. The vaunted protective guard of the President will suddenly have become curiously impotent, for its operation will be known intimately by the assassin. The assassination apparatus will be extraordinarily effective. Federal investigative agents, who within hours can hunt down a man crossing a state line with a stolen loaf of bread, will move like sleepwalkers. High officials reviewing the affair will diligently examine many irrelevant items, such as Lee Harvey Oswald's shot record, showing that he had received his smallpox vaccination in 1951, but will casually overlook the most pertinent evidence relating to the assassination. Perhaps from the news media there will be an occasional editorial on violence in the streets.

When an assassination is not authorized by the government but has been committed extragovernmentally, an investigative agency which is independent of the government will be regarded as the most natural of allies, very possibly a source of more information to help bring the criminals to justice.

However, when an assassination has been supported by elements of the government, an independent investigation is as welcome as a snake dropped inside one's shirt. The independent



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## DA Foresees Being Target Of Charge

District Attorney Jim Garrison says "it is predictable that the federal government will resort to filing federal criminal charges against me in an effort to stop me from pressing for the truth about the assassination" of President John F. Kennedy.

Addressing the New Orleans Academy of Trial Lawyers at Ye Olde College Inn Restaurant, Garrison contended he is being harassed by the national media and the federal government but says he will proceed to push forward with his prosecution of Clay Shaw for perjury and the overall investigation of the assassination.

Garrison brought the perjury charges against Shaw after the New Orleans businessman was acquitted of charges of conspiring to kill Kennedy.

The DA said he expects the federal government and the national media to step up their campaign as the Nov. 8 Democratic primary approaches.



# PENN JONES' THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

Volume VIII Number 10 & 11

June & July 22, 1984

Who Killed RFK? By Edgar F. Tatro

*Robert Kennedy*

This month marks the sixteenth anniversary of the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Hundreds of books and thousands of articles including much of my own research have been published concerning the conspiratorial aspects of President John F. Kennedy's assassination, but very little information pertaining to the second gun involved in the murder of Bobby Kennedy has been disseminated.

The official story is a simple one. The convicted assassin, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, alone, shot and killed RFK and wounded five other bystanders with his (eight) shot revolver. However a meticulous inspection of the evidence and testimony reveals a much different scenario, one which indicates that the official conclusion was as much a fairy tale as was the Warren Commission Report some five years earlier.

Although it is clear that Sirhan fired his gun that night, there is substantial reason to believe that his bullets did not kill Robert Kennedy and RFK researchers firmly believe that they can identify the actual assassin. Their assertions, which are compelling, have essentially been ignored by California officials and federal law enforcement agencies. It is time to set the record straight.

Robert Kennedy was shot three times, twice in the right underarm and once fatally behind the right ear. All the witnesses placed Sirhan two to six feet in front of Senator Kennedy throughout the nightmare. However, forensic pathologist, Dr. Thomas Noguchi, better known as "the coroner to the stars" and the role model for the television series, "Quincy", and noted ballistics expert, William Harper, both emphatically testified that RFK was shot three



times from back to front, bottom to top, from one to three inches from the back of his head and underarm. If the observations of the witnesses are correct, then Sirhan was never near enough nor in a proper position to fire the fatal shot.

Later the Los Angeles Police Department failed in their attempts to fire both Noguchi and Harper from their jobs once their testimony contradicted the official myth and there was a shooting attempt on Harper's life one day prior to his testimony before an aborted 1975 re-investigation.

Who was in a position to shoot RFK? A moonlighting Ace security guard named Thane Eugene Cesar was witnessed by many observers with his gun drawn and positioned to the right rear of Robert F. Kennedy. One news reporter, Donald Schulman, testified that Cesar fired his gun. Schulman assumed that Cesar was shooting at Sirhan and accidentally hit the senator. Cesar admitted that his position was to RFK's right rear and that he removed his gun, but denied firing any shots. California officials considered Schulman a mistaken witness.

Cesar also admitted to owning a pistol similar to Sirhan's but told authorities that he had sold it three months prior to the RFK assassination. Researchers discovered the purchaser of the gun, Jim Yoder. I have a copy of the sales receipt which clearly indicates that Cesar sold the gun to Yoder three months after the assassination, not before. The pistol has since been stolen from Yoder's home which prevented crucial ballistics comparisons. Was Cesar's misstatement a simple error or a blatant lie?

Also Cesar lost his snap-on tie that night. It can be seen lying beside the mortally wounded senator in several assassination pictures. Was Robert Kennedy's last dying act an attempt to grasp

*Continued -*

his killer?

Thane Eugene Cesar, a self-avowed anti-Kennedy, anti-Castro anti-Communist right winger may hold the solution to the evidentiary mysteries before us, but his whereabouts, assuming that he is still alive, have been unknown for years.

Many people cite the futility of assassination re-investigations but there is no legal or moral statute of limitations in any murder case and the political ramifications of RFK's death were and still are gargantuan in nature. Time may numb, but does not necessarily heal all wounds.

Still other citizens question if the physical evidence would still be viable after sixteen years. The answer is a resounding yes provided it still existed, but, as incredible as it may sound, the LAPD authorities saw fit to destroy almost everything within a year of the assassination.

Remember that Sirhan's gun held eight bullets and that seven bullets were recovered from the six victims that night. One bullet entered the ceiling panels causing two holes and was not found.

However there are official FBI photographs of four other bullet holes in door jambs in addition to a bullet hole in a stage door frame. There is also a bullet ricochet mark on a door hinge and a torn away piece of material from a door panel which witnesses corroborate held a bullet.

In short there is physical evidence of at least twelve, if not fifteen bullets fired that night and two ballistics experts Herbert MacDonnell and Lowell Bradford testified in 1975 that one bullet removed from RFK and another from William Weisel were fired from two different guns. Those men were bureaucratically ignored also.

*Continued -*



All of the materials, the ceiling panels, the door jambs, the door frame, the door panelling, a crucial test firing pistol and oddly enough even the allegedly undamaged left sleeves of RFK's suit-coat and shirt were destroyed by the LAPD. Would it be unpatriotic to ask what was the motivation for the annihilation of these vital historical exhibits?

There is more incriminating evidence such as the film of the mysterious, still unidentified, black man giving suspicious hand signals from the stage prior to the assassination while the senator gave his victory speech, the unscheduled change in directions of the entourage through that fateful kitchen, the improper identification of a serial number allegedly belonging to the aforementioned destroyed ballistics test fired gun, the murders of key figures related to the case, in particular the assassination of New York Representative Allard Lowenstein who had valiantly attempted to force a re-opening of the RFK investigation, and various Sirhan-organized crime - Jack Ruby links which deserve more careful attention since they suggest a possible association between the assassinations of the Kennedy brothers, but I believe I have made my point. There is a plethora of ignored testimony, mutilated evidence and irrational law enforcement behavior which spells conspiracy and cover up in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

The reader should also keep in mind that this wholesale destruction of evidence and mockery of justice which changed the course of history was perpetrated during a 1968 Ronald Reagan gubernatorial administration in California. There's food for thought.

George Orwell in his satirical masterpiece, 1984 warned

*Continued -*

the peoples of the world to avoid believing that they live in the best of all possible worlds. Recently G. Gordon Liddy, the Watergate trickster, said that the greatest weakness of the American people was their firm belief in the Easter Bunny, an illusion which keeps them from facing the harsher realities of life.

One must speculate that perhaps David Kennedy's psychological disintergration and drug-related death may have stemmed not only from the death of his father, but also from the lack of justice afforded RPK's memory after the senator's demise. America is still haunted by sixteen year old sins of the past.

## Larry Flynt Refuses Heavy Cast After Leg Is Broken at U.S. Prison

*Hustler* magazine publisher Larry Flynt, confined to the Federal Prison at Butner, North Carolina, suffered a broken leg last week while he was in his hospital room in a sealed-off ward at the correctional institute where he is serving a 15-month contempt of court sentence.

Men answering the phone at Butner on Sunday morning, June 10, refused to identify themselves or discuss the latest development in the Flynt case with this reporter and hung up.

Paul G. Ennis, Flynt's lawyer in nearby Chapel Hill, North Carolina, said on Saturday, June 9, "I just returned from the prison and saw Larry.

"After his leg was broken (on or about Thursday morning, June 7), he was subsequently transferred to Duke University Medical Center where they put some kind of lightweight cast on his leg.

"But Larry has refused a heavyweight leg cast of any type," Ennis noted.

Sources reported that Larry Flynt broke his leg while trying to get up out of bed or possibly while turning over in bed and subsequently falling to the floor.

Larry Flynt has been paralyzed from the waist down since his shooting in Lawrenceville, Georgia on March 6, 1978.

Larry's brother, Jimmy Flynt, who is presently in charge of Flynt's Century City-based *Hustler* magazine and other Flynt publications, said in a Sunday, June 10 telephone interview that he is doing everything he can to get Larry outside medical help. A federal court order is needed to do that, Jimmy explained.

Jimmy Flynt said Larry's lawyers are also trying to get him out on bail and to a private hospital where he can receive the medical care he needs.

Marvin Hardison, a private investigator based in LaGrange, North Carolina, in a May 7 statement, accused the U.S. government of planning to kill

Larry Flynt in prison.

"I feel that Mr. Larry Flynt will not ever come out of his cell unless he is in a box," Hardison stated.

"When you take away a man's mail and will not let him see people, how in the hell can you tell what goes on?" Hardison asked.

"I am very upset about this. I am also upset by the way I have been treated in this matter by the people at FCI, Butner. They act like they are the king of kings," Hardison charged.

— Greg Roberts

Flynt is currently eligible for bail in connection with the contempt of court sentence he is serving at Butner, according to a recent ruling by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in Los Angeles.

Meanwhile, also last week, Flynt continued to recover at Butner, where Flynt's lawyer, Paul G. Ennis of nearby Chapel Hill, North Carolina, previously noted that Flynt broke his leg on or about Thursday morning, June 7.

Ennis, in turn, said last Friday, June 15, that when he was leaving Butner on Wednesday, June 13 after visiting with Flynt, he was told by prison staffers that he had been unaccountably taken off Flynt's official visitors list "...and we made a mistake in letting you see him this time."

Ennis said that Flynt "...never said anything about me being taken off his visitors list, effective June 12, and was glad to see me."

Ennis said that officials at *Hustler* magazine in Century City, including David Kahn, did not want to retain him, preferring instead North Carolina lawyer Jerry Paul and others.

However, Ennis said, Kahn had never objected to his visiting with Flynt. Ennis said he was first hired and retained by Larry Flynt and not by David Kahn.

Kahn was not available to respond, as he was reportedly at Butner last Thursday, June 14, where Flynt's deposition was reportedly taken in the Jerry Falwell libel suit against Flynt and *Hustler* magazine.

In view of the establishment press blackout on much of the news pertaining to Larry Flynt, it should be noted that if Ennis had not seen Flynt and had not talked to us about his broken leg, we might never have learned about it. Therein, perhaps, is the reason why certain officials may not want Ennis to continue to see Larry in person.

Marvin Hardison, a private investigator based in LaGrange, North Carolina, has accused the U.S. government of planning to kill Flynt in prison.

Officials at Butner refused to discuss the circumstances surrounding Flynt's leg being broken, though they did transfer him to nearby Duke University Medical Center for initial care.

Officials at Butner were also recently sued by another Butner inmate, Lynn Rex Newsome, who complained that prison officials violated his rights and the rights of most other Butner inmates in general "...by turning the whole eighth rooms in the rear of the prison hospital over to inmate Larry Flynt."



"THE ASSASSINS" KPFA, Berkeley, California June 2, 1984

Remarks by independent researcher John Judge.

- 1) Must understand that the US intelligence network, and its worldwide network of intelligence operations and connected foreign agencies kill people. They carry out both specific hits on political targets and genocide against general populations. These murders are done broad and domestically as well. They also have as their goal the control of human minds. What Orwell called "the space between our ears". For thirty years they have experimented on methods of mind control, under the code name MKULTRA, and other programs. Again both individual and mass control.
- 2) These intelligence networks have a name, CIA, DIA (DeFense Intelligence Agency), NSA (National Security Agency), and include a world intelligence network since WWII that interlinks British, Nazi, US and Russian intelligence operatives.
- 3) They are an extension of an international fascist network. Nazi SS men escaped punishment after the war with the help of US intelligence. Spies, scientists and military men went around the world under the cover of the Odessa, Die Spinne, and Kamaradenwork groups set up to save Nazi criminals. 300 Nazi spies under Gen. Reinhard Gehlen formed our CIA and German BND. Hundreds of aerospace, and munitions experts formed our military industrial complex. To fund themselves and to maintain control abroad, they also recruited and used trained assassins, mercenaries, provocateurs, and torturers. These people carried out hits, assassinations, paramilitary operations and terrorism, and continue to the present day. They are financed by the international traffick in drugs (esp. opium and cocaine), arms sales and taxes by the governments and military structures they control.
- 4) In every major assassination operation, the Navy Intelligence group has had a role in the recruiting, training and placement of the killers or the patsies. Other sources include the Green Berets and the Soldier of Fortune mercenary groups.
- 5) Recruitment, cover and movement is handled by a combination of dummy front corporations, foreign governments, evangelical operations, and cooperative government officials here at home.
- 6) Examples of specific hits: Patrice Lumumba of the Congo, Salvador Allende in Chile (Green Berets), Che Guevara (same), Malcolm X, the Kennedy brothers, Martin Luther King, and more recent deaths like Congressman Leo Ryan, John Lennon, Ronald Reagan and Pope John Paul II (attempted), and Jessica Savitch and David Kennedy.
- 7) Examples of mass murders: Phoenix program in Vietnam, Chemical Biological Warfare experiments on large populations (Cuba), Jonestown murders, and the continued killing of psychiatric patients (300,000 in Nazi Germany).
- 8) Training: London Sunday Times, February, 1978, revealed that at a NATO Conference on Stress Reduction a Navy Lt. Commander Thomas Karut stationed in Naples, admitted to a training program for killers. Candidates were military men already convicted of murder and released for this purpose. Others were chosen based on the use of MMPI psychological tests for a "passive-agressive" personality, or inkblot tests for strong reactions to color (violent). These people were then trained to be part of "combat readiness units", commando operations that would work out of US embassies to carry out political assassinations abroad. Training involved three steps: weapons training, disaffection from the emotional response to violence, and dehumanization of the enemy target in the killer's mind. The disaffection was accomplished by locking their head and eyes in clamps, forcing them to watch films of violence, and asking questions unrelated to the violent acts. Similar to Clockwork Orange methods shown in the popular film. Once no emotional response registered to violence, they were ready to be programmed with racist and dehumanizing myths and lies about the target populations involved.

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"THE ASSASSINS" KPFA (p.2)

- 9) Recruitment & Cover: World Vision is an evangelical, anti-Communist, missionary operation around the globe. It is part of an "ecumenical federation" in Evanston, Illinois which includes far-right churches like Carl McIntyre's International Council of Christian Churches. It claims the conversion to "born-again" Christianity of Rios Montt and Forbes Burnham (on the evening before the Jonestown massacre), two heads of government where CIA operations and mass murder have taken place in recent years. World Vision has headquarters in Redwood Valley, California, and its members there helped to "convert" Jim Jones in Ukiah. Christian Century magazine revealed World Vision's USAID and CIA/DIA links in S.E. Asia during Vietnam war. USAID (CIA front) still provides 5% of the visible support. Main function of World Vision is work in "refugee camps", especially among "refugees from Communism". Samaritan's Purse, World Medical Relief, World Vision and other groups repopulated the Jonestown site with 1,200 Laotians after the massacre. They target 100,000 for resettlement to the area. These same people were used by American Green Beret's and CIA to grow the bulk of the world's opium in the "Golden Triangle". World Vision was administering the refugee camps at Sabra and Shatilla when the fascist Phalange murdered the Palestinians there. They control the refugee camps along the Honduran border where CIA mercenaries against Nicaragua and El Salvadoran revolutionaries are recruited. They are also in charge of the Haitian and Cuban refugee camps in the US. In the Cuban camps they have hired Alpha 66 and Omega 7 teams to run the camps, and recruit mercenaries against Cuba. Their mistreatment of Cubans who refused political indoctrination led to riots in several camps. At Ft. Chaffee, Arkansas, World Vision employed Mark David Chapman to work in the Haitian Refugee Center, he later shot John Lennon. On the Board of Directors of World Vision, and tied to their water projects in Rios Montt's Guatemala is John W. Hinckley, Sr. His son shot at Ronald Reagan. Hinckley, Sr. was in charge of a World Vision mission in Denver. John Hinckley, Jr. had a "double", a Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania man named Richardson who had trailed Hinckley's patterns and locations in Colorado, New Haven, Connecticut (even wrote love letters to Jody Foster), and bought a 38 caliber pistol to "kill Reagan". Richardson, arrested in New York, had been a follower of Carl McIntyre's in Florida and New Jersey. World Vision appears to be an elaborate cover for the recruitment, training and placement of assassins worldwide.
- 10) Mercenary operations: Mercenaries are being used now in Central America, the Honduras, and even in Grenada by the US. Top aides to Jim Jones were recruiting and shipping mercenaries to the CIA-backed UNITA forces in Angola, with the help of George Phillip Blakey. Out on the boat Albatross at the time of the murders, Blakey went to Trinidad, Panama (where \$5 million disappeared from Jonestown accounts), and then set up "open house" in Grenada. 200 Jonestown killers never died. Were they moved to Honduras? Did they run the mental hospital in Grenada that was bombed during the invasion killing 180 people? Where are they now?
- 11) The intelligence agencies are not "searching for a Manchurian candidate", they have perfected "on-going programs of psychological programming for political purposes" since the 1940's. Trained, mind-altered zombie killers exist. Read witness descriptions of the Jonestown killers who shot Ryan. Books: Marks Search for the Manchurian Candidate, Operation Mind Control by Bowart, War on the Mind by Watson, Opton Mind Manipulators, or Chaikin Mind Stealers, and Baine Control of Candy Jones. Write for catalog (\$1) to Research, PO 1107, Aptos, CA 95003.
- 12) Provocateurs: Phony radicals used to justify police repression. SLA, Red Brigades, Habash section of PLO, Kaddhafi hit squad, trained by CIA. Wilson, Terpil and others involved. Beware "terror" at Olympics 1984-- phony!

END



## Eugene C. Davis services Monday

Funeral services for Eugene C. Davis will be held at 11 a.m. Monday at Sharp-Sontheimer-Tharp Funeral Home, 1225 N. Rampart St. Interment will be in Lake Lawn Park and Mausoleum.

Mr. Davis, 59, was found dead Thursday morning in his home, apparently beaten to death, according to police.

Mr. Davis was a native of Pennsylvania and two sons, Harry and Wayne Davis.

Survivors include his wife, Grace Allange Davis; his mother, Alma Davis; three daughters, Sherley Bowman, Beverly Johnson and Charlene Harper; and two sons, Harry and Wayne Davis.

Sunday, June 3, 1984 2\* The Times-Picayune

## Quarter bar owner is found slain at home

By DAN BENNETT

A French Quarter bar owner was found bludgeoned to death Thursday in the bedroom of his apartment, police said.

The victim was identified as Eugene Davis, 58, 522 Dauphine St., owner of Gregory's Lounge at 439 Dauphine.

Davis' body was discovered about 10 a.m. by a workman who was repairing the house, police said.

The death was unclassified until an autopsy later Thursday revealed that Davis was beaten on the head several times with a blunt object.

Police said that when they arrived at the house they found a lot of blood, but thought Davis might have fallen.

Davis was last seen by his employees about 8:30 p.m. Wednesday when he left Gregory's to go home after spending the day at the world's fair, according to the bar manager, Bill Rogers.

Rogers said he and Davis returned to the bar about 8:30 p.m. after visiting the fair for the first time.

"He (Davis) said he was going home to check on the workmen who were remodeling his house and he would be

back. But I knew he wouldn't, because he was tired," Rogers said.

Davis called the bar between 10 and 10:30 p.m. Wednesday, according to bartender Ray Humphrey, 25.

"He told me to take \$5 out of the cash register and give it to someone," Humphrey said.

Humphrey said the money was "for a boy named Donny, who was standing there waiting for it" when Davis called.

That was the last time Davis was heard from by people at the bar, Humphrey and Rogers said.

"He was so excited about the fair and we were planning to go back today to see the Vatican (pavilion)," Rogers said.

The case is being investigated by Detectives Johnny Miller and Fred Dantagnan.

Dantagnan said police did not find the murder weapon.

Police said they were not certain what, if anything, was stolen.

"We did not find a wallet, but he may not have carried a wallet," Dantagnan said. "We found some loose credit cards."

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Friday, June 1, 1984

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The Times-Picayune/The States-Item

"Eugene C. Davis, a French Quarter bartender, was identified by Dean Andrews, Jr., the man who first brought up the mysterious CLAY BERTRAND, as Bertrand to newsmen June 28, 1967. Earlier, Andrews failed to identify Bertrand as Clay L. Shaw, whom Garrison claims used that name as an alias. Davis, however, does not fit any of the descriptions Andrews had given in the past of the man he said telephoned him after Kennedy's assassination and asked him to defend Lee Oswald. Davis denies being CLAY BERTRAND or ever knowing Oswald."

(from "Plot or Politics", Rosemary James and Jack Wardlaw, Pelican Press, 1967)

## TRANSITION

## An Unmellowed Woman

The Blackglama ad was superfluous: Lillian Hellman belonged to legend long before her coronation in Madison Avenue mink. She was one of a handful of American writers whose life and work were irrevocably entangled in the popular mind. The younger generation may not know the plays that first made her reputation—"The Children's Hour," "The Little Foxes," "Watch on the Rhine"—and may not have read her extraordinary memoirs "An Unfinished Woman" and "Pentimento," but they surely know Hellman in her Hollywood incarnation as Jane Fonda, a brave anti-Nazi writer on a mission to Berlin in "Julia." Neither her many ardent fans nor her many vocal enemies could have been surprised that this willful, chain-smoking woman with eloquent bags under her eyes would be enshrined by the movies. It was the way she played her part in life: dividing the world into good guys and bad, holding center stage as she boldly spoke her mind. At 79, Hellman's role at the storm center of American literary politics came to an end last week. After a long illness, she was rushed from her home in Martha's Vineyard to the hospital where she died of cardiac arrest.

Perhaps the most famous Hellman lines were those she wrote in a statement to the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1952. "I cannot and will not cut my conscience to fit this year's fashion," she wrote, refusing to testify against her friends at the McCarthy hearings. "Scoundrel Time," her 1976 account of that period, fiercely critical of her colleagues who named names, renewed the battles within the American left about the Stalinist era. Alfred Kazin wrote that Hellman had dramatized her life "... with a Broadway skill that is a mixture of social snottiness and glib liberalism." And Mary McCarthy, appearing on "The Dick Cavett Show" in 1979, called Hellman "a bad writer and a dishonest writer... every word she writes is a lie, including 'and' and 'the'," a remark that prompted Hellman to file a \$2.25 million libel suit that is still in the courts. To her supporters, however, "Scoundrel Time" only reinforced her image as a secular saint.

**Controversy:** Hellman, of German-Jewish stock, was born in New Orleans in 1905. The South figures prominently in her work: in her depiction of the ruthless, money-grubbing Hubbard family in "The Little Foxes" (1939) and "Another Part of the Forest" (1946); in her Chekhovian drama of middle age, "The Autumn Garden" (1951), and in the Southern Gothic flavor-

ing of her last Broadway hit, "Toys in the Attic" (1960). As a dramatist, she was content to work within the traditional confines of the well-made play, and she did so with stunning—but sometimes melodramatic—theatricality. It was her subject matter that was charged: in 1934 "The Children's Hour" raised the then taboo subject of lesbianism, and was promptly banned in Chicago, London and Boston. But if the controversy these plays once aroused now seems quaint, it is partly because she paved the way toward a new freedom in the theater.



Lillian Hellman (1905-1984): Literary provocateur

In New York as a young woman, Hellman met and married playwright Arthur Kober in 1925. (They divorced seven years later.) She accompanied him to Hollywood where she met the love of her life, Dashiell Hammett (who modeled Nora Charles in "The Thin Man" on Hellman). Her account of their tempestuous 30-year relationship in "An Unfinished Woman" (1969) is luminous and deeply moving. The McCarthy witch hunts changed both their lives—resulting in Hammett's jail sentence and her blacklisting. In her 60s, looking back on her life in her memoirs, Hellman found her indelible voice. The gallery of portraits in "Pentimento"—especially "Julia"—are unforgettable: whether they prove to be as much fiction as fact, as some have accused, cannot diminish their power and glamour. She may have called herself "unfinished,"

Lillian Hellman wrote in her memoirs, "Three": "I never want to live again to watch people turn into liars and cowards and others into frightened, silent collaborators."

Perhaps her death is not so untimely, for American is reaching yet another time when people are turning into liars, cowards, and silent collaborators. But for Lillian Hellman, an unfinished woman, those times are over.

but a more appropriate title would have been "An Unmellowed Woman." "When Lillian gets mad," Dorothy Parker once said, "I regret to say she screams." The Hellman anger arose from her clear-eyed view of social injustice and strong moral convictions, and she remained true to her passion throughout her rich and tumultuous life. Not for her the modernist halftones of alienation and equivocation. The fire within her lit up the cultural landscape; its heat will be deeply missed.

DAVID ANSEN



## A Brief Moment

by Keri Cassidy

People are always saying how can a 26 year old have such a serious interest in a man that was murdered when she was only 6. One of the reasons is that I had the honor and privilege of meeting him a month before he was assassinated.

At that time, my father was working in Manhattan in the Pan Am Building which is located on Park Avenue. On this one particular day, he brought my mother and myself into work with him. It was all very exciting for me because I had never been in the city before.

At lunch time, we went for a walk down Park Avenue. There were many people on the street at this time and it wasn't really cold, so we were able to walk quite a few blocks down Park Avenue. As we were walking, we came upon more and more people. Then finally, we saw many New York City police officers. My father assumed that something was wrong. So, he went over to one of the officers and asked what the problem was. The officer replied, "President Kennedy is coming by here in a few minutes." My father was and still is a Kennedy loyalist. Now, in this unplanned walk, he was going to see the man that he and so many millions of others admired so deeply.

He worked his way through the crowd until he was right on the curb at the corner. Since I was only six years old, I was very small and couldn't see anything. So, my father picked me up and put me on his shoulders. No sooner did he do that, that a roar starting coming up through the crowd. We knew he was coming.

When I think back on it now, one of my clearest memories is the way the people reacted when they saw the motorcycle officers and the car coming towards them. They were straining to see and putting their arms out towards the car hoping he would shake their hands. It was a closed top car, so you couldn't see anything. But as he got abreast of us, the car stopped and the window was rolled down. And there was that handsome face that everyone had only seen on television. All I can really remember was that he was so tan and had white teeth. My father was beside himself. President Kennedy was leaning out of the car as far as he could to shake a few hands. The police were trying to hold the people back, but the people wanted to touch him so badly that they could reach him through the police lines.

My father knew this was going to be his only chance to touch President Kennedy so he reached as far as he could in his direction. Because of the fact I was on his shoulders, I was leaning in that direction also. I was no more than 5-6 feet away from him. Just as he thought his chances were gone of shaking his hand, President Kennedy extended his hand in our direction. My father just brushed his hand. He started cheering and yelling. I could tell this was just about the most exciting thing that had ever happened to him. He took me off his shoulders and was tossing me in the air cheering. He just never stopped talking about it. I knew and "liked" President Kennedy in my six year old way because my parents loved him so. A little over a month later, he was shot dead in a similar motorcade in Dallas.

*Continued*

I'll never forget my brief moment with President Kennedy. My father was so deeply affected by the assassination that I took a special interest in everything that was going on that dreadful weekend. As I got older, I couldn't shake this feeling that I had for President Kennedy and that he was something so special not to be forgotten. Today, I am an avid Kennedy loyalist and always will be. I could never forget that for one, brief shining moment there was a place that was called Camelot, and that our dreams and hopes for the future were cut down in an instant in the middle of a bright, sunny afternoon.

We would like to mention a few briefs:

Thanks Ed Tatro and friend, Bill Pactovis for the video tape.

Thank you Mary L. Smith for the cassette tapes.

Thank you, Steve Barber for the cassette tape.

There are two new Kennedy books out: THE KENNEDYS - AN AMERICAN DRAMA, By Peter Collier and David Horowitz. It is a general rundown of the Kennedy family. Except in this book, the authors insult and degrade everyone who was missed in previous books. The authors were brutal in their treatment of the Kennedys. Prior to the death of David Kennedy, the authors published a portion of their book in PLAYBOY. If David Kennedy didn't already have enough reasons to kill himself, the article in PLAYBOY gave him another.

This book is another "Let's keep killing those Kennedys over & over again". It isn't worth the paper it's printed on, much less the \$20.95 price tag. Only for collectors - but don't bother to read it. It's not worth your time.

It's not as if the Kennedy family hasn't suffered enough. Good ole boys like Horowitz and Collier have to make them suffer more.

They even get Lem Billings - they say he - "ended up shooting up drugs at age 65 with the children of the men he grew up with."

It's good that he died in 1981 so these gutless cowards could write their book. Chances are they wouldn't be as brave with their insults if David Kennedy and Lem Billings were alive. Collier and Horowitz prove once again, trash is trash.

The other book which is the better of the two - if there can be a better, is KENNEDYS DYNASTY AND DISASTER 1848-1983- By John H. Davis. We're sorry to say that though well written, the books is almost as bad as the Collier and Horowitz book. And the \$24.95 price tag is a shocking price to pay to read about the down fall of the Kennedy family.

What is it with these writers? Don't they know anything good about their subject: the Kennedys? It is a traitor who will only present the bad side of the coin.

If the Kennedy brothers: Joe Jr., John & Robert were not such great Americans, loyalists to this country, and democratic in their politics, then it wouldn't have been necessary to murder them. The above books only reinforces the negative side of the Kennedys. We must not keep believing this kind of trash. If the Kennedys were the cheap kind of crooks that the authors portray, it would not have been necessary to murder them. They would have been able to stand side by side with the crooks we've had since the assassinations of John and Robert.

One more item- we can't resist. Michael Jackson came to Dallas last weekend for a concert. Well, that's all right, but I remember when Eleanor Roosevelt, first lady of the world, came to Dallas, she wasn't able to speak at a church or college or school, no. Eleanor Roosevelt spoke at the wrestling arena in Oak Cliff, the poor black section of Dallas. Now, why is it that Dallas can treat a rock group with so much consideration, but the first lady of the world, Eleanor Roosevelt comes to Dallas and the people of the city treat her like a second rate citizen?

Dallas has been well paid for the murder of John Kennedy. I hate every block of the city. PJJ



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Tape Cassettes  
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Sources of Information:

## world watchers international Mae Brussell

REAGAN'S TERROR EXCUSE, WHY "SLA IS CIA", REALIST, PUBLISHED SUMMER 1974  
IS SO IMPORTANT. CIA CREATED OPERATION CHAOS, TERROR, TO KILL FUTURE  
OPPONENTS TO FASCISM, LABOR LEADERS, SPOKESMEN, LABELED "TERRORISTS".

GEORGE SCHULTZ, RONALD REAGAN'S LICENSE TO KILL, AS IF ADOLF HITLER NEEDED PERMISSION.

"SCHULTZ ASKS ANTI-TERRORIST ACTION, PRE-EMPTIVE MEASURES" SFC 6/25/84  
"Experience has taught us over years, one of best deterrents " is to KILL FIRST.

JFK, MLK, RFK, Medgar Evers, Adlai Stevenson, Che Guevara, John Lennon, 10,000 others.  
IF EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT THEM, WHY HASNT IT TAUGHT US?

" Schultz calls for NEW APPROACH" , M.H. 6/25/84

Political death squads for control of world since WWI, 1919, German Republic.

UNMITIGATED NERVE OF THE SLEAZY POWER STRUCTURE

"Kissinger Warning on Debt", S.F.C. 7/25/84 What was his CHASE MANHATTAN DOING?

"Pope Exhorts Swiss on Banking Ethics", 6/15/84 Swiss banks bailing out Vatican.  
Same week Vatican paying off \$250 million, fraction of debt, some to Swiss banks.

"2 HELD FOR HAVING GUN NEAR HOME OF BUSH" DCT 6/13/84 Spoke "very little English"

From El Salvador, quantity of money, carrying pistol, Reagan's visit for Bush birthday.  
Just after Casey admitted CIA assisted Jose Duarte, after D'Aubisson plans to kill  
U.S. Ambassador. VERNON WALTERS, CIA, meetings. SWAT TEAMS ARRIVED.  
Happened to "be in wrong place at wrong time. Home near Naval Observatory.

SECRET LIFE OF RONALD REAGAN , Larry Flynt and Don Freed

Hustler, P.O. Box 67800-5285, L.A. Calif. 90067 \$15.00 or local bookstore.

"GREATER MEAT INSPECTION AUTHORITY SOUGHT", W. Post, 6/12/84 USDA Rep. T. Harkin, D. Iowa.

"Cattle King, Denver, school lunch programs, adulterated meat, cattle, died by  
other means than slaughter". Disease, cancer. DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS, LUNCH FOR POOR."

"Weyandt and Sons, Pa. diseased, dying cattle, sold, after federal inspectors leave."

"MODERN MEAT" Orville Schell, Random House, NY. \$17.95

Cattle fed wood chips, sawdust, cardboard dust, shredded phone books, newsprint,  
dried sewage sludge, cow and chicken manure, high-protein waste from paper mills.

"SWALE'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH, FOUL PLAY POSSIBLE", NYT 6/12/84

"THE BELMONT HORSE THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN" 6/10/84 "TIME FOR A CHANGE"

Angel Pena, Argentina. 300 thoroughbreds had virus, Florida.

"Swale was a good horse, not a great horse" past tense 2 days before Swale died.

UP-DATE ON SYN-FUEL SCANDAL, REAGAN'S \$19 BILLION FRONT FOR HORRORS TAPE # 648

1. "Waiting for Ax to Fall", Synfuels Chief Under Fire, E.E. Noble WP. 7/17/84

2. Synfuels connections to HITLER'S KRUPP-GKT, Friedrich Krupp.

Jack Anderson, 6/23/84 A.C. Valley Corp, Pittsburg.

Rep. William Clinger, R. Pa. pushing this. A.C. Valley facade, is GERMAN KRUPP.

25% owned by Iran, SYN-FUEL WOULD BE SUBSIDIZING KHOMEINI. + NAZIS.

25620 Via Crotalo • Carmel, California 93923 • (408) 624-9103

TAPE # 655 JUNE 25, 1985 SIDE 2

UP-DATE ON GSA, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, REAGAN NOMINEE JACK COURTMANICHE.

Tape # 642 "Inside GSA" W.Post, 6/14/84 Hearings for Courtemanch probably to be put off until AFTER ELECTION. Eagleton, "separate ARCHIVES from GSA".

ANOTHER SCANDAL, HUD, ANOTHER MURDER. WHAT IS REAGAN'S ELECTION VICTORY COSTING IN LIVES?

1. #651 Murder of Thomas R. Dougherty, 47, investigating SYNFUEL FOR CONGRESS. 5/4/SFC.
2. This time it is Stephen J. Bollinger, 36, Assistant Housing Secretary. 6/18/84 NYT  
"Bollinger is dead, apparent heart attack, Savannah, Ga. conference".

HUD, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, SOME LARGE STORIES BEFORE DEATH.

1. "Staff Opposition Overruled, HUD Grant Went to Ex- Colleagues". WP 6/3/84  
Scandal of HUD, Stephen J. Bollinger oversees grant program questioned.
2. "Democrats in Congress Seek HUD Inquiry, Contract to Men, Links to Agency", WSJ 6/4
3. "\$500,000 HUD Contract is Blocked, 'Inflated'" WP 6/5/84
4. "Double Mystery in Case of Orphan Embryos" SFC 6/23/84 Death of daughter,  
crash of Elsa and Mario Rios from Chile, missing adopted child from Argentina.  
Rios managed low-income housing projects for HUD, Housing and Urban Development."
5. "HUD in Reagan Era: Abuse or Reform?" SFC 6/24/84 Scandals of HUD mounting up.

UP-DATE ON MARVIN PANCOAST TRIAL, VICKI MORGAN MURDER Tapes # 605, 606, 607, 617, 619.

1. LAT, 7/11/84 Trial Starts, "motive to prevent showing tapes of Morgan with  
Bloomingdale and government officials".
2. LA HER. 7/12/84 "Video tapes show Morgan, another woman, four officials from  
Reagan administration". Possibly forged suicide note shown mother, not with Vicki.
3. SFX 7/12 Marvin Pancoast, "Im taking care of this tonight once and for all".
4. Oregonian, 6/13. Sharon Porto, friend of Vicki's mother, said "Morgan's book  
about Reagan's kitchen cabinet, Bloomingdale, Meese one of the names in it.  
PROSECUTION, STANLEY WEISBERG, OBJECTED, TESTIMONY "IRRELEVANT".  
JUDGE DAVID HOROWITZ, "NO MORE QUESTIONS ABOUT POLITICAL FIGURES".  
Vicki's book obtained under subpoena from GORDON BASICHIS, "ghost writer who made  
Vicki the Ghost.
5. "Witness: MORGAN PLANNED TO NAME NAMES" UPI  
Vicking wrting about presidential adviser Edwin Meese" She was going to name  
a lot of government people". Sharon Porto.
6. "Attornies subpoena Meese to testify in Pancoast Trial", LAHer. 6/16.  
"Despite the subpoena, defense attornies are pessimistec they will be unable  
to make Meese testify".
7. "WP 6/11 "Meese's Role Hasnt Changed at White House", He says".  
Meese went to economic summit with Reagan, Air Force One, still with Reagan .  
Probably flew away to ask Paul Marcinkus how to hide from subpoena.

8. H. Post, 6/16/84 MEESE FACES SUBPOENA IN VICKI MORGAN TRIAL.  
"no physical evidence to link Pancoast to bat" WHY IS THIS IN HOUSTON POST?  
THIS IS GEORGE BUSH TERRITORY, THEY LOVE REAGAN ON HOT SEAT, BUSH COMPES UP NEXT.

L.A. Her. 6/84 "WRITER TELLS OF HIS FIGHT WITH MORGAN" GORDON BASICHIS, SUSPECT IN MURDER BEFORE  
PANCOAST TRIAL. BEGAN WORKING ON BOOK WITH MORGAN, DIDNT WANT TO BE KICKED OUT, VIOLENT FIGHT.  
HE KEPT HER BOOK. COULDN'T SEPARATE FROM HIS JOB, OR SHE HAD TO BE KILLED.



TAPE # 654 June 18, 1984 Side 1



## world watchers international Mae Brussell

UP-DATE THE MURDERS. REAGAN'S PURE BEEF. CHEMICAL WAR ON US.

EDWIN MEESE GETS A SUBPOENA. KOREAN 007 ON SPY MISSION. THE CIA, NAZIS  
AND PLOT TO KILL THE POPE, BLAME THE KGB. GEORGE BUSH'S CHAFFEUR, VICKI M.

Tape Cassettes  
Bibliographies  
Sources of Information

### THIS TIME LAST YEAR, Tape # 602, June 20, 1983

Origins of the Cold-Hot wars, from WWII, preparation for Nazi survival.

Western Goals, Larry McDonald, international terrorism and syndicate combined.

William Buckley, international links, YAF, Nixon, Reagan, how USA sold out, given away.

### ANNIVERSARY OF WATERGATE, 13 YEARS LATER.

- CNN special on Samuel Cummings and arms merchants, Sat. June 8, 1984. "John Mitchell and Spiro Agnew now selling uniforms to Iraq army".

"Former President Ford Address to Graduates, Robert Louis Stevenson School", MH 6/9/84  
Ford never elected, appointed by a crook who ran from impeachment, Warren Commission.

"Judge Bars Release of Nixon Tapes, Freedom of Inf. Act." SFC, 6/9/84

Want to resurrect Nixon, "statesman", cant hear more illegal, vulgar deals.

### KEEPING UP WITH THE DEATHS, NOW MOVING OVER TO ANIMALS, SAME CORONERS AND OBITUARIES.

1. "Champion Horse Swale Drops Dead", SFC 6/18/84 "if foul play, done extremely subtly, may never find out. Belmont victory brought him to peak of checkered career".
2. David Kennedy, NY Post, 5/11/84. "Kennedy car returned to rental agency with its back window shattered either by a bullet or blow with blunt instrument, hammer?"  
"Two men in car, neither were David Kennedy. Damage during drug deal, Palm Beach."
3. FAUD MOHIEDDIN, EGYPT'S PRIME MINISTER, 58, DIES JUNE 6, 1984. NYT 58 yrs.
  - A) Heart attack, 5 days after Egypt's controversial elections of Mubarak. Oppositions.
  - B) KAMAL HASSAN ALI, will become new Prime Minister, replace Mohieddin.
  - C) Tape #515, Mubarak, KAMAL HASSAN ALI, and murder of Sadat. USA dummy front Betrayal, CIA, Thomas Clines, George Bush. How Sadat killed, millions for PLO.
  - D) Jack Anderson, "UNANSWERED QUESTIONS", 10/13/83 Sept. 1979, Clines hired.  
Exclusive, multi-million-dollar arms to Egypt, shipping contract.  
EATSCO, High level CIA. Geneva. KAMAL HASSAN ALI, "CIA, PENTAGON, EGYPT".

### WHY IS RONALD REAGAN'S BEEF DIFFERENT THAN YOURS? WHAT'S IN THE BEEF? LAHer. 6/17/84

Since CIA went into chemical warfare vs. USA, 1959, "25 yrs", Reagan's special beef.

Avoids pharmaceutical side effects of STEROIDS, added to beef, injections.

Weight gain, fluid retention, onset of diabetes, "aggressiveness", elevated blood fats,  
early onset of puberty. Testosterone, estrogen, progesterone, steroid zeranol, MORE.

Reagan, household butcher, raised, prepared for Pres. at ranch, SECRET SERVICE PICKS UP.

Write Rep. James Howard, D.N.J. sponsoring bill, creat commission, invest. drugs in animals.

### EDWIN MEESE GETS SUBPOENA, VICKI MORGAN MURDER. NBC, 6/17/84 Marvin Pancoast trial.

Time to show and tell Edwin. If "guilty of sex parties", get out the Born Again Bible.

BLOOMIE, Sheldon Davis. C.P. Putnam, 1984 Globe, June 5, 84. Sex Slaves, Reagan's

Intelligence Advisor, Nancy and Ronnie's best friends, Kitchen Cabinet pals.

\$500,000 year on prostitutes + \$250,000 for Vicki. Love with slave-master, multiple

sex, hermaphrodites, his Diner's Club to arrange women on visits away. Bloomie

friends with Frank Sinatra and Howard Hughes. (Wonder what RR, Bloomie, Laxalt did

for Hughes?)

TIM, 5/21/84 "A MISTRESS'S LIFE AND DEATH". Killed to suppress photos, Govt. officials."

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TAME # 654 JUNE 18, 1984 Side 2

"SOVIET GENERAL LINKED TO KOREAN JET IS DEAD", NYT 5/23/84 "U.S. CRUDE PROVOCATION"

Col. Gen. Semyon F. Romanov, 62 yrs, died in East Germany. "Line of duty".  
Assigned since May, 1984. Was it Gehen wipe-out of primary witness to KAL 007?  
Chief of staff of Air Defense Forces, first to offer public account of KAL, 9/1/83.  
"KAL without lights, resembled RC-135, US spy plane. Tried to guide it safely. Ignored.  
Joined armed forces in 1940, served against Germans in WWII. "HERO OF SOVIET UNION".  
"Died unexpectedly, one of 200 active three-star generals". DC Times 5/23/84

KOREA JET SNOOPING, SPYING, BRITISH WRITER SAYS" SFC, 6/18/84 LONDON OBSERVER, 6/17/84

Romanov killed 3 weeks before new evidence comes in. Boeing 747, KAL-007,  
DELIBERATELY into USSR airspace. Western intelligence could monitor Soviet Radar  
and electronic signals.

Close-orbiting Ferret spy satellite, just launched Challenger, monitored KAL jet.

"REAGAN STEPS UP CRITICISM OF USSR" , D.C. Times, 5/16/84

"Increasing sourness of U.S.-Soviet relations, expansionist forces, Afghanistan in  
1979, and shooting down Korean airliner carrying 269 people last fall".

"S. KOREA ADAMANT SKUL IS '88 GAMES SITE", LAT 5/24/84

Questioned about S. Korea boycott of USSR games since KAL-007. South Korea does not  
dispatch teams to athletic tournaments in Soviet Union, four intl. tournaments.

LONDON SUNDAY TIMES , 5/20/84 Murray Sayle. "HUMAN ERROR, OR WHAT REALLY HAPPENED  
TO THE KOREAN 747". " FLIGHT PATH TO DISASTER"

"No incident has caused more outrage in recent years than the shooting down  
of the Korean 747 jumbo jet by a Soviet fighter on Sept. 1, last year. It was an  
EVENT THAT FITTED ONLY TOO WELL WITH THE TWISTED POLITICAL MYTHS OF OUR TIME. IT  
REINFORCED PRESIDENT REAGAN'S CLAIM THAT THE SOVIET RUSSIAN WAS NOTHING BUT  
'AN EMPIRE OF EVIL'. IT ALLOWED THE RUSSIANS TO COUNTER-CLAIM THE PLANE WAS ON A  
CIA SPYING MISSING OVER SOVIET TERRITORY"

"TECHNICAL, HUMAN, AND POLITICAL, THE KOREAN JET WAS DOOMED WITHIN MINUTES OF TAKE-OFF"

"Major overhaul of plane Aug. 10, 1983, 3 weeks before fatal flight."  
McDonald, "member of group", but traveled alone.  
INS, Inertial Navigation System, and VOR, OMNI-Directional radio beacon, combine.  
Three separate INS instruments, so if one goes off, others correct.  
KAL in "full working order".  
KAL flight plan prepared by CONTINENTAL AIRLINES, COMPUTER IN LOS ANGELES.  
Captain Chun signed, studied notices to airmen, NOTAMS, before taking off.  
"THINGS ON GROUND NOT NORMAL". THAT DAY, VOR RADIO SAFEGUARDS NOT WORKING AT  
ANCHORAGE AIRPORT, CLOSED 12 hours". FUNCTIONING VOR OUT OF RANGE".  
Chun "told to proceed to Bethel, next check point, when able".  
COULD ASK TOWER TO TELL HIM CORRECT BEARING, RADAR IMAGE, HE DID NOT.  
RECORDS SHOW OFF COURSE, WITHIN 10 minutes. DIDNT CHOSE TO NOTIFY PILOTS, COULD.  
PASSED AMERICAN MILITARY RADAR STATION, THEY KNEW MISSED BETHEL, OFF COURSE. SILENCE.  
HEADED DIRECTLY OVER KAMCHATKA PENINSULA, WHERE SOVIETS TESTING WEAPONS.

All scientific equipment assures safe arrivals, departures.  
When half of the fail-safe isnt working, PILOTS TOLD TO PROCEED.  
When they go off course, not alerted.  
When US-Pentagon sees plane, non-military, off course, keeps record, doesnt inform.  
Did pilot Chun tell McDonald they would do spy mission, anti-USSR?



Due to health problems, TCI was not published in June 1984. But we have combined June and July, and hope to get on schedule again. We would like to thank all of you who have sent in renewals. We hope that those few will be pleased with the work we continue to do.

Ronald Reagan has worked so well as political puppet that it is certain he will be re elected. And he must shortly after die in office so that George Bush will be president of the United States.

For those who wish to know ---. Henry Fonda who was born in 1905, served in the Navy during WWII. He won the Bronze Star and was given a Presidential Citation. Why wasN't Ronald Reagan doing his duty?

Clark Gable who was born in 1901 served in the Air Force and flew missions over Germany. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. Where was Ronald Reagan?

James Stewart who was born in 1908 served in the Air Force and flew 20 missions over Germany. Where was Ronald Reagan?

Dashiell Hammett, who was too old to mention, and had already served in WWI, served in WWII. He was later blacklisted in the McCarthy trials and was never to recover.

These men all Hollywood stars and writers, served their country and did what they could to preserve freedom in the United States.

Ronald Reagan who was making training films during WWII, and younger than any of the above men, is now our president. He volunteered to testify before the Committee On UnAmerican Activities. He did name names and point the finger at old friends and have them blacklisted. He did not show honesty or bravery. Ronald Reagan, a traitor to this country and an enemy of the people is President. How did we come to this? Why have we lost our way?

Ronald Reagan should have never been elected to the office of president without having served in the military during WWII when other Hollywood stars served and risked their lives.

When Ronald Reagan refused to extradite Edgar Eugene Bradley from California to Louisiana for the Jim Garrison trials, he got his battle star. His first test had been his testimony to the Committee on UnAmerican Activities. Ronald Reagan, a man who never cared to bring about justice in this country, is now president.

Just how and why this coward and traitor to our country is now president is a mystery to us.

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY  
Penn Jones Jr., Editor  
Route 3 Box 356  
Waxahachie, Texas 75165

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COMPUTERS, SCIENCE, AND ASSASSINATIONS

Computers and Automation believes that the possibility of conspiracies in the assassinations of important American leaders in our times is of the most interest and significance to every American — and especially to computer people, because computers can be used: to handle large amounts of information easily; to correlate the information rapidly and accurately; to prove or disprove certain theories or possibilities of conspiracy; etc. Therefore, computer people can make a unique and important contribution to society in this area. Already a computerized analysis of information regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy is underway in Washington.

Accordingly, Computers and Automation is publishing from time to time articles and reports on: investigations into assassinations; the major evidence; and the application of computers to the evidence. Our purpose is to present important, useful, and authoritative information objectively in order to find out the truth. Since this subject is not receiving adequate and comprehensive coverage anywhere else that we know of, Computers and Automation has taken the responsibility to publish.

No scientist, no honest man, ever refuses to consider new evidence or to correct errors. If corrections are needed or new evidence appears, Computers and Automation will publish both.

**PATTERNS OF POLITICAL ASSASSINATION:  
How Many Coincidences Make a Plot?**

II (Patterns)  
(presumably last part of I,  
but appears most tied  
into early LBJ (II))

Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor  
Computers and Automation

Are certain killings so extraordinary that the theory "it is just a coincidence" must be abandoned and replaced by the theory "these killings are correlated and there exists a correlation, cause, or conspiracy of some kind?"

Edmund C. Berkeley concentrated in mathematics while attending Harvard College, and graduated in 1930 with an A.B. summa cum laude. From 1930 to 1948, except for 3-1/2 years active duty in the U.S. Navy, he did actuarial work, first in the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, and then in the Prudential Insurance Company of America. He passed 12 professional actuarial examinations from 1931 to 1941 and became a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries in 1941. He is the author of 12 books, including "Probability and Statistics: An Introduction through Experiments", 121 pages, published in 1961, which has sold over 15,000 copies. This book also accompanies a scientific kit bearing the same name, which is now published by Math-Master, Big Spring, Texas. He has been editor of Computers and Automation since 1951.

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II Real

### The Death of Fifteen Russian Generals

In The New York Times during May 1969, there appeared three short reports about deaths of Russian generals. These are shown verbatim in Exhibit 1. In summary, according to these reports, 15 Soviet generals died in the period April 19 to May 20, 1969.

This raises a significant question:

Are there enough generals in the Soviet army so that 15 of them can die from natural causes in 30 days? or can we confidently conclude from a scientific calculation, that "coincidence" is extremely unlikely and therefore a common element, perhaps a conspiracy, was responsible for their deaths?

In order to answer this question a naive person might think of inquiring of the government of the Soviet Union, for it might seem reasonable to ask for more information. But the reticence of the Soviet government to give out information is well known. For example, in the summer of 1966 there was a bad earthquake in Tashkent; I happened to be in Moscow on a vacation at the time, and asked my Intourist guide, "How many persons were killed?" I was told, "In this country we do not make public figures like that." Another example: during at least 40 years, Aeroflot (the Soviet government airline) has been flying scheduled air flights in the Soviet Union; it seems virtually impossible

#### Exhibit 1

#### THREE DISPATCHES FROM

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MAY, 1969

May 12, 1969: A SOVIET GENERAL IS DEAD; 12th REPORTED IN 3 WEEKS

Moscow, May 11 (UPI) — The Defense Ministry newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* today reported the death of Maj. Gen. Avgust A. Neme, the 12th Soviet general to have died since April 19.

The death was announced in a notice signed by "a group of comrades in arms". Nothing in the recent obituaries of Soviet generals has suggested that there is any connection between them.

General Neme was identified as a retired veteran of the armed forces. His age was not given, but he was described as a veteran of the 1918-1921 civil war and of World War II. No other details were given.

May 18, 1969: ANOTHER SOVIET GENERAL DIES

Moscow, May 17 (AP) — The death of another general was announced today, bringing to 14 the number of Soviet generals whose deaths have been disclosed in the last three weeks. *Krasnaya Zvezda*, the official newspaper of the Soviet Defense Ministry, reported the death of Lieut. Gen. G.K. Volkov at the age of 70.

May 22, 1969: SOVIET GENERAL DIES

Moscow, May 21 (UPI) — The military newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* reported today the death after a brief illness of Lieut. Gen. Aleksandr G. Chernyakov.

that that airline should have had no accidents in the Soviet Union, resulting in the deaths of passengers. But though I have searched for any announcement by Aeroflot of plane crashes in the Soviet Union, and of the resulting number of deaths, I have never found any reports.

There exists however another way to answer the question about the deaths of 15 Russian generals in 30 days — by a scientific calculation of the probability:

1. We calculate the number of expected deaths. This turns out on conservative assumptions to be 4.
2. We know the reported number of actual deaths: 15.
3. We look in an appropriate probability table to determine what is the chance that a deviation as big as 15 or bigger could occur without correlation, cause, or conspiracy.
4. We determine the answer: the chance is less than 6 out of 100,000.

On the basis of this calculation we can come to a very confident conclusion:

There definitely exists a strong correlation, an extreme departure from normal happenings, in the "coincidental" deaths of 15 Russian generals within one month.

One possibility, of course, is that the 15 Russian generals were together in a plane, and the plane crashed. Or that the 15 generals were in a conference room, and the conference room was bombed. Or something else. But the most reasonable explanation of 15 deaths occurring from April 19 to May 20 "after a short illness", appears to be that a secret action of the Soviet government or the Soviet Communist Party produced the deaths of at least 10 or 11 of the 15 generals. The basic reason for this supposition is that the Soviet Union has had a history of purges and liquidations, notoriously while under the rule of Stalin; and even currently, persons who picket, protest, or dissent are treated extremely harshly. The supposition is supported by a scientific calculation which is described later.

The scientific calculation of probabilities can also be applied to some questions of tremendous importance to the people of the United States:

1. Are the political assassinations of liberal American leaders during the 1960's truly the work of lone individuals in each case?
2. Does a thorough study of the evidence concerning the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King, indicate conspiracies in their deaths? and perhaps even a common conspiracy?
3. What is it that is happening in the United States that has produced the deaths by assassination of three outstanding leaders in five years?

It is important for Americans to determine answers to these questions. If we decide that these three deaths are pure coincidence, we take one course of action — mainly, sit back and hope. If we decide that these three deaths demonstrate correlation or cause or conspiracy, we take other courses of action — mainly, we organize to put a stop to the assassination of liberal American leaders. The interpretation of events necessarily guides the behavior of citizens.

The purpose of this article is to look into some of the facts and some of the science that bears on these questions.

#### The Definition of Conspiracy

What is the meaning of the word "conspiracy"? One unabridged dictionary gives this definition:



II

conspiracy: 1 a: an illegal, treasonable, or treacherous plan to destroy another person, group, or entity; e.g., the conspiracy to murder Caesar; e.g., his theory of the trade union movement as a conspiracy against the unorganized worker — L. A. Fiedler.

b: an agreement manifesting itself in words or deeds and made by two or more persons confederating to do an unlawful act, or use unlawful means to do an act which is lawful; confederacy. 2: a combination of persons banded secretly together and resolved to accomplish an evil or unlawful end; e.g., a conspiracy made up of storm troopers and disgruntled aristocrats. 3: a striking concurrence of tendencies, circumstances, or phenomena as though in planned accord; e.g., the portentous conspiracy of night and solitude and silence — Ambrose Bierce

conspiracy of silence: a secret agreement to keep silent about an occurrence, situation or subject, esp. to promote or protect selfish interests, e.g., local manufacturers were accused of a conspiracy of silence on the child-labor situation

— Webster's Third New International Dictionary, unabridged, published by G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass., 1961, 2062 pp.

The Varieties of Conspiracy

There are many varieties of conspiracy.

Over 5000 lynchings of Negroes have occurred in the United States over more than 100 years. Was this a conspiracy by Southern whites? To a large extent, yes, by the Ku Klux Klan at least, and other organizations; but in a wider sense, no. For many of the lynchings were locally organized and sprang from local attitudes of race hatred, akin to the hatred that produces genocide on a very large scale.

During the civil rights drive in the 1960's, Medger Evers, a Negro leader working on voter registration, was shot in Mississippi. A white man was arrested and tried; he was tried twice. The evidence was conclusive that he had shot Medger Evers, but in each trial the jury refused to find him guilty. Was this a conspiracy by each of the juries? In one sense, yes. In another sense, no. Certainly, the jurors represented the strong feeling of a great many whites in Mississippi — that it was trivial for a white man to shoot and kill a black man.

The Conspiracy of Silence: The Concert of Ideas or Attitudes

In a conspiracy of silence, the members of a certain class of persons, because of their point of view, or the way they tend to behave, or the kind of education which they have received, or their economic interest, etc., stay silent about matters that almost cry to high heaven. No spoken agreement is necessary for this kind of conspiracy to exist: simply the common interests of a group of persons. The principle may be expressed quite simply: "Don't rock the boat".

One example is the conspiracy of "respectable" people about the misdoings of their own kind. Tobacco firms, knowing that they will have to cut down their advertising of cigarettes soon, step up their current advertising so as to "hook" more people before they are required to stop; and there is no protest. Drug company XYZ charges as a price ten times the cost of antibiotics, until the Federal government compels it to cut the price down to

three times the cost — but no other drug companies talk about it. The air in Los Angeles is sometimes so dangerous, due to pollution by automobile engines, that school children are forbade to physically exert themselves during recreation time. Yet the automobile and oil industries are certainly not breaking their backs to quickly eliminate the gasoline-driven car.

Various important things happen as a result of the conspiracy of silence. The damage that a bad condition produces continues much longer than it otherwise would. The profit which a lawbreaker makes by breaking the law grows much greater, and continues much longer than it otherwise would. The spirit of the young people in a society tends to break, because the older people set a bad example in tolerating and sometimes defending evil conditions that the older people ought to be able to change and ought to try to change.

The Argument from Authority

In the case of political assassinations, many people take the position that they cannot know whether or not some conspiracy occurred until accepted authorities have investigated and announced a conclusion. They wait for authorities to speak.

For example, the American people by and large suspended judgment after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. Ten months later, the Warren Commission announced that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin. Because of the Warren Commission's official prestige, many Americans discarded their previous doubts and accepted the findings. This acceptance allowed them to continue their ordinary way of living without a nagging suspicion of a conspiracy that had been covered up.

In 1968, two more political assassinations occurred: Reverend Martin Luther King in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 4, 1968; and Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on June 5, 1968. Again, the majority of the American people suspended judgment and awaited the conclusions of official investigations. Again, authoritative sources reported that a sole assassin was responsible: James Earl Ray, who pleaded guilty to the murder of Martin Luther King; and Sirhan B. Sirhan, who pleaded not guilty in the shooting of Senator Kennedy. Both were convicted in trials and sentenced.

The authorities, the standard newspapers, and the establishment now consider these cases "closed". And it seems as if they have often done their best to stop these cases from being reopened.

It is of course sensible to study the findings of official groups in regard to political assassinations. In such study the basic questions to be asked include the following:

- Has the official group looked into all the important questions, including qui bono (to whose advantage)?
- Have the findings reported on all the evidence systematically and impartially?
- Has the group honestly and fairly evaluated the evidence that clashes with their own conclusions?

It is frequently true that the "authoritative" sources are not disinterested experts. For example, after Senator Kennedy's death the Los Angeles Police Dept. certainly did not want to seem to appear as incompetent as the Dallas Police appeared after President Kennedy's death. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why their report, as expressed by Robert A. Houghton, Chief of Detectives, in his book, Special Unit Senator, deliberately suppressed very important and disturbing evidence of a conspiracy.



II

Likewise, government officials certainly had "a lot at stake" in the report of the Warren Commission. What if there was a conspiracy? How would it affect the nation and the government? The principle of "a lot at stake" also applies to the unofficial investigators who seek the fame that may accompany startling conclusions. Therefore, it is always important to consider the interests of the person or group providing explanations.

People should not be misled by the "cult of the expert": that only experts know the truth, and that ordinary people should believe experts, to the degree that the expert has authority. "Truth is not shaped so that it can fit into the hand of any one person", says an old maxim.

Two of the most important arguments for dealing with the political assassinations, reports about them, and the question "How many coincidences make a plot?" — are the argument from tell-tale facts, and the argument from statistical reasoning.

#### The Argument from Tell-Tale Facts

Although it is sensible (and necessary) to study the findings of official groups in regard to political assassination, it is sometimes difficult or even impossible to consider their conclusions to be true. There are too many "tell-tale" facts, that provide a "dead give-away" of important information.

In the case of the political assassinations of two Kennedys and Martin Luther King, important questions appeared immediately after major events in connection with the assassinations. A great many of these questions remain either without answers, or with extremely improbable answers, because of tell-tale facts. Here is only one of the many such questions regarding each of the three assassinations:

- 1) How could Jack Ruby walk into the Dallas police station on November 25, 1963, with a gun, without being stopped, at just the right time to shoot and kill Lee Harvey Oswald — who had claimed he was a "patsy"?
- 2) Where and how did James Earl Ray acquire the large sums of money he used while hiding in the United States, Canada, England, Belgium, etc., until his arrest at London airport?
- 3) Who was the "girl in the polka-dot dress" who was reported to have run down a stairs and said, "We've shot him. We've shot him"; and who was seen with Sirhan B. Sirhan prior to Senator Kennedy's assassination by at least five witnesses? (Only two of these witnesses are mentioned in the book *Special Unit Senator* by Robert L. Houghton.)

A reasonable estimate is that there are dozens of tell-tale facts of this kind, that upset the official or authoritative conclusions, for both the assassinations of Senator Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King — and hundreds of such facts in regard to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

After all, there is a single tell-tale fact which if it existed could completely disprove the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin of President Kennedy. This would be a photograph of the 6th floor easternmost window of the Texas School Book Depository Building between the first shot and the last shot at President Kennedy, showing no one at all in that window. There is reason to believe that such a photograph exists or did exist, taken by a man named N. Similas; that photograph was acquired by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and is now unavailable. (See the article "The Assassination of President John F.

Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence" by Richard E. Sprague, in the May 1970 issue of *Computers and Automation*, Table 2, p. 50, and Table 3, p. 56.)

But whether or not many tell-tale facts are available, there is often available another very strong and powerful argument: the argument from statistical reasoning.

#### The Argument from Statistical Reasoning: Statistical Interlude

Over and over again in ordinary, everyday life, we apply arguments from statistical reasoning, based on the laws of probability. Much of the time we are not even conscious of doing so. Often we use these arguments rather unscientifically, and sometimes incorrectly because of prejudice or habit. But all of us have a practical knowledge of many basic concepts of probability and statistics. This is revealed by words and phrases that we use correctly over and over: "probably, likely, often, seldom, almost always, almost never, the chance is good that . . . , maybe and maybe not", etc. All of these terms refer to facts studied in the science of probability and statistics.

The arguments from statistical reasoning take a variety of forms. Also, they require observations, and counting and classifying of observations.

When we are examining rare events, however, events that are reasonably expected to be unusual, it happens to be easy to apply powerful statistical reasoning. We then come out with important conclusions, leading to decisions that have an extremely good chance of being reliable.

For example, the whole business of insurance is built around the rarity of events insured against.

Suppose your house is worth \$20,000, and you insure it against fire for one year. Suppose the annual premium the insurance company asks you to pay is \$80. The insurance company has basically two costs: expenses for operating; and the cost of paying claims. Suppose \$30 of the premium goes for expenses of operating. Then \$50 is available from your premium (and a similar amount from a great many other people's premiums) for paying claims. If the chance of your house burning in one year is 1/500, then the average claim cost for insuring your house (and many similar houses) is \$40, and the insurance company has \$10 per customer which is left over for profits and contingencies.

It is a good bargain on both sides. You have the important safety of protection against fire; and the insurance company can pay its claims and its expenses and stay in business. In the long run, the risks will all average out. The more contracts the insurance company enters into, the smaller will be the fluctuations, the scattering, the spread. Such fluctuations can wipe out a small company; but a big company can weather them.

#### Calculating the Expected Number of Events

First, we have to explain how the expected number of events can be calculated. How is the calculation made?

In the science of probability and statistics, the expected number of events is always computed from the following rule:

(the population out of which the events occur)  
TIMES (the probability of the event occurring)  
EQUALS (the expected number of events)

For example, if you toss a coin 100 times, and the probability of getting heads is 1/2 (in other words a 50-50 chance), then the expected number of heads is 50. Of course, common everyday experience will tell you that fluctuation is likely. It would



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be unusual if you should obtain exactly 50 heads; the result you would obtain might be 47 heads, or 51 heads, etc.

But the ratio of number of heads to total number of tosses will come closer and closer to 1/2, as you toss more and more times. And if that should not happen, you would be certain that some bias was present. Perhaps you are tossing in a biased way, or perhaps the coin is badly made (perhaps bulgy on one side and flat on the other), etc. Human beings have proved this law of probability literally billions of times; it is not possible for the laws suddenly to apply no longer.

#### Measuring Spread or Scattering

Having estimated the expected number of events, and knowing the actual number of events, we now come to a different question:

What is the probable spread or scattering or deviation of the number of events? For example, suppose 4 is the expected number of events and 15 is the actual number observed? Is 15 a reasonably probable fluctuation?

This question has a very definite answer, determined by the laws of probability and statistics. The applicability of the laws in this case depend on several conditions which are here true; these conditions will be described more completely further on. The particular law of probability applying here is called the "Poisson Distribution"; this law will also be described more completely further on. The laws of probability and statistics (including the Poisson Distribution law) have been demonstrated by experience to be valid in literally billions of instances.

Drawing on this knowledge, one can calculate with complete correctness that a given wide deviation is extremely rare as a chance coincidence, but is instead almost certainly due to definite correlation or cause or conspiracy. To make this calculation, first, we compute a measure of spread or deviation called the standard deviation. Let us call it S (the statisticians use a small Greek letter  $\sigma$  and call it "sigma"). Second, (in this case, the Poisson distribution case), we apply the scientific formula for computing S, which is:

(The standard deviation S)  
EQUALS THE SQUARE ROOT OF  
(the mean M)

Since M is equal to 4, S is equal to 2.

The standard deviation is a useful measure of degree or extent of deviations. As soon as we measure a deviation (degree of spread) in units equal to the standard deviation, then we can immediately use a probability law to say how common or how rare such a deviation is. This is explained in the next section.

#### Deciding Between Pure Coincidence and Definite Correlation

Suppose we consider all the deviations that we may find as actual observations; we can classify them according to the chances that they will occur. (See Table 1, "Categories of Possible Deviations.")

This table says the following:

- Deviations that are within two standard deviations away from the mean are in a REASONABLE RANGE; the chance of getting such a deviation is 19 out of 20.
- Deviations that are further out than two standard deviations from the mean but not so far out as four standard deviations from the mean are UNUSUAL or STRANGE or SUSPICIOUS; and the chances of getting such a deviation are less than 1 out of

Table 1

#### CATEGORIES OF POSSIBLE DEVIATIONS

Possible Deviations	Category	Chances of Observing
(1)	(2)	(3)
Two standard deviations from the mean or closer	Reasonable range (R)	19 out of 20
Further than two standard deviations from the mean but nearer than four	Unusual, strange or suspicious range (U)	Less than 1 out of 20 but more than 6 out of 100,000
Four standard deviations from the mean or still further out	Correlation, cause, or conspiracy range (C)	Less than 6 out of 100,000

20 but more than 6 out of 100,000.

- Deviations that are four standard deviations away from the mean or are further out still are almost certainly due to CORRELATION, or CAUSE, or CONSPIRACY: the chance of such a deviation is less than 6 out of 100,000.

#### Conditions for the Statistical Distribution of Rare Events to Apply

Above we referred to certain conditions which enable the probability law called the Poisson Distribution to apply.

This law was named after a French mathematician named Poisson; he was the first person to use it, to study the distribution of rare events. The particular historical case which he first studied was the distribution of deaths of soldiers from kicks by horses in Prussian regiments over the years!

From this unusual beginning, the applicability of this probability law has spread far and wide. In the past the law has been called the Law of Small Numbers or the Law of Rare Events — but these poor names for it have been abandoned.

The conditions under which this distribution applies are:

1. The events are independent; in other words, the occurrence of one event (a death) is not associated with, has no likely influence upon, the occurrence of any other event in the class of events being considered. (Clearly, if fifteen people were together in a plane, and the plane crashed, their deaths would not be independent.)
2. The ratio of the number of expected events (M) to the number of the "population" out of which the events occur (N) must be "small". "Small" is regularly taken by statisticians to mean less than 1/30. If the proportion of M to N is greater than 1/30, then the formula for the standard deviation changes to a more complicated formula. And the Poisson Distribution changes to another distribution called the Binomial Distribution. If we make these changes, then the formula for defining the standard deviation changes. Of course, we can deal mathematically with this case also, if we desire to. But for rare events we do not need to.



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**The Instrument for Decision: End of the Statistical Interlude**

For cases where the Poisson Distribution applies, we can construct a powerful "Instrument of Decision" that anyone can use.

This is a precalculated table of ranges of fluctuations. We have chosen three ranges of variations or deviations of fluctuations:

- 1) a range of fluctuations that are reasonable and to be expected;
- 2) a range of fluctuations that are unusual or strange or suspicious;
- 3) a range that almost certainly (the chance is of 99994 out of 100,000) indicates correlation or conspiracy or common cause.

See Table 2.

This table applies when: (1) the number of the population (out of which the events occur) is 30 or more times the expected number of events; and (2) the events are mutually independent — in other words, the occurrence of one event does not affect or influence the occurrences of any other events.

For example, if the expected number of events is 4, it is reasonable that the actual observed number be from 0 to 8 — the chance is 19 out of 20 that an observation will be in this range. If the actual number of events is 9 or 10 or 11, this is unusual or strange or suspicious — the chance is less than

1 out of 20 but more than 6 out of 100,000. If the actual number observed is 12 or more, then correlation or conspiracy or common cause is almost certain; the chance of such an observation is less than 6 out of 100,000.

The method which we have just described is a powerful method for making decisions regardless of authority. Just as anybody is able to decide correctly and prove to his satisfaction that 2 plus 3 equals 5, so anybody can decide that a figure is far outside of a probable range, so far outside that the figure indicates correlation or conspiracy or common cause.

This power to practically decide that some occurrences are not a coincidence, but that there is correlation or conspiracy or common cause, is truly a great power. It increases your independence of authority. It stops the wool from being pulled over your eyes. It enables you to free yourself from some of the misinformation which is offered for you to believe. It helps you distinguish truth from falsehood. Especially in the "credibility gap" between the government and the people of the United States, this method is valuable for distinguishing what is probably true from what is definitely to be classified as untrue.

**Applying the Instrument for Decision to the Case of the Fifteen Russian Generals**

Let us return now to the case of the 15 Russian generals. How shall we apply the argument from statistical reasoning, the instrument of decision, to the deaths of 15 Russian generals in one month from April 19 to May 20, 1969?

The procedure is:

1. Estimate the number of persons in the population.
2. Choose a typical or average age.
3. Look in an appropriate table of observed annual death rates to determine the death rate that applies to that age.
4. Multiply Item 1 by Item 3, obtaining the expected number of deaths over a year.
5. Find the period of time for which these persons were exposed to death (in years and fractions).
6. Multiply Item 4 by Item 5 to obtain the answer, i.e., the expected number of deaths in the period observed.

We have very little information about the size of the Soviet army and the number of Soviet generals. So, suppose we make two estimates, one which is likely to produce the highest reasonable number of expected deaths and another which is likely to produce the lowest reasonable number of expected deaths:

**First Estimate:**

1. Suppose we estimate the average age of Soviet generals as 60. (Probably high.)
2. The annual death rate from all causes for men aged 60 is 20 per thousand. (This rate is the actual death rate shown in a widely accepted Mortality Table called the Commissioners 1958 Standard Ordinary Mortality Table. This rate could reasonably apply to another advanced industrialized country like the Soviet Union.)
3. Suppose we estimate that the size of the Soviet Army counting both men on active duty and in the reserves, including veterans, is 12 million soldiers. (Almost certainly overstated. Some of the mentions of Soviet generals in the Army newspaper Red Star imply that a general who is retired from the Army remains classified as a general. The size of

Table 2

**INSTRUMENT FOR DECISION ABOUT RARE EVENTS:**

- REASONABLE VARIATION (R);
- UNUSUAL OR STRANGE OR SUSPICIOUS (U);
- CORRELATION OR CAUSE OR CONSPIRACY (C).

Category:	R:	U:	C:
	Reasonable Range:	Unusual, Strange, or Suspicious Range: Chance, less than 1/20 but more than 6/100,000	Range of Correlation or Cause or Conspiracy: Chance, 6 out of 100,000 or less
Expected Number of Events	Chance, 19 out of 20		
1	0 to 2	3 or 4	5 or more
2	0 to 5	6 or 7	8 or more
3	0 to 7	8 or 9	10 or more
4	0 to 8	9 to 11	12 or more
5	0 to 10	11 to 14	14 or more
6	1 to 11	0, 12 to 15	16 or more
8	2 to 14	0, 1, 15 to 19	20 or more
10	3 to 17	0 to 2, 18 to 22	23 or more
15	7 to 23	0 to 6, 24 to 30	31 or more
20	10 to 30	3 to 9, 31 to 37	0 to 2, 38 or more
25	15 to 35	6 to 14, 36 to 44	0 to 5, 45 or more
30	18 to 42	9 to 17, 43 to 51	0 to 8, 52 or more
40	27 to 53	15 to 26, 54 to 65	0 to 14, 66 or more
50	35 to 65	22 to 34, 36 to 78	0 to 21, 79 or more

Note: This statistical table applies when the "population" (out of which the "events" occur) is 30 or more times the expected number of events, and the events are mutually independent.



the active U.S. army is about 3 million men; the size of the reserves perhaps 4 million. But the Soviet population is greater than the U.S. population, and the area of the Soviet Union far exceeds that of the U.S.).

- 4. Suppose that there is one general for every 5000 soldiers. (This is also probably high. In the American army there is reportedly one general for every division of 20,000 men; it is possible that more than just "full" generals might be classified as generals by Red Star.)

With these suppositions, we can calculate how many deaths we would expect:

- 1. There would be 2400 Soviet generals all together (12,000,000 / 5000).
- 2. There would be 48 deaths expected in a year's time (2400 x 20 / 1000).
- 3. In the course of 30 days (or 1/12 of a year), there would be 4 deaths from natural causes (48 / 12).
- 4. We look in Table 2 in the line for the expected number of deaths equal to 4. We find that 15 deaths imply correlation or cause or conspiracy.

Second Estimate:

- 1. Suppose we estimate the average age of Soviet generals as 55.
- 2. The corresponding death rate from the same mortality table is 13 per thousand.
- 3. Suppose we estimate the size of the Soviet Army as 4 million men.
- 4. Suppose we estimate the number of generals as 1 per 20,000 soldiers.

With these suppositions we again calculate how many deaths we would expect:

- 1. There would be 200 Soviet generals all together (4,000,000 / 20,000).
- 2. There would be 2.6 deaths expected in a year's time (200 x 13 / 1000).
- 3. In one month there would be 0.2 (2.6 / 12) deaths on the average from natural causes.
- 4. Suppose arbitrarily we call this 1 death. We look in Table 2 in the line for the expected number of events equal to 1. Again we find 15 deaths to imply correlation or cause or conspiracy.

Other possibilities of course exist. For example, suppose that due to errors of reporting by Red Star, a number of deaths of generals spread over several months all happened to be reported in one single month. However, if the information published in Red Star is to be believed, reporting 15 deaths of Russian generals in one month, the probability is overwhelming that a correlation or cause or conspiracy affected the 15 Russian generals who "died after a short illness".

For a final check, let us determine what the effect of 15 deaths of generals per month would imply per year and per five years: 12 times 15, or 180 dead generals per year; and 180 times 5 or 900 dead generals per five years. This rate of mortality among generals seems on the order of magnitude of Stalin's distrust of Soviet generals and their consequent widespread death.

The Case of Political Assassinations in Germany, 1918 to 1932

There is important confirmation of a pattern of political assassinations in a number of historical situations. One of these is the political assassinations that occurred in Germany after she was defeated in World War I, and before the coming to power of Hitler as Chancellor of the German Reich in 1932. The following account is by E. J. Gumbel who was a professor of statistics at the University of Heidelberg, 1923 to 1932:

... The illegal military groups included an array of fanatic terroristic organizations, small in size, but important for their work of political assassination in eliminating first the leaders of the [Weimer] Revolution, then prominent Republicans, and finally the enemies of the illegal rearmament. ...

... Within the German population, especially during the inflation period, substantial popular backing, or acquiescence, was given to the evasion of the Versailles Treaty. For the nationalists of all shades these efforts were necessary for the restoration of national honor. ...

Terror as an Instrument for Enforcing Support for Illegal Armaments. During the period of illegal German rearmament, terrorist methods were wielded against the opponents of rearmament. These included acts of personal violence carried out by the terroristic nationalist groups supported by manipulation of the legal system.

Altogether, there were about four hundred political assassinations of the nationalists' foes. A considerable literature was published in Germany which detailed the charges. ...

The nationalist terrorists who enforced acquiescence in the rearmament of the Reich included many men who later became Hitler's trusted adjutants, for overseeing the mass extermination program which the Nazis carried out during the Second World War...

The Role of the Law Courts. The political assassinations committed by the members of the former Imperial and the secret armies put a heavy burden on the administration of justice. The murderers had to be acquitted and the victims had to be shown as guilty. This task was fulfilled by the employment of military courts which sided with the military men when they were accused of murder, by the slowness of the justice enforcing agencies, by inability to find the guilty, by issuance of false papers of identity by the police, etc.

Another procedure consisted in accepting at face value the claim of the accused murderer that the victim had tried to escape. ...

To insure sentences members of the Reichswehr responsible for the secret rearmament were called as witnesses for the prosecution. In order to terrorize the public, many more trials were started than could ever be completed. ...

— From "Disarmament and Clandestine Rearmament Under the Weimar Republic" (pp 203-219) by E. J. Gumbel, in Inspection for Disarmament by Seymour Melman and 19 authors, published 1958 by Columbia University Press, New York, 291 pp.

With a number as large as 400 deaths, it is hardly necessary to invoke the instrument of statistical decision. In this case, there is ample significant and accepted evidence, which is reasonable and overwhelming proof at first glance of foul play and not "coincidence".

Footnote:

E. J. Gumbel was one of a small group of pacifists who exposed the illegal rearmament and the terrorisms connected with it. For this activity he was three times charged with high treason. In 1932 he was dismissed from the University, and expatriated by the Nazi government on its first list. He eventually came to the United States and taught at Columbia University. During the summers 1953 to 1957 he was Visiting Professor at the Free University of Berlin; and in 1956 his dismissal from the University of Heidelberg was declared void.





The Case of the Black Panthers

Exhibit 2

Let us now consider the application of the arguments from tell-tale facts and statistical reasoning to the deaths of Black Panthers.

The Black Panthers are one of the newer groups of young black men who are challenging the treatment of black people in the United States. Their platform was adopted in October 1966; it contains a number of planks, some progressive, some revolutionary, some expressing condemnation of the existing power structure in strong and derogatory terms. Furthermore, many of them arm themselves, and they refer to policemen as "pigs".

In Exhibit 2 is a list of 19 Black Panthers meeting violent death, in the period April 1968 to December 1969. This list is derived from a report in an article in Life magazine, Feb. 6, 1970. Eleven of these 19 men were shot by the police; and when the inquest was held, the decision in every case was "justifiable homicide".

The Black Panthers claim that there is a conspiracy to kill them off, and that 26 of their group have been killed in accordance with this conspiracy. Whether or not there is a conspiracy depends partly on the meaning to be assigned to the word "conspiracy", and partly on the interpretation of the events that have happened.

Among the tell-tale facts to be considered are these two:

- On December 4, 1969, in the predawn period, the Chicago police raided the apartment in Chicago where two Black Panther leaders lived. There is strong evidence that almost all the shots were fired by the police from outside the room, and that the Black Panthers inside — some of them sleeping until the police raid — fired only a few shots at the police outside. Fred Hampton, Illinois chairman of the Panthers, and his colleague Mark Clark were both killed. See the newspaper account in Exhibit 3.
- Wesley C. Uhlman, Mayor of Seattle, Washington, stated in February, 1970, that he had been asked by the federal government (or a part of it) to organize a midnight raid on Black Panther headquarters in Seattle, and he had refused to do so.

A question we need to consider with our statistical "instrument of decision" is the significance to be attached to the 26 deaths. The locations of 19 of the deaths are Chicago, Long Beach (Calif.), Los Angeles, New Haven, Oakland, and San Diego. The number of members of the Black Panthers is reported to be about 1200.

The number of natural deaths to be expected from a group of 1200 Negro men, average age 25, say, is about 4 per thousand. Over 1 and 3/4 years the expected number (M) of deaths among such a group of 1200 persons is 8 (1200 x 4 / 1000 x 3/4). If we look in Table 2, on the line for 8 events, we find that 26 actual deaths would imply correlation, cause, or conspiracy.

In this case, a life insurance company would not apply a rate of death from natural causes to this group of persons, but instead a higher rate, because of additional hazards. Consequently, the argument from statistical reasoning is not as sound as it might appear to be on its face. However, the tell-tale facts together with the statistical argument would seem to be strong evidence of a conspiracy by elements of federal and city governments in the U.S. against the Black Panthers.

BLACK PANTHERS MEETING VIOLENT DEATH

(Information chiefly from "Black Panthers: the Hard Edge of Confrontation" in Life magazine, pp. 22-27, Feb. 6, 1970, Vol. 68, No. 4)

1. Spurgeon Winters, 19, shot by police, Chicago, November 1969. Inquest ruled it "justifiable."
2. John Huggins, 23, shot to death, UCLA lunchroom, January, 1969; rival black militants convicted.
3. Walter Pope, 20, shot by police, Los Angeles, October 1969. Inquest: "justifiable homicide".
4. Alprentice Carter, 26, shot, UCLA lunchroom, January 1969; rival black militants convicted.
5. Welton Armstead, 17, shot by police, Seattle, October, 1969. Inquest ruled it "justifiable homicide".
6. Sidney Miller, 21, shot by storekeeper, Seattle, November, 1969; storekeeper was not charged.
7. Fred Hampton, 21, Illinois chairman of the Panthers, shot Dec. 4, 1969, by police, Chicago, in a predawn raid on his apartment. Inquest termed it "justifiable homicide".
8. Mark Clark, 22, shot by police, Chicago, December 1969. Inquest called it "justifiable homicide".
9. Tommy Lewis, 18, shot by police, Los Angeles, August 1968. Inquest ruled it "justifiable homicide".
10. Sylvester Bell, 34, beaten and shot, San Diego, August, 1969; rival black militants have been accused.
11. Bobby Hutton, 17, shot by police, Oakland, Calif., April 1968. Grand jury ruled it "justifiable homicide".
12. Steve Bartholemew, 21, shot by police, Los Angeles, August 1968. Inquest ruled it "justifiable".
13. John Savage, 21, shot on San Diego street in May 1969; rival black militant is awaiting trial.
14. Frank Diggs, 40, found shot to death in Long Beach, Calif., December 1968. Assailant unknown.
15. Nathaniel Clark, 19, shot by wife, who Panthers say is a police agent, in Los Angeles, September, 1969.
16. Larry Robertson, 20, shot by Chicago police, July, 1969, died in September. Judged "justifiable".
17. Robert Lawrence, 22, shot by police, Los Angeles, August 1968. Inquest ruled it "justifiable".
18. Arthur Morris, 28, shot in 1968, Los Angeles gun fight, not involving police. No one was charged.
19. Alex Rackley, 24, tortured, shot, New Haven, Conn., May 1969. Panthers are charged with murder.





From The Gazette & Daily, York, Pa.,  
January 26, 1970

INQUEST ON DEAD PANTHERS OPENS UP MANY QUESTIONS

Chicago — The finding last Wednesday of a special coroner's jury that the deaths of two Black Panthers in a predawn police raid Dec. 4 were "justified" were based, the verdict noted, "solely and exclusively" on testimony presented by the police and the coroner's office.

But that evidence itself appeared to raise a number of questions about the incident, which the police have described as a gun battle lasting at least 10 minutes, touched off by shot-gun blasts from the occupants of the small West Side apartment.

Members of the Black Panthers declined to testify because of pending criminal trials.

Among the unexplained points raised by the testimony were the following:

— A police firearms expert testified ammunition recovered from the apartment were the shell casings of five .32-caliber bullets. He testified that these did not match any of the alleged Panther weapons the police say they found and that the list of police weapons carried on the raid did not include any of .32 caliber.

— The same police expert, John M. Sadunas, testified that none of the 130-odd expended shell casings and slugs recovered from the apartment matched 17 of the 19 weapons the police say they seized.

— Sadunas testified that three shot-gun cartridge casings the police said they found in the apartment matched the remaining two shotguns. Yet no slugs or shotgun pellets were recovered from the area where the shotguns were supposed to have been fired.

— Although the police raiders repeatedly testified that there had been a number of shotgun blasts directly out of the doorways of the two bedrooms, no pellets or slugs were recovered from the opposite walls, and visitors to the apartment saw no marks on the walls.

— Police Sgt. Daniel Groth, who led the raid, testified that there was no tear gas "available," although the raiders had drawn three shotguns and a submachine gun from a special weapons arsenal.

— Sergeant Groth also testified that no fingerprints were taken from any of the weapons the police said they seized.

— All 14 policemen who took part in the raid testified that they had virtually no prior knowledge of the Black Panthers, although they are assigned to the Special Prosecutions unit of the State's Attorney's office, which was set up last spring with a specific mission of keeping an eye on black youth groups and street gangs.

— Despite the heavy volume of fire described by the police, the only injuries they received came when one policeman cut his hand breaking a window with his pistol and another was grazed by gunfire coming through a wall, apparently fired by the police.

Testimony about the three shots fired into Fred Hampton, who was the Illinois chairman of the Panthers, raised a number of questions about the path of the bullets that were fired and the nature of the wounds.

For most Americans, by far the most important and most disturbing instances of political assassination in recent years in the United States are the assassination of two Kennedys (in 1963 and 1968), and of Martin Luther King (in 1968).

President John F. Kennedy was shot to death about 12:30 pm while riding in an open car on November 22, 1963, in a motorcade in Dallas, Texas. Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested in a movie theatre early that afternoon, and charged with the crime, which he steadily denied; then he was shot to death two days later in the basement of the Dallas jail by Jack Ruby, while being transferred from one jail to another. Ruby is now dead also.

Martin Luther King was shot to death while standing on the second floor balcony of a motor hotel in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 4, 1968. He was shot by a rifle bullet from the window of a rooming house a short distance away. Some months later an escaped convict, James Earl Ray, was arrested in London Airport, and was brought to trial. He pleaded guilty on the advice of his lawyer at the time, was sentenced to 70 years in jail, and is now in jail in Tennessee.

Senator Robert F. Kennedy was shot to death about 12:15 am, June 5, 1968, in the kitchen area of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, just after he had won the California Democratic primary election on June 4. Sirhan B. Sirhan, a Jordanian who became a naturalized American, was arrested in the kitchen, with a gun in his hand, after he had fired eight bullets. Sirhan was tried, pleaded not guilty, and was sentenced to death. He is now in jail in California.

A question which confronts a great many people in the United States is: Are these killings so extraordinary that the theory "it is just a coincidence" must be abandoned and replaced by the theory "these killings are correlated, and there exists a correlation, cause, or conspiracy of some kind"?

At the present time, the answer derived from applying the laws of probability and statistics is inconclusive. It is easy to show that if these were three normal people running ordinary risks, the expected number of deaths out of this group of three young men (two Kennedys and Martin Luther King) would be very close to zero and that even one death occurring would be in the range of unusual, strange, suspicious.

But there is the important question, what kind of death rate should apply to these persons? If the life of such a person was to be insured, a life insurance company would charge an extra premium because this kind of person runs extra risk, extra hazard.

Even so, the argument from statistical reasoning declares there is very likely a correlation or cause or conspiracy (or concert of ideas and attitudes), and this is confirmed by the abundance of tell-tale facts about the assassinations.

Probably the best summary at present is the following:

1. In regard to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, there was a conspiracy in Dallas.
2. As to the killing of Martin Luther King, James Earl Ray appears to be either a hired gunman or a "patsy", either of which means a conspiracy.
3. As to the killing of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, there is evidence which points toward conspiracy.
4. As to a possible inter-connection between the three slayings, there are a number of





## COMPUTER-ASSISTED ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY — PROGRESS REPORT

Richard E. Sprague  
Personal Data Services  
Hortonsdale, N.Y.

A computer project has been initiated at the headquarters office of the National Committee To Investigate Assassinations (NCTIA), 927 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. The project was started in June, 1970, by the Committee's Executive Director, Bernard Fensterwald, with the assistance of two board members.

Twelve volunteer workers have contributed to the project during the summer months. Three of them have designed a coding structure for feeding evidence into a computer system and storing it; they have also coded an appreciable amount of evidence to date. Six workers are contributing to system design and programming work. Three others have offered computer time.

### Specific Objectives

The objectives of the project are fourfold. First, to organize and store in computer-based form all significant factual evidence pertaining to the John F. Kennedy assassination.

Second, to make easily and efficiently available to researchers: (1) evidence having interest, and (2) answers to queries pertaining to the evidence.

Third, to provide an index to voluminous textual, photographic, and physical material on the assassination, presently located in many different locations around the United States.

Fourth, to provide an analytic capability comprised of a combination of information retrieval and computing techniques to augment human efforts in examining the evidence to solve the John F. Kennedy assassination.

The fourth objective is of rather longer range than the first three. A pilot analysis program is contemplated in which a specific set of dates, places, persons, organizations, and events will be analyzed to see whether a proposed solution to part of the planning for the assassination can be verified.

### Coding Structure

The coding structure developed so far provides a general framework for numerically coding raw data elements and relationships among them in the following categories: People, organizations, places, events, times, and objects. A coding form permits

several relationships and data elements to be represented in one grouping. For example, two people met at a certain time in a specific place. Or one person is related to a second person and is also a member of an organization.

Utilizing this coding structure, the coding volunteers have ploughed their way through several important sources of evidence and information, producing several thousand completed coding forms for eventual entry into a computer system. The sources include: The Warren Report; NCTIA files of evidence; the book *Accessories After the Fact* by Sylvia Meagher; the book *Oswald in New Orleans* by Harold Weisberg; and others.

### Systems Design

Two systems design approaches are under study. The first is a batch-processing approach using punched cards and tapes with standard printed reports. The output in this case would be primarily organized indexes, to be placed in manually available files and scanned by researchers.

The second system is a random-access interactive approach using disc files for storing all the evidence in coded form, and an English language translator to produce readable output. The programming language under consideration for this system is Integrated Data Store (IDS). The researcher would be able to formulate a series of questions and enter them through an interactive terminal, receiving on-line answers at each step of his exploration.

Taking the pilot program as an example, the researcher will be able to formulate a problem as follows. He wishes to determine the likelihood that meetings among a group of specified people took place in a specific period of time in a particular place or places in a specific city or geographic area.

He can explore via his terminal all of the evidence pertaining to the whereabouts of the group of people during the period of time in question. He can also explore the events which took place in the locations in question during the time period.

Thus in the long run he will be able to gather evidence for and against his proposed hypothesis.

If any readers of *Computers and Automation* are able to contribute assistance with key punching, programming, machine time, or money to help continue this research, it is suggested they write to the National Committee To Investigate Assassinations, 927 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

parallels in the cases which might indicate a common modus operandi and which normally would be subject to official, governmental scrutiny.

5. The absence of such scrutiny is extraordinary, and implies collusion of powerful parts of the government and of the establishment.

Nowhere in the United States can concerned Americans apply to have their questions about political assassinations answered reasonably. Only a few agencies, such as courts and Congressional committees, have the power to issue subpoenas, compel the appearance of witnesses, and ask direct questions. The rights of the people to know are defective. □

### CORRECTION

In the May issue, in the article "The Assassination of President Kennedy: the Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence", in the "Spatial Chart of Northern Half of Dealey Plaza" pages 48 and 49, in the lower center of the chart, in the "scale of feet", please replace the numbers 10, 20, 30, 40 by the numbers 20, 40, 60, 80, respectively.





VOLUME IV NUMBER 2

# PENN JONES' THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

SEPTEMBER 22, 1979

**N(ever) S(ay) A(nything):** Power Behind the Throne

by Dave Wemple

In today's world no empire can hope to maintain its power without a sophisticated array of secret armies. It is they who will perform, secretly and quietly, those covert activities deemed necessary by the empire's power brokers. And more often than not it will mean applying the "black arts" of assassination and terror.

To lull ourselves into an assurance that the exposes of CIA and FBI activities have rid the American scene of its own secret armies would be a costly mistake. Public outrage and congressional investigations have undoubtedly done much to cripple some of the more blatant crimes, but thus far we have been permitted to glimpse what is only the tip of the iceberg of our secret forces. And yet even this tiny window into the underworld of government has shed America of its innocence: blackmail, political assassinations, and even drug experiments on unsuspecting citizens.

Nearly everyone would agree by now that the FBI and CIA have been guilty of gross violations of civil liberties. But it must also be recognized that these two agencies account for only a relatively small portion of the nation's entire intelligence-gathering apparatus. Many similar organizations flourish in the federal bureaucracy like the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Secret Service, and the Drug Enforcement Administration. The nearly 100 government offices engaging in "investigative or police activities" also include the likes of such non-descript units as the Department of Agriculture, the Farm Credit Administration, the Department of HEW, and the U.S. Civil Service Commission.<sup>1</sup>

At least some of the Government's offices possess a special talent pool for participation in the netherworld of murder and sabotage. Aside from the Central Intelligence Agency few agencies have publicly

admitted to even considering assassination as a viable political weapon. FBI documents have certainly brought the subject to bear as has the Drug Enforcement Administration and its predecessor, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD). And it is taken for granted that such is the work of the nation's elite military units: the Army Special Forces (i.e. Green Berets) and the Navy Seals commandos.

This article will examine another government body which has proven itself both capable of and determined to use illegal methods to fulfill its mission. It is an office which, despite an annual budget estimated (because it has never been made public) at between one and ten billion dollars, is the most secretive of any governmental body and remains virtually unknown to the general public after more than a quarter of a century of activity.

Even a cursory examination of the National Security Agency (NSA) makes it clear why intelligence expert Tad Szulc has referred to it as the nation's "\$10 Billion Frankenstein." Since its beginnings more than 25 years ago it has remained totally beyond reach of the law of the land, finding its roots not in an act of Congress but by virtue of vaguely-defined Executive Order issued by President Truman in November 1952.\*<sup>2</sup> Today it remains the third largest bureau within the U.S. Government, surpassed in size only by the Department of Defense and State.

The utmost secrecy surrounds its every action and, as a result, a good deal of con-

\*As of the mid-1970's, even the text of the document authorizing the NSA's tremendous programs, National Security Council Intelligence Directive No. 6, remains classified.



fusion arises when attempting to discover its true size. Reliable estimates, however, place the number of employees in the Washington, D.C. area alone at about 20,000 and probably 100-120,000 worldwide.<sup>3</sup>

In almost any sense the NSA dwarfs those intelligence agencies most well known to the public; nearly twice as much money is allotted for NSA activities, for instance, as for the Central Intelligence Agency. But even more ominous than physical size is the degree of secrecy demanded by the NSA. Until the Church Committee hearings on intelligence activities in 1976 no representative of the security organization had ever appeared before the U.S. Senate in a public hearing.<sup>4</sup> In fact, from 1952 to 1957 the Government went so far as to continually deny that the NSA even existed!<sup>5</sup>

Senator Frank Church was quick to observe in the opening moments of his committee's hearings on this reticent giant, "In contrast to the CIA, one has to search far and wide to find someone who has ever heard of NSA . . . In its task of collecting intelligence by intercepting foreign communications, the NSA employs thousands of people and operates with an enormous budget. Its expansive computer facilities comprise some of the most complex and sophisticated electronic machinery in the world."<sup>6</sup>

The extraordinary security enforced by NSA and its headquarters at Maryland's Fort George G. Meade is largely necessitated by the organization's accepted missions: (1) the encoding and securing of U.S. communications, (2) the interception, decoding, and analysis of all other electronic communications of both ally and enemy alike, and (3) the development of surreptitious delivery of codes to its field offices.

In pursuing these goals the NSA has been forced to lead the world in the advancement of computer technology. And in the bargain it has given Fort Meade the ability to eavesdrop on literally any communication in the world from Washington's Embassy Row to the mountains of Tibet. So advanced are the NSA's computers, according to several former intelligence officials, that one voice among several thousands can be identified by the computerized comparison of vocal patterns.<sup>7</sup>

One indication of the deference paid to the security organization by the Govern-

ment is the fact that, although it is ostensibly a part of the Department of Defense, it is responsible only to the Secretary of Defense. No other agency within the military has the privilege of by-passing the ultimate authority within the pentagon, the Joint Chiefs of Staff.<sup>8</sup>

An awesome capacity rests within this body for the surveillance of American citizens and abuses against them. Certainly no other is endowed with the National Security Agency's obsession for secrecy and non-accountability. Some of the abuses in which the NSA has been caught are discussed below; in a future issue of The Continuing Inquiry evidence will be presented suggesting that the NSA has engaged not only in such illegalities as surveillance and the compilation of dossiers, but also in the "black art" of assassination.

Surveillance of the communications of American citizens was begun in 1945 when the U.S. Government informally arranged with three large telecommunications companies\* to deliver for analysis all tapes of telegrams which had a terminal outside the continental United States.<sup>9</sup> Thus, all telegrams either sent to or received from a foreign station were examined for intelligence-related information, with the NSA's computers being programmed to highlight conversations with such key phrases as "plutonium" or "sabotage."

As massive a project as Operation SHAMROCK was (it continued at least through mid-1975) only three NSA officials apparently had any "substantial knowledge" of it at any one time. Likewise, the agreement with top officials of these companies was informal and knowledge of SHAMROCK's existence was also severely limited. And lacking any assurances from the Government that the companies would be protected in the event of SHAMROCK's exposure, those same officials refused to keep any records of their participation.<sup>10</sup> For thirty years SHAMROCK betrayed the trust of millions of citizens who believed that the companies involved would handle their communications with complete confidentiality.

Unlike many officials of other intelligence agencies who have claimed that "I didn't know" about clearly illegal practices

\*RCA Global, ITT world Communications, and Western Union International.

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EDITOR: Penn Jones

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principals, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption. Always fight demagogues of all parties. Never belong to any party. Always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. Never lack sympathy with the poor. Always remain devoted to the public welfare. Never be satisfied with merely printing news. Always be drastically independent. Never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

Joseph Pulitzer  
April 10, 1907

the NSA's statement of such limited knowledge about SHAMROCK and its sub-projects might well be true. After all, a handful of technicians was all that was needed to duplicate the company tapes. This was largely done at a New York City dummy-front company (posing as a TV tape-processing studio) established by a cooperative CIA. Ironically, the code name for this tape-processing operation was LPMEDLEY.<sup>11</sup>

The task of enciphering and decoding at NSA lends itself to an extreme compartmentalization of labor; that is, the information available to any one person is strictly limited to that which he must absolutely have in order to perform his job. In such an environment only a very select few would be in a position to even know that something like SHAMROCK existed, much less understand its details.

Limited knowledge of operations is of such paramount importance at the NSA, in fact, that an immediate consequence of two employee defections to the Soviet Union in the early 1960's was an act of Congress which allowed the National Security Agency to summarily dismiss any employee for virtually any reason.<sup>12</sup> No legal recourse is possible for the employee and even the U.S. Civil Service Commission is prohibited by law from examining NSA positions.<sup>13</sup> And to instill a combination of loyalty and fear into their hearts NSA periodically requires its employees to be read of the penalties for treason.

But while this compartmentalization of

knowledge may well give NSA the security it so desperately desires, it inevitably opens the door to great abuses of power. What would happen for instance, if a small squad of "hit men" was to be secreted into the agency's monstrous bureaucracy? Such men do indeed exist within the military's arsenal and it is to be expected that they must be attached to some group. The anonymity of a small unit within the NSA could virtually be assured and knowledge of their presence and function limited to two or three officials. Nearly everyone would then be in a position to do that which the intelligence community prizes above all else: the ability to plausibly deny any knowledge of such sordid activities as assassination.

If Operation SHAMROCK could continue undetected for a full thirty years (analyzing 150,000 messages a month at the height of its operations in the late 1960's)<sup>14</sup> what could not go undetected? The temptation to use NSA's facilities for illegal and political purposes was indeed present over the years and at least during the Nixon Administration was not resisted.

Under pressure from the President to deal with the anti-war protests, various agencies of the intelligence community were convinced to wield their vast data-gathering apparatuses against political activists. In the summer of 1970 White House consultant Tom Charles Huston submitted to the President his infamous blueprint for what can only be described as an American police state: the Huston Plan. It was rejected after five days of protests by the FBI Director, J.



Edgar Hoover, but not before being signed and endorsed by one Noel Gayler, Director of the National Security Agency.<sup>15</sup>

It would be safe to say that Hoover's objections to Huston's proposals came not from any moral revulsion at compiling dossiers on dissidents (or worse) but from a refusal to subdivide his personal fiefdom (i.e. the FBI) and share his extraordinary powers with anyone. Had it not been for his own intervention, Hoover may well have joined the NSA in completely pulling the plug on all hope for the nation.

The surveillance of civilian politics, as noted by Senator Church, neither started nor ended with discussion of the Huston Plan. According to Church, "our investigation has revealed that the NSA had in fact been intentionally monitoring the overseas communications of certain U.S. citizens long before the Huston Plan was proposed, and continued to do so after it was revoked. The incident illustrates how the NSA could be turned inward and used against our own people."<sup>16</sup> In fact, according to Huston himself in a post-Watergate interview, the National Security Agency was much more than a passive observer when further activities against dissidents were being discussed. "It is my recollection," he said, "that the principal discussion with regard to surreptitious entry was fundamentally related to the request of NSA."<sup>17</sup>

And it was not only the foreign-linked communications which were scrutinized by Fort Meade's analysts. The NSA, also referred to as "the great electronic vacuum cleaner", perhaps found the American political scene too tempting to pass by. In an extremely rare public statement NSA Director Bobby R. Inman admitted in 1977 that, in the course of his agency's normal operations, there had been some "inadvertent pickups: of domestic telephone calls."<sup>18</sup>

And in spite of repeated assurances that Operation SHAMROCK has been terminated, many doubt that the NSA would completely halt such a program of several decades' standing. This has been particularly true in the case of SHAMROCK, which has played a central role in the success of other intelligence agencies' counter-intelligence and harassment programs against blacks and anti-war activists. Information was channeled to the National Security Agency from the FBI, CIA, Secret Service,

Treasury Department, and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD). When they did not have the technical expertise or manpower to conduct surveillance themselves, for instance, NSA would be requested to do the job.

"Watch lists" were compiled by the NSA after the targets for surveillance had been supplied by various offices of the Government. In the late 1960's much of the resultant spying came under Project MINARET's activities.<sup>19</sup> Targeting organizations like the Black Panther Party, NSA's activities became an essential feature to the success of the FBI's COINTELPRO and the CIA's CHAOS programs.<sup>20</sup>

At least one indication of the NSA's sympathy toward these programs is the background of its recent directors. Marshall S. Carter (1965-69) had served from 1962-65 as a Deputy Director of the CIA, while present director Vice-Admiral Bobby Inman had previously filled the positions of Director of Naval Intelligence (1974-77).<sup>21</sup> Interestingly, every one of these agencies was actively engaged in "the war at home" against political dissent in the 1960's and into the 1970's.

"In October, 1970, prior to the order to purge the (Army's) files, at least part of the computerized files were copied at Fort Holabird, the Army intelligence Headquarters in Maryland. The tape runs were given to the CIA and the National Security Agency."<sup>22</sup>

As late as 1972 part of the military's domestic surveillance files were discovered in the National Security Agency's awesome Harvest computer at Fort Meade. And, two years later, "nearly four years after the Defense Department had promised to destroy the Army's . . . files, the Secretary of the Army issued a press release conceding that some of the domestic material had resurfaced; again, he promised it would be destroyed."<sup>23</sup>

Finally, it appears that if another agency of the U.S. Government was going to continue the CIA's dirty work at home and abroad, the National Security Agency would fit the bill perfectly. Even former Director (NSA) Lew Allen, Jr., hinted at the agency's unique position when he told Senator Church's committee that "the (NSA) is not subject to the same restrictions as the CIA . . ."<sup>24</sup>

included Bastien-Thiry and "The Old General Staff."<sup>10</sup> So Mertz knew that network. We feel confident that Mertz was at least one--if not the--source that exposed Perminde for de Gaulle because he knew the network. Not only that, he was connected up with the international heroin network as well. That his role as an agent for de Gaulle was successfully concealed in shown by references to him as an OAS man in CIA documents as late as July 1963.<sup>11</sup>

Consider this: In 1968 Jim Garrison told New York Times reporter Peter Khiss about a foreign intelligence agency that had penetrated the forces involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

In a telephone interview, the New Orleans prosecutor said that the agency was from a government that was a "military ally" of the United States and that its information "includes an interview with one of the assassins."

He said his office had set up a "liaison" with this unspecified foreign operation for the "last three or four months," and had sent a representative abroad who "went to several countries in Europe" in that connection . . .

Mr. Garrison said the "foreign intelligence agency" had arrived "by a completely different route" at the same analysis of the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, in Dallas as had his office. He asserted it had had a pre-assassination "penetration" in the plotters' group "for other reasons unconnected with the assassination."

He contended the "servicing of the operation was set up by individuals in CIA," and "the men shooting were trained by CIA."<sup>12</sup>

Garrison's statements would fit in with the following explanation: We think that Mertz found out that Perminde was involved in a conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy. That he had infiltrated the operation, or was spying on the operation as an outgrowth of his counter-OAS activities for de Gaulle. Apparently he was unable to get his information to his contact in the French government in time for them to warn Kennedy. Perhaps he tried; at any rate, he did something that gave him away because some one in Washington--some high level participant in the coup--had him booted out of the country.

If that is the correct explanation of Mertz' being in Dallas it would also explain General de Gaulle's remarks made after he returned from attending President Kennedy's funeral. He said:

What happened to Kennedy, almost happened to me. The assassination of the President of the United States at Dallas, is the assassination that could have struck down the French Chief of State in 1960, 1961, 1962, in Algiers or here.

"It looks like a cowboy and Indian story but it's really an OAS story. The police are in cahoots with the ultras. In this case, the ultras are represented by the Ku Klux Klan, the John Birch Society and all those secret extreme rightist associations . . .

"The police did the job, or they ordered it done, or else they let it happen. In any case, they were involved in it. It is always thus in a country torn by racial hatreds, where there are the oppressors and the downtrodden, where the oppressors are more frightened than the oppressed, where the police, or at least some of them are in league with the oppressors . . .

"They got hold of this Communist who wasn't really one, a nullity, a fanatic. He was just the man they needed--ideal for the accusation. A fable was created to make people believe that this guy had acted out of fanaticism and love for communism. It was designed to set off an anti-Communist witch hunt to divert attention . . .

"A trial! That would have been just too awful. Everybody would have talked. A lot of things would have been stirred up. So the police gets hold of an informer, someone they could do what they liked with. And this character kills the false assassin on the pretext of defending Kennedy's memory."

"De la rigolade!" exclaimed the President of the Republic. "Every police force in the world is alike when it comes to dirty work."<sup>13</sup>

One final point. Despite the fact that QJ/WIN worked for both the CIA and the SDECE the CIA basically viewed the Gaullist regime



with hostility. In fact the naming of QJ/WIN and WI/ROGUE--both barbouzes, that is de Gaulle's men--in the Church Report can be viewed as something of a red herring as neither man ever killed anyone for the CIA. On the other hand, CIA money funneled through Permindex went toward at least one assassination attempt on de Gaulle, and that is not mentioned in the Church Report. Perhaps the reason is that following up that "alleged assassination plot involving a foreign leader" would lead too close to the plot that killed the President of the United States.

Well then, What does it mean that Mertz was in Dallas on November 22, 1963?

#### NOTES

1. Henrik Krüger, Smukke Serge og Heroinen, Denmark, Bogans Forlag, 1976. p. 31.
2. Staff and Editors of Newsday, The Heroin Trail, New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1973. pp. 122-126.
3. Ibid., p. 110.  
The other three were: Roger Delouette, Ange Simonpierei and Andre' LaBay.
4. Paris Flammonde, The Kennedy Conspiracy, New York, Meredith Press, 1969. p. 216.
5. William Torbitt (pseud.), Nomenclature of An Assassination Cabal (unpublished ms.), p. 55
6. Pierre Demaret and Christian Plume, Target de Gaulle, New York, The Dial Press, 1975. pp. 176-216.
7. Nomenclature of an Assassination Cabal, p. 53.
8. William W. Turner, "The Garrison Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," Ramparts, January, 1968.
9. The Heroin Trail, pp. 112-113.
10. Target de Gaulle, pp. 74-91.
11. Reproduced by J. Gary Shaw in "QJ/WIN Identified?" The Continuing Inquiry May 22, 1979.
12. The New York Times, July 12, 1968.
13. Jean-Raymond Tournaux, La Tragédie du Général, Paris, France Librairie Plon, 1967. pp. 455-457. Emphasis added.

#### MACHINE GUN -- WHAT MACHINE GUN?

S. M. Holland, the Signal Supervisor for the T & P Railway system was standing along with "six or eight of us boys" on the railway overpass in Dealey Plaza when the assassination of President John Kennedy took place. His positive statements seemed to be ignored by all the committees until the recent analysis of the Dallas Police tape came into prominence. Mr. Holland's testimony matched the events recorded on the police tape almost exactly. Finally, the House Select Committee thought they had found one item on which they felt sure Mr. Holland was wrong, and thus they could ignore his entire testimony.

Mr. Holland stated that a Secret Service man "raised up with a machine gun" in the Dealey Plaza area. The Committee never seemed to consider they might have asked the Secret Service if there were any machine

guns in the motorcade in Dallas that day. They just knew Holland was wrong.

Thus Mr. Holland's testimony is added to the sounds recorded by an open police microphone that there were at least four shots in Dealey Plaza coming from more than one direction that assassinated our President.

Finally, Chief Attorney Blakey called Robert Groden, the film expert, with the question, "Is there any pictorial evidence that a Secret Service man had a machine gun in Dealey Plaza?" Groden simply referred Blakey to the book THE TORCH IS PASSED by the Associated Press news service. On page 17 of that book is a picture of a man with a machine gun in the Secret Service car just behind the President's automobile.

Mr. Holland's testimony is printed in volume VI of the 26 volumes.

## NAME INDEX (to 26 Volumes and Commission Documents)

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- Goldshiteyn, Annette (Also known as Anita Goldstein) - (1976 CIA Release No. 392)
- Goldsmith, Roger - Engineer at Collins Radio. 3622 Binkley, Apt. C, Dallas, Texas. Made "remarks" about President Kennedy at Maria Morrison's home. (CD 913, pp. 139-140)
- Goldsohle, Norma - "34 Hadalگو" written on back of check in Jack Ruby's possession on Nov. 24, 1963. (Vol. 22, p. 500; CD 104, p. 93)
- Goldstein, Anita (Also known as Annette Goldshiteyn) - (1976 CIA Release No. 392)
- Goldstein, David - Owner of Dave's House of Guns, 2544 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. "One of the four main importers of weapons in the United States." On Dec. 2, 1963, when shown a photograph of Smith & Wesson .38 revolver which killed Tippit, Goldstein "felt" the gun was probably handled by George Rose & Co., Inc., 1225 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. (CD 7, pp. 225-228)
- Goldstein, Frank - 640 Teresita Blvd., San Francisco, Calif. MO 1-1184. San Francisco gambler. Called by Jack Ruby Nov. 11th and 12th, 1963. In Jack Ruby's notebook. (Vol. 22, p. 500; Vol. 25, pp. 245, 247, 295; CD 703; CD 796)
- Goldstein, Morris - 40 Sunset Avenue, Venice, California. Called by San Francisco gambler Frank Goldstein. (Vol. 25, p. 295)
- Goldstein, Robert - Dave's Pawn Shop, 2544 Elm, Dallas, Texas. RI 8-0939. (CD 897, p. 100)
- Goldstein, Rubin R. (wife Bessie) - 1207 South Selva, Dallas, Texas. DA 1-5239. Owner of Honest Joe's Pawnshop (aka Honest Joe's Gun and Lock Shop), 2524 Elm Street, RI 7-3886. Goldstein was parked on Pacific one block from parade route when JFK killed. Knew Jack Ruby but was not "personal friend." (CD 897, pp. 46, 100)
- Goldstein, Seymour - Owner Seymour's, 2210 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. RI 2-5645. (CD 897, p. 102)
- Goldstein, William (aka Bill Gold) - 2737 West Fargo Street, Chicago, Illinois. Well-known gambling figure on Chicago's north side. (CD 4, p. 278)
- Goleniewski, Michal - Polish-born defector from Russian Secret Police in April 1958. Later claimed to be Alexei Romanov. (CIA Release of April 1976 No. 76. See also CIA 412-76; CIA 471-190A; Imperial Agent, by Guy Richards; The Espionage Establishment, Wise & Ross, pp. 110n, 111, 111n; The Hunt for the Czar, by Guy Richards, pp. 14, 17ff., 20-27, 32, 49ff., 51-55, 98-118, 121, 149ff., 155-163, 165-170, 173ff., 197, 209, 213-225, 228-229; The File on The Tsar, by Anthony Summers, pp. 193-195, 374-375)



- Golitsin, Anatoli M. - KGB - First Chief Directorate Major.  
Defected from USSR to United States in December 1961.  
Code name "Stone." (CIA Release No. 76, p. 2; Reader's Digest, March 1978, p. 92; Legend, by Edward Jay Epstein, pp. 27, 261)
- Golos, Jacob - Soviet Espionage Agent. (CIA 596-252F)
- Golovachev, Pavel - Oswald's best friend in USSR. (CD 356n; CD 773; CD 1511a:1; CD 1516; CIA 566-812; CIA 580-251; CIA 624-823)
- Golub, Grigoriy Yevgenyevich - "The only Soviet official accredited to Finland. . . in October 1959." (CIA 15-523)
- Gomez, Alvarado - Report to FBI on Nov. 23, 1963, re Gomez, from San Antonio. Unable to locate Gomez. (CD 7, p. 552)
- Gomez-Rodriguez, Jose - Miami leader of JURE. (CD 1085b 5, p. 2)
- Gomez, Marcel - Tanana 14, Apt. 5, Mexico, D.F. 43-87-13.  
(Clay Shaw's notebook, p. 8)
- Gongora, Pascual Enrique Ruedolo - Cuban claiming that Castro sent him to assassinate John F. Kennedy. Deported November 25, 1963, at New York. (Oswald in New Orleans, Weisberg, pp. 256-260; CIA 1229-514, p. 3, paragraph 5; p. 6, paragraph 9a)
- Gonzales, Cristin Curiel - Arrested Juarez, Mexico, on June 17, 1968, after having dropped letter claiming prior knowledge of assassination. Had been arrested June 3, 1968, in Los Angeles. (Dallas Morning News, June 20, 1968; New Orleans States Item - his picture - June 20, 1968). Found hanged in his jail cell in Juarez on July 4, 1968. (Dallas Times Herald, July 7, 1968, p. 8C)
- Gonzales Obrelon, Francisco - Native of Cerro, Cuba, involved in gun running with McKeoun. Resides permanently in New Jersey. (Vol. 26, p. 650)
- Gonzales, Joaquim Him - In 1960's was Chief of Air Traffic Control and Deputy Inspector General of Civil Aviation in Panama. Involved in cocaine smuggling with Robert L. Robertson of Dallas. (The Corsican Contract, by Evert Clark and Nicholas Horrock, pp. 205-216. Originally published as Contrabandista!)
- Gonzales, Manuel Garcia - Cuban exile sought in Miami by Jim Garrison's office. (Plot or Politics, p. 149; Oswald in New Orleans, pp. 378-379)
- Gonzales, Max - New Orleans Court Clerk. Edward Jay Epstein said Gonzales befriended David Ferrie for Jim Garrison. (New Yorker Magazine, July 13, 1968)
- Gonzales, Roberto P. - (CD 1009)

- Gonzalez, Agapito - In 1960, when Gilberto Lopez made application for a new passport, he gave two references: Jorge Rodriguez Espinosa, 2518 Seidenverg, Key West, Florida (a man by this name crossed border at Laredo on Sept. 26, 1963), and Agapito Gonzalez, 2620 Williams St., Key West, Florida.
- Gonzalez, Representative Henry B. - Witness to assassination of President Kennedy. (Vol. 17, p. 616; Dallas Morning News, Nov. 23, 1963, p. 2; Rush to Judgment, pp. 263-264; Warren Report, p. 70)
- Gonzalez Monagas, Juan - Elected President of Casa Cuba Club (CCC) in New York in May 1963. (CD 1085EL, p.7)
- Gonzalez Yerena, Pedro - Carrizo Oil Camp, Municipal District of Cardenas, Tabasco, Mexico. Residence: Porfirio Diaz No. 716 Sur., Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. Rode bus with Lee Harvey Oswald on Oct. 2, 1963. (CD 1381)
- Gonzalez, Reinaldo (aka Reynold Gonzales) - MRP leader who, according to Manola Ray, was caught by Castro agents on Odio's farm in Cuba. (Vol. 26, p. 839; Saturday Evening Post, March 1976 p. 96)
- Gonzalez, Roberto Palacios - Listed as a passenger from Mexico City to Monterrey on Oct. 2, 1963. (CD 1180a)
- Gonzalez Corzo, Rogelio - Underground name "Francisco". Military chief of MRR within Cuba prior to Bay of Pigs. (The Great Deception, p. 101; The Bay of Pigs, by Haynes Johnson, pp. 59, 122)
- Gonzalez Migoyo, Vincente P. - Alleged CIA agent captured in Matanzas in August 1967. (Times Picayune, Aug. 7, 1967)
- Goodell, Charles E. (Inquest, by Epstein, p. 6)
- Goodhart, Arthur L. - Professor of Law at Oxford University. In 1967, wrote article approving of Warren Commission findings. The CIA approved. (CIA 1081-963)
- Goodman, Mrs. Rex - Eva Grant's landlady at 3929 Rawlins, Dallas. Says Jack Ruby comes to Eva's in late afternoon with a sack. (Vol. 20, p. 427; CD 86, p. 499)
- Goodpaster, General Andrew - A member of Pres. Eisenhower's staff. Served as a channel between the CIA and the President. (Interim Report on Assassinations, pp. 64, 112)
- Goodpasture, Annie - Probably the deleted name in CIA 435 "CIA retired from agency recently" (Inside the Company, by Philip Agee, p. 609)
- Goodson, Clyde F. - Dallas Police Department officer who guards door at entrance at Homicide Bureau from 5:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Nov. 22, 1963. He knows Jack Ruby but is 'uncertain about identifying Jack's pictures.' (Vol. 25, p. 567; Vol. 15, pp. 350, 351, 596; Vol. 21, p. 312; Vol. 25, p. 567; CD 1200; CD 1474)



- Goodwin, Donald Lloyd - 966 So. Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. Served in Marines (as a Sergeant) at Camp Pendleton when Lee Harvey Oswald was there. (CD 1028, pp. 1-3)
- Goodwin, Mrs. James A. - (CD 7, p. 98)
- Goodwin, Joseph - CIA. Assistant to the Director. (CIA 1314-1036D; CIA 1316-475D; CIA 1330-485)
- Goodwin, Richard N. - John F. Kennedy Advisor. Met Che Guevara on August 16, 1961. (Interim Report on Assassinations, pp 120, 138, 164; Assassinations: Dallas & Beyond, pp. 264, 383)
- Goolsby, Charles - Dallas Police Department. Detective with Juvenile Bureau. He was assigned as Desk Officer on Nov. 24, 1963. (CD 1337)
- Gopadze, Leon I. (Rush to Judgment, p. 132)
- Gordon, Irving - 7410 Keystone, Skokie, Illinois. Associate of many ranking Chicago hoodlums. (CD 4, p. 278)
- Gordon, - CIA employee. (Interim Report on Assassinations, p. 333 footnote)
- Gordon, Dr. Lincoln - Associate Professor Business at Harvard, 1946-1947; Professor Government and Administration, 1947-1950; Cons. U.S. Rep. UN AEC 1946, Army and Navy Munitions Board, Dept. of State, 1947, North Atlantic Council Com of Three on non-mil. aspects of NATO (See Who's Who in America for complete biography). (See Assassinations: Dallas & Beyond, p. 506. President of Johns Hopkins nominated Russell H. Morgan, M.D., Prof. of Radiology, Johns Hopkins, for 1968 Panel to review the X-rays and autopsy photographs.)
- Gordon, Sam (aka Frank Goldstein) - Jack Ruby's friend in 1930's. Gordon in export-import business. (CD 1137, p. 6)
- Gore, Elsa Pearl - Medical Research Librarian Professional Center Hospital, 1735 W. Irving Blvd., Irving, Texas. (CD 1546, pp. 198-199)
- Gorham, Don - Acting Chief NCISC-3. United States Naval Counter Intelligence Support Center, ONI. (CD 1484, pp. 2-3)
- Gorky, USSR - (Vol. 26, pp. 735-737; CD 1443; CD 1378; See Konstantin Petrovich Sergievsky - CIA 344; CIA 809-344)
- Gorman, Leo A. - 3712 East Anaheim Street, Long Beach, California. (CD 1360; CD 1515)
- Gorman, William Franklin - 3826 Mt. Everest, Dallas, Texas. (CD 7, pp. 521-522)
- Goulart, Joao - President of Brazil in January 1963. "Non-Communist used by the Communists." (Fortress Cuba, by Jay Mallin, pp. 57, 60, 66-67, 68)



SECRET SERVICE MAN WITH MACHINE GUN IN AUTOMOBILE JUST BEHIND PRESIDENT KENNEDY LEAVING DEALEY PLAZA IN DALLAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963.

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(Continued from page 5)

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## Book Review

*Dope, Inc.: Britain's Opium War Against the United States, U.S. Labor Party Investigating Team, (New York: New Benjamin Franklin Publishing House, 1978) \$5.00.*

By: CHRISTOPHER SHARRETT

The U.S. Labor Party has long been one of the most controversial political organizations in America, accused by the left of being a CIA front, by the right of being a KGB operation. Regardless of the group's origin, the Labor Party is becoming a force to be reckoned with throughout the nation, particularly with its anti-drug coalition which has apparently received support from such divergent organizations as the Teamsters and the Black Muslims. The U.S. Labor Party book *Dope, Inc.* is now in its third printing although still available mainly by mail order; although some of its assertions are doubtful (others are old information), much of *Dope, Inc.* makes it one of the most intriguing books on conspiratorial politics now in circulation.

Like some right-wing groups the Labor Party feels Great Britain is the source of America's woes since intelligence techniques used by the CIA were inherited largely from Britain along with the notion of the Eastern Establishment, which unites the oligarchs of New York and London in a political alliance which defies constitutional law as conceived by the Founding Fathers. This aspect of the book may be of less interest than the detailed assertions made regarding the link between the intelligence organizations and organized crime, assertions all the more important in light of what HSCA seems to be trying to tell us.

Among other things *Dope, Inc.* goes into great detail on the subject of Permindex, the CIA front organization first brought to the forefront by Jim Garrison. The book states that Permindex was set up as a joint effort of the CIA and British intelligence (SOE) and managed by Division Five, the clandestine section of the FBI; the book further states that Division Five was not actually under the control of Hoover but part of a CIA-SOE project. Major Louis Bloomfield was a Canadian business executive also mentioned during the Garrison period as an associate of Clay Shaw; *Dope, Inc.* states that Bloomfield received a com-

mission in the American OSS during the war and upon agreement by high-ranking U.S. and British authorities later played a role in setting up Division Five and Permindex. Permindex became an international assassination capability for the intelligence organizations of the major powers; it was also used to launder funds in narcotics transactions for Mafia figures who supplied information for Permindex. Along with this activity Permindex supposedly funded the French OAS organization which made thirty attempts on the life of President De Gaulle; this information was apparently discovered, causing Permindex to be expelled from Switzerland. The relationship of Permindex as an assassination capability to the OAS is particularly interesting in view of Gary Shaw's recent articles of QJ/WIN and the involvement of the French government in CIA operations. Perhaps more alarming is the book's allegation that members of Permindex have now filtered into organizations such as Intertel, the private intelligence firm whose principal client is the gambling enterprise Resorts International, itself the brainchild of former intelligence operatives and top figures of the Meyer Lansky wing of the syndicate.

*Dope, Inc.* goes to great lengths to name the names, many of which may seem familiar to a few privileged researchers since most of the section on Permindex looks very similar to the obscure Torbitt Document, the peculiar report on the JFK assassination in circulation during the late 60s. Although *Dope, Inc.* actually cites a source called The Permindex Papers for much of its info on the JFK murder, it seems certain much of what is printed here is derived from Torbitt; what is interesting is how this material is tied to more recent revelations, the most controversial of which may be the involvement of Permindex in the murder of Italian President Aldo Moro and the attempt to set up bogus "leftist" organizations to spread terror in Europe.

As if all this wasn't enough, *Dope, Inc.* concludes with a chapter on the CIA's MK-ULTRA project, which the Labor Party reads as a full-scale attempt by the authorities to spread the psychedelic drug culture throughout America while the Mafia continued control over the trafficking of hard narcotics. The outlandishness of such a notion is diminished by books such as John Marks' The Search for the Manchurian Candidate and Walter Bowart's



But we have only his word now that this was so.\*

Gates also revealed to the Council that the panel x-rays and all records relating to them had been destroyed as well. Gates' claim in this regard ran counter to statements previously made by Dion Morrow in the course of denying critics access to these x-rays; the reason the critics could not see them, Morrow had claimed, was that they had never been taken in the first place! Gates did confirm, however, another earlier statement of Morrow's that spectrographic analysis -- a test procedure essential in any genuine forensic investigation -- was never performed on any of the bullets recovered.

Gates insisted to the Council that the ceiling panels had "absolutely no value whatsoever."<sup>98</sup> He stressed that "All of the testing, the real important testing, as far as line of fire and the number of bullets, that was done prior to their removal."<sup>99</sup> All records of these tests, if any exist, have remained unreleased to the present day.

Yet if the panels had "no value whatsoever," one wonders why the police bothered to even test them in the first place. And given "all of the testing" which occurred prior to their removal, one wonders why there was any need to remove the panels at all. But Gates had an answer for both of these queries. "The removal was done," he said, "simply because we were making a very exhaustive examination of every conceivable material."<sup>100</sup>

The destruction of the panels and x-rays, and the suppressions and/or non-keeping of records is bad enough. But the police, it became apparent, could not even keep their story straight on when the panels had been destroyed. As we have just seen, Assistant Police Chief Gates stated in 1975 that they were destroyed in June of 1969. In 1971, however, the Board of Inquiry in the Wolfer matter had noted in its report that "an inspection of the ceiling tiles removed from the pantry"<sup>101</sup> did not support certain allegations made by William Harper. One naturally wonders how the police in 1971

could have inspected ceiling panels that had been destroyed more than two years earlier. Moreover, this was not the last time that authorities were to make statements which conflicted with Gates' testimony before the City Council; during the two years of Allard Lowenstein's involvement in the case before Gates made his admissions -- from mid-1973 to mid-1975 -- authorities always spoke of the panels to him as if they were still in existence.

On August 22, 1975, the day after Gates' appearance before the City Council, the Los Angeles Police Commission announced they were setting up a special committee which would attempt to answer any questions on the case which fell within the LAPD's jurisdiction. Among those persons appointed to this committee was Assistant Police Chief Daryl Gates.

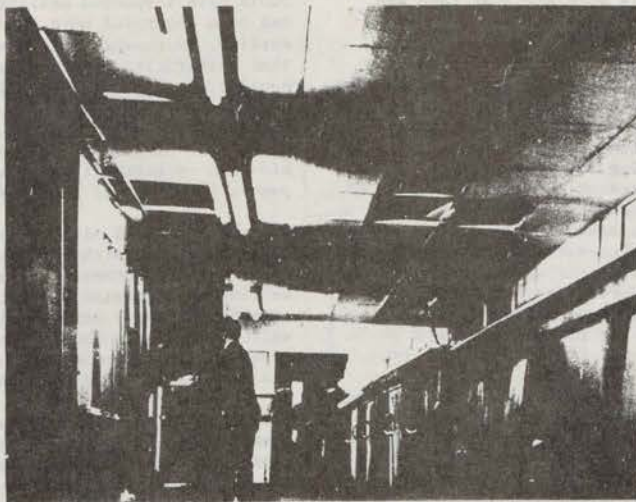
Concurrent with this announcement, Commission head Samuel Williams expressed disapproval of the actions taken by the City Council in regard to the case, and asserted that the body he headed was the proper agency for the handling of any questions concerning the assassination. Despite the Commission's public statements, however, critics received virtually no response to their inquiries, including a specific request by Allard Lowenstein on August 27 for clarification of the discrepancies in regard to the timing of the ceiling panels' destruction.<sup>102</sup>

The police response in this case was consistent with the ways in which they had previously handled requests for information; such requests had uniformly been refused even before the announcement of the special committee's appointment. By way of example, it had only been on July 31 that the Commission had refused to release, for the umpteenth time, the 10-volume Special Unit Senator investigation summary -- on the grounds that to do so would infringe upon the rights to privacy of police sources. This action represented something of a turnabout for the Police Commission, a body not previously noted for its concern for civil liberties. The Commission's new-found concern, however, did not appear to hinder them from attacking those who, like City Councilman Yaroslavsky, sought other venues for the determination of the facts surrounding the assassination.

There is a good chance now that we may never be able to truly ascertain the exact number of bullets which passed through the ceiling panels, or the direction(s) in which they traveled. Yet this was not always so.

\*Another official in the Police Department advanced the proposition that the panels had been destroyed because they were too large to fit into a card file.





Since at the time of the trial no notice was paid to those who questioned the official findings that Sirhan had fired all the shots, there appeared to be no reason to doubt that the authorities were telling all they knew concerning the facts of the case. Thus, little attention was paid to the panels, or the holes in them, during the trial proceedings. Had the panels, and test data on the holes, been introduced into evidence, it is possible that the jury's final verdict might have differed substantially from the one they ultimately arrived at.

#### THE CENTER DIVIDER BULLETS

During the summer of 1975, attorney Vincent Bugliosi became involved in the case at the request of Allard Lowenstein. Bugliosi, the former chief Manson Prosecutor and author of the best-selling book Helter Skelter, had many years of experience working in the Los Angeles DA's office; he brought to the critics' efforts a certain valuable expertise which had previously been lacking.

As reported in the Los Angeles Times in December of that year, Ambassador Maitre d' Angelo DiPierro gave Bugliosi a statement in which he stated that on the morning of the shooting, "he saw a bullet lodged in the center divider between two swinging doors

leading into the pantry."\* It was "a small caliber bullet lodged about a quarter of an inch into the wood."<sup>104</sup> The elder DiPierro also observed the bullet."<sup>105</sup>

Sergeant Frank Patchett of the LAPD, who had helped take Sirhan into custody, had told DiPierro that he was mistaken, that what he had seen in the hole was not a bullet. DiPierro disputed this:

I am quite familiar with guns and bullets, having been in the Infantry for 3 1/2 years. There is no question in my mind that this was a bullet and not a nail or any other object. The base of the bullet was round and from all indications it appeared to be a 22 [sic] caliber bullet.

And, he continued:

A day or so later, the center divider that contained the bullet was removed by the Los Angeles Police Department

\*An official FBI photograph of the western portion of the kitchen pantry, showing the swinging doors and center divider referred to, is reproduced on the following page.



for examination. I don't know who removed the bullet or what happened to it. The hole that contained the bullet was the only new hole I observed after the shooting. Even prior to the shooting, there were a few holes from nails, etcetera [sic] on the two swinging doors.<sup>106</sup>

92. Charach, Part 2, Knave, Vol. I, No. 11, p. 91.

NOTES

91. Transcript, Sirhan Grand Jury Proceedings, pp. 161-162.

CORRECTION

First paragraph on page 2 of Volume IV-1 5th line should read:

a "pro" had now taken over. This "pro" was QJ/WIN, principal CIA agent with the task of "spotting agent candidates"

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93. "Report of the Medicolegal Investigation of Senator Robert F. Kennedy" (the Autopsy Report), Department of Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner, County of Los Angeles, California, June, 1968, p. 2
94. Ibid., pp. 3, 4.
95. Charach, Part 2, Knave, Vol. I, No. 11, p. 90.
96. Cited in Anderson, The Bald Eagle, Vol. 1, No.1, p. 10.
97. Kaiser, pp. 219-220, 263, 266, 361, 420-421, 426, 430-431, 523; Kaiser, Appendix C: Sirhan's notebook, p. 550; Anderson, The Bald Eagle, Vol. 1, No.1, p. 10.
98. Charach, Part 1, Knave, Vol. I, No. 10, p. 22.
99. Joling, Argosy, Vol. 384, No. 1, pp. 37-38; Langman and Cockburn, Harper's Magazine, Vol. 250, No. 1496, p. 22;
- Lowenstein, "Who Killed Robert Kennedy?" on William F. Buckley's "Firing Line," PBS, April 20, 1975; Lowenstein, on the RFK killing, Assassination Information Bureau show, October 16, 1975, WBUR, Boston, Mass.; Lowenstein, Qui, Vol. 5, No. 5, p. 118; the author's interview with Allard Lowenstein, New York, N.Y., July 30, 1976; Ralph Blumenfeld, "The Death of RFK. New Questions; Part III: Bullets and Guns," New York Post, May 21, 1975, p. 41.
100. Ibid.
101. Joling, Argosy, Vol. 384, No. 1, p. 38.
102. Blumenfeld, Part III, New York Post, May 21, 1975, p. 41.
103. Joling, Argosy, Vol. 384, No.1, P. 38.
104. Ibid.
105. Ibid.
106. Ibid.

(To Be Continued)

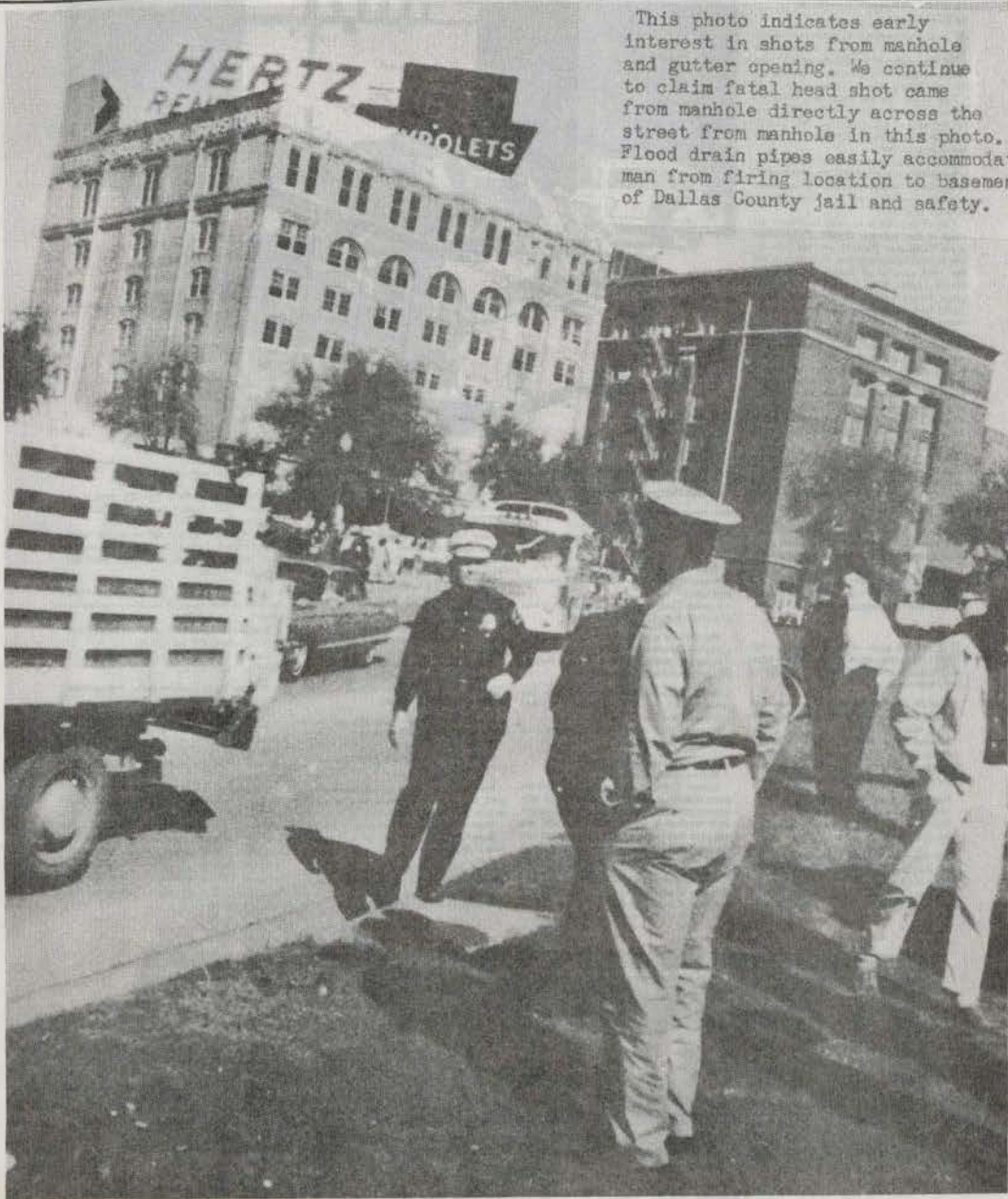
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# PENN JONES' **THE CONTINUING INQUIRY**

Volume IX Number 1

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This photo indicates early interest in shots from manhole and gutter opening. We continue to claim fatal head shot came from manhole directly across the street from manhole in this photo. Flood drain pipes easily accommodate man from firing location to basement of Dallas County jail and safety.



JULY 16, 1984

THE WASHINGTON POST NATIONAL WEEKLY EDITION

PAGE 37

## WHAT AMERICANS THINK

## SLEUTHS

## Where the Experts Agree—Sometimes—on the JFK Assassination

Like the public, they don't buy the Warren report

By Barry Sussman

Last year, on the 20th anniversary of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, the Washington Post-ABC News poll found that most Americans feel the real facts of the Kennedy slaying have not come to light.

Four in five, the poll found, believe the assassination was the result of a conspiracy and not the work of a lone gunman. Only 6 in 10 feel that a shot fired by Lee Harvey Oswald killed the president.

Both findings showed massive public disbelief in the work of the Warren Commission, which concluded that there was no conspiracy and that Oswald, acting as a lone gunman, fired the fatal shot.

One of the people to read the Post's account of that poll was Bernard Fensterwald Jr., a Washington attorney who has been active in investigations of that assassination and the 1968 slayings of Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. For a number of years, Fensterwald served as the lawyer for James Earl Ray, who was convicted of murdering Dr. King.

Fensterwald decided to see how expert opinion would compare with the poll's findings. He formulated 27 multiple choice questions and sent them to members and staff of the Warren Commission, to members and staff of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, which in 1977 held an inquiry into the JFK and King assassinations, and to authors of books and magazine articles on the Kennedy assassination.

Fifty people responded, most of them scholars of the assassination. One result, therefore, was predictable: Like the general public, the experts have strongly challenged the Warren Commission report.

But the survey serves another, most unusual purpose. By putting many of the most common assassination questions to a select group of experts, Fensterwald is able to find areas of consensus, near consensus and disagreement on what led up to the events of Nov. 22, 1963, among people who have devoted much of their lives to studying the matter.

Here are some of those findings, with comparisons between the Warren Commission and the 50 experts, as reported by Fensterwald:

**Was JFK killed as the result of a conspiracy?**  
Warren Commission: No. He was killed by Oswald, acting alone.

**Experts:** Thirty-eight of the 50, or 76 percent, say there was a conspiracy. There is disagreement over whether Oswald was anything more than a patsy in the conspiracy.

**How many shots were fired?**  
Warren Commission: Three shots.  
**Experts:** Four shots were fired, 22 say; more than four shots, 16 say.

**Did the same shot hit both President Kennedy and Gov. John Connally, who was riding on the limo?**  
Warren Commission: Yes, a single shot hit both.



President Kennedy slumps in the seat of his car after being shot; Mrs. Kennedy and a Secret Service agent come to his aid.

**Experts:** Thirty-seven of the 50 disagree.

**How many gunmen were involved?**

Warren Commission: One, Oswald.

**Experts:** Twenty say two, 18 say more than two.

**Was there more than one "Oswald"?**

Warren Commission: No, no one impersonated Oswald.

**Experts:** Thirty-two of the 50 say there was a "second Oswald."

**Was Oswald a genuine Marxist?**

Warren Commission: Yes.

**Experts:** Divided. Twenty-six say Oswald only pretended to be a Marxist.

**Were pro-Castro Cubans involved in the assassination?**

Warren Commission: No.

**Experts:** Thirty-eight of the 50 agree with the Warren Commission.

**Were anti-Castro Cubans involved?**

Warren Commission: No.

**Experts:** Nineteen say anti-Castro Cubans were involved in the assassination and a subsequent coverup; eight others say such people were involved in the assassination only, and one says they were in on a coverup but not the assassination. Nine say none was involved in any way, and 13 had no opinion in this area.

**Was the CIA as an organization involved in the crime as a coverup?**

Warren Commission: No.

**Experts:** Six believe the CIA was involved in the crime; 29 believe it was involved in a coverup.

**Were "dissident elements" of the CIA or former agents involved?**

Warren Commission: No.

**Experts:** Twenty-three say they were involved in both the crime and the coverup, five others say they were involved in the assassination only, and three say they were involved in a coverup.

**Was the FBI involved in the crime or coverup?**

Warren Commission: No.

**Experts:** Forty of the 50 believe it was involved in a coverup. Four believe it was involved in the assassination.

**When Jack Ruby killed Oswald, was he acting alone or as part of a coverup?**

Warren Commission: Acting alone.

**Experts:** Thirty-nine say he was acting as part of a conspiracy.

**Was Ruby motivated by patriotism and/or grief, or, on the other hand, was he ordered and/or paid to kill Oswald?**

Warren Commission: Patriotism and grief.

**Experts:** Thirty-five say he was ordered and/or paid.

**Since 1963, has there been a concerted effort to cover up both of the assassinations?**

Warren Commission: Inapplicable.

**Experts:** Forty-one of the 50 say yes.

**Did Oswald fire a rifle on Nov. 22, 1963?**

Warren Commission: Yes, killing Kennedy and wounding Connally.

**Experts:** Twenty-eight say he did not fire a rifle; 11 say he fired at Kennedy; three say he fired, but not at Kennedy; the other eight say they do not know.

**Have witnesses been murdered since 1963 because of knowledge of the crime imputed to them?**

Warren Commission: Implied no in its 1964 report; inapplicable since then.

**Experts:** Twenty-nine say yes, six say no, 15 say they do not know.

**Was the Mafia involved in the assassination or a coverup?**

Warren Commission: Neither.

**Experts:** Five say it was involved in the crime, another five say it was involved in the coverup, 20 say it was involved in both, 11 say it was involved in neither, and 8 say they do not know.

Fensterwald holds that these views represent the conclusions of scholars who have had a great deal more time for research than the Warren Commission did. He also says such research may never end, noting that people to this day are looking into the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Barry Sussman is director of polling for The Washington Post.

# Kennedy '88

For all of those who have hope, for they were and are our only hope.



David Lifton: Disguise and Deception  
by Paul Daniel

More than 500 books have been published on the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Many of the books that have been published did not receive a great deal of publicity by their publishers or book reviewers. However, there have been occasions where certain books have received a great deal of publicity either on purpose or by accident. Such examples are the publications of the Warren Commission Report in September 1964, and William Manchester's controversial The Death of a President in 1967. By far, the best example of a planned publicity campaign was David S. Lifton's Best Evidence.

There were many ploys attempted by MacMillan, Lifton's publisher, in order to raise public interest to a feverish degree. Such ploys were not as successful as hoped. Some of the spectaculars included a major news conference in Washington, D. C., that failed and several major news magazines were given advance peaks at the book before official release.<sup>1</sup> The major news magazines declined the "scoop" but the book became a bestseller nonetheless.

Less than a month after the January 13, 1981 publication release of Best Evidence, it was entered at the Washington Post best-seller list at #4, the following week it joined the Publisher's Weekly list at #13 and entered the New York Times list at #12.<sup>2</sup> By April 1981, MacMillan had sold all 75,000 copies of the book's first printing and a second printing of 25,000 copies was already underway.<sup>3</sup>

The paperback edition of Best Evidence came out in April 1982 and has since gone through a fourth printing.<sup>4</sup> Regardless of the controversial thesis Lifton presented, the book managed to gain the attention of many readers.

This writer, after reading Best Evidence for the first time, found it very difficult to believe that the United States Military, whom Lifton implied was a major group in the conspiracy, had altered the wounds of President Kennedy. This writer came upon an article in Rolling Stone magazine (April 1981) which hinted to another article in Esquire magazine of May 1967 stating Lifton's previous theories which were just as bizarre as his "body-alteration" theory.

After great effort, this writer was finally able to locate a copy of the May 1967 edition of Esquire magazine containing an article, A Primer of Assassination Theories. It was in this article that David Lifton was mentioned concerning a totally different theory. In the article, David Lifton is written to be a supporter of the "False Knoll" theory.<sup>5</sup> According to Lifton, there were three types of camouflage that were employed by conspirators positioned beneath on, and above the grassy knoll.<sup>6</sup>

The first type of camouflage was underground camouflage. According to Lifton, the grassy knoll was excavated from beneath and a system of tunnels and bunkers were built into it. Grass-mesh camouflage were placed on the sloping surface of the knoll in order to cover the peepholes.<sup>7</sup> Lifton claimed that he had detected such evidence in greatly-enlarged photos of the knoll. Lifton continues on saying that the puffs of smoke seen by some witnesses on the grassy knoll may have come from the exhaust of a gas engine used within the camouflage mechanization.<sup>8</sup>



The second type of camouflage was surface camouflage. Lifton had found alterations ("bulges") in the wall and the hedgerow on the grassy knoll, netting in the bushes and faint images of heads.<sup>9</sup> Although this theory of seeing heads in the grassy knoll is not entirely new as many researchers have pointed to the famous Mary Moorman photograph revealing an assassin, the inclusion of netting and alterations, as claimed by Lifton, makes for a somewhat confusing plethora of conspiracy planning by the plotters.

The third and final type of camouflage was elevated camouflage. Due to the fact that some pictures taken during the assassination and taken afterward, reveal that some tree structures had been altered on the knoll. To say the least, Lifton's camouflage theory is a very involving plot which would require as many conspirators as his "body alteration" theory required.

What makes this "false knoll" theory all the more unusual and confusing is the fact that his old theory conflicts with the date of his new theory (body alteration). According to his book, Best Evidence, Lifton found the first clue to body alteration while perusing a copy of the Edward Jay Epstein book, Inquest. Lifton read the appendix of the book which contained an FBI report from FBI Agents Francis X. O'Neill and James W. Sibert stating that "a tracheotomy had been performed as well as surgery of the head area, namely in the top of the skull."<sup>10</sup> The date of Lifton's "body alteration" discovery was on October 22, 1966. In less than a year, Lifton has appeared in Esquire magazine proposing a totally different theory! This writer has a tape of a radio program of December 21, 1967 where Lifton is the guest and is speaking of a "false knoll" theory! This writer finds the contradiction of two theories claimed by the researcher David Lifton to be both suspicious and perplexing.

The root of this writer's suspicion stems from a letter that this writer sent to David Lifton in June 1982. The letter, mailed on June 22, 1982, asked several questions on the "body alteration" theory as well as questions on several aspects of the assassination. On July 5, 1982, this writer was pleased to find a letter addressed to him by David Lifton.

Lifton stated in the opening lines of the letter that he was both flattered and pleased to hear that this writer had read Best Evidence and had taken the time to write.<sup>11</sup> Lifton also stated that there had been enormous "reader response to the book."<sup>12</sup> He stated that he would try to answer all the questions but that he would have to be brief.

The first question, this writer asked, was very direct and which posed a contradiction in Lifton's implication in Best Evidence that all shots came from the front: If all shots came from the front of the Presidential limousine, how do you explain John Connally's wounds that bear the characteristics of coming from the rear? Lifton's answer was as follows:

You ask about the wounding of John Connally. I am well aware of the questions raised by the wounding of John Connally, and originally had intended to deal with them in BEST EVIDENCE. But the book would simply have been too long. So I could not do that. At present, I am writing a second book, a sequel to BEST EVIDENCE, and I will deal with the question there. At this time, I can only say that

Continued ....



as in the JFK case, the validity of the "official" back-to-front trajectory through the Governor depends on the validity of the medical information available to the official investigation. I'll have much more to say about this in the second book. I should also add that if the official version of how Connally was shot was absolutely correct—i. e., once from the rear—that would not impeach the evidence that President Kennedy's body was altered. But it would mean there was an error of some sort in the Trajectory Reversal theory I present in chapter 14 of BEST EVIDENCE. I don't think there is an error there and I'll explain why in the sequel.<sup>13</sup>

Lifton's sequel has yet to be released. In fact, it was reportedly known that the sequel was to be released in November 1983 to coincide with the anniversary of the assassination of President Kennedy. This writer heard from a source who had called the Canadian division of MacMillan Publishers (in Toronto) in late October of 1983 wanting to know the official release date of the sequel. The source was told that the book's release had been delayed, but reviews of the book had already been received! This writer decided to ascertain what was going on at MacMillan and the Canadian distributors. This writer was informed that the Canadian division had no idea about a possible Lifton sequel! It is now reported that the sequel to Best Evidence will be released in early 1985 with the title, Best Evidence: The Scenario.

The second question that this writer asked David Lifton in the June 1982 letter, was did he believe that Oswald pulled "the trigger at all on November 22, 1963."<sup>14</sup> Lifton's reply was, "I don't think so."<sup>15</sup> The next question was whether he believed Jack Ruby was on his own recognizance when he killed Oswald. Lifton's reply was that he didn't think so.

The fourth question was: Would it not have been easier for the United States Military to have hired three paid gunmen to kill President Kennedy than to have gone to all the trouble of altering the wounds, especially since they did such a poor job at the alteration of JFK's wounds? Lifton's reply was a bit more detailed as he replied:

I don't know whether it would have been easier. My book is based on the evidence that the body was intercepted and altered, not on a "what might have been easier" line of analysis. My personal belief is that an assassination in which the official autopsy report evidence clearly showed, from the outset, was the work of more than one would have led to screaming headlines about a conspiracy, and a plethora of investigations. It was the ability of the FBI to announce, so soon after the crime, that it had concluded Oswald was the sole assassin, that muted investigation and led to a smooth political transition. So I believe that the creation of a plausible patay was essential to the political goal of a conspiracy.<sup>16</sup>

Continued ....



The fifth question was whether he still had contact with Wesley Liebeler, the former Warren Commission staff member who acted as a sparring partner with Lifton over the JFK assassination controversy. Lifton's answer was succinct: No.

The final question was more detailed and required Lifton to be on the defensive when he answered the question. That final question was:

In a December 1967 interview with Elliot Mintz on KPFK radio, you postulated a theory of your own, where you had gunmen in the storm-drain in Dealey Plaza. As well, you explained another theory that you had devised included underground camouflage (where the grassy knoll was excavated with a system of subterranean tunnels and bunkers). You later denied you ever had such a theory such as the one that I have mentioned. Why?<sup>17</sup>

Let the record show that this writer's final question was inaccurate in one area. Lifton never actually denied that he had ever held such a theory. This writer inaccurately wrote that there was a denial. In fact, Rolling Stone magazine of April 1981 stated that Lifton had been approached by someone who asked him about his "false knoll" theory whereby Lifton replied that he could not recall any such theory. Lifton's reply to this final question was:

1967 was 15 years ago. I'd be interested in hearing a tape of that program before getting into any kind of detailed discussion about it. I'd also be interested in knowing what denial you are speaking of. I am almost certain that I never subscribed to any such theory about a gunman in a storm-drain. In general, I remember that back in 1966, when we were doing a lot of photo-enlargement research, I was of the belief that a serious problem faced by the researchers was why, if there were gunmen on the knoll, they weren't seen. I think I mention this problem in chapter 1 of BEST EVIDENCE. Most of the critics simply ignored this. I tried not, and that led to hypothesis as to how gunmen might have been hidden. Years ago, I came to the belief that that was, in general, an unproductive way of pursuing the issue, and that the bottom line was not the mechanical details of how some shooter managed to remain hidden that day but how the medical evidence was manipulated to avoid telling the truth about the shooting.<sup>18</sup>

This writer was not sure whether or not David Lifton wanted to hear the tape of that particular program. It sounded like he did. Thus, on December 29, 1982, this writer wrote David Lifton offering him the opportunity to hear a tape of that program. This writer never received a response from David Lifton.

Continued ....

On June 10, 1983, this writer sent a second letter offering David Lifton a chance to hear a tape of that program. On June 28, 1983, this writer received a reply from Lifton stating that he would be interested in hearing a tape of that radio program.<sup>19</sup> The tone of that letter was terse as opposed to the congenial and friendly tone of the first letter, almost a year before. As opposed to "Dear Paul" in the first letter, the second letter was more formal with "Dear Mr. Daniel." In his second letter he wrote:

So instead of asking me again whether I'm interested in listening to it, why not just send it along? After hearing it, I'll send it back to you.<sup>20</sup>

On August 18, 1983, I sent Lifton a copy of the tape of the radio program with an attached letter stating:

I hope you would return the tape after you've heard the program. I would also like to have your opinion on the program, if you would be so kind to let me know.<sup>21</sup>

As of this writing, David Lifton has yet to return the tape he said he would return. In October 1983, this writer wrote another letter to Lifton, politely asking for the return of the tape. No reply. On a suggestion from a friend, this writer decided to write to Lifton's agent, Peter Shepherd, in order that perhaps Peter Shepherd might tell his client to return something that wasn't really his property.

In December 1983, this writer wrote a letter to Peter Shepherd telling him the whole story between this writer and his client. A reply from Shepherd was both prompt and brief:

Dear Mr. Daniel:

Thank you for your letter of December 1 about David Lifton. I've forwarded it to him.

Sincerely,

Peter Shepherd.

In February 1984, a similar letter by this writer was sent to Peter Shepherd. Shepherd's reply was again prompt and brief with an almost identical line-by-line version as the first letter. It was apparent that any retrieval of the tape would have to be carried out without the "aid" of Peter Shepherd.

It is now more than a year since the tape of that radio program was sent to Lifton and he has yet to send the tape back. What is David Lifton afraid of? Would his previous theory hurt the sales of his new book which is expected to be released in early 1985? Does his expected sales mean more than his credibility in the eyes of one researcher?

To this writer, David Lifton's actions over a tape of a program 17 years ago remain an enigma. The enigma over David Lifton

Continued.....



may not be answered until he takes the next step. Rest assured, he'll receive a copy of this article. If David Lifton doesn't want to take the next step, this writer, in order to retrieve something of his belonging, will compell him.

Footnotes

1. Howard Fields, "David Lifton's 'Best Evidence'," Publisher's Weekly, 3 April 1981, p. 39.
2. Ibid., p. 39.
3. Ibid., p. 39.
4. Author's notes.
5. "A Primer of Assassination Theories," Esquire, 7ay 1967.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. David Lifton, Best Evidence, (New York: MacMillan, 1980), p172.
11. June 28, 1982 from Lifton to author.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. June 22, 1982 from author to Lifton.
15. June 28, 1982 from Lifton to author.
16. Ibid.
17. June 22, 1982 letter from author to Lifton.
18. June 28, 1982 letter from Lifton to author.
19. June 21, 1983 letter from Lifton to author.
20. Ibid.
21. August 17, 1983 letter from author to Lifton.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 We are happy to have this article from Paul Daniel from Canada. He is a 19 year old student and a researcher on the John F. Kennedy assassination. Thanks Paul.  
 \*\*\*\*\*



## H. L. HUNT

In 1928 when Dad Joiner discovered the great East Texas field which is still (1980) #2 in reserves in U.S.A. --Hunt, a professional gambler from El Dorado, screwed old Joiner, by using booze and girls, out of his 5000 acres of leases all of which proved to be productive. (Texas Monthly August 1980). Now in 1980, August, Fortune says the Hunt Brothers are worth 9,000 million (9 billion) dollars.

Before Dealey Plaza--H. L. had, on J. E. Hoover's encouragement, a thing going called American Council of Christian Churches which was totally for so-called anti-communism. The two "tramps" caught at Dealey Plaza and released immediately by Sheriff Decker and federal agents without identification were Albert Osborn alias J. H. Bowen and Fred Lee Chrismon alias Fred Lee--(according to Torbitt 1963) these creeps were for some 18 years related to the Nazi headquarters at Red Stone Arsenal and head of Hunt's A.C.C.C. They trained assassins down in Caxaca, Mexico at Clint Murchison's ranch. The movie "Executive Action" was as accurate a portrayal as allowable.

The night before Dealey Plaza--they all met secretly at Murchison's house--including Hoover, Nixon, Helms, etc. In 1979 Clint Murchison's brother at a dinner party in Dallas suddenly collapsed (probably another M.K.U. silence) and died in ambulance on way to hospital--Hush, hush sweet Mary Jo Kopechne and Carol Tyler.

Richard Helm's quick goodby Nazi chemicals are said to be: sodium morphate in toothpaste, thyon phosphate--3 minute goodby, Para lithium--kidney failure, secsynal chlorine-chloride, sodium fluoacetate in drink, tetraethyl lead one drop on skin. All these leave a body which autopsy shows little or nothing, i.e. M. K. Ultra. And in 1984 Reagan gives this Nazi goon the Federal Medal of Honor. NOTE: these bastards are killing each other. The hit list is said to be kept in Madrid at Mont Pelerin's related office.

Hunt and Gen. Walker were flown out of Dallas at 1 p.m. Nov. 22nd, 1963, on chartered plane to a C. I. A. safe house in Washington City--probably the one where (according to Robert D. Morrow's Betrayal) Gen. Charles Gabell, (C. I. A. #2) Allen Dulles (C. I. A. #1) and Richard Bissell (C. I. A. #3) operated out of after the Kennedy Brothers fired them and signed N. S. A. M. 56-56-57 ordering cease of counter-insurgency (Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Gen. Edward Lansdale (Nazi) and Gen. Richard Stillwell) and come out of Vietnam.

In 1983-84 two beautiful women were murdered in the cover-up of this continuous subversion--Jessica Savitch former N.B.C. T.V. commentator who would not stop saying, "There was a second gun on the balcony above Hinckley, Jr."--and Vicki Morgan who was writing a Hollywood book about the sexual proclivities of the Reagan gang.

Two books are must reading Paul Manning's 1981 book entitled Martin Bormann, Nazi in Exile, and Robert Scheer's 1982 book entitled With Enough Shovels.



## INCREASING DANGER TO THE SURVIVAL OF MAN

Here are quick note excerpts from "Search for the Super", i.e. The Super Weapon (P.B.S. 8/18/84)--for the Thermonuclear Era

In 1949 the first hydrogen bomb research started.  
The same year the Russians first nuclear "A" bomb called "Joe I".  
Ernest Lowrance and old Nazi Edward Teller led the fight to do it.  
"Biggest-best-most"--was the Pentagon view always regardless of cost.  
Truman decided--Adm. Strauss was the hawk that sold it to him.  
1950 Klaus Fukes defected to USSR from Britain with secret information.  
Truman 1950 said go--Niels Borr agreed, regret fully.  
1,000 times worse than "A" bomb--it was predicted.  
It was at Los Alamos where it was done in '49-'50-'51 during the Cold War.  
Hanford Wash was site of plutonium for "A" bomb plant.  
South Carolina Savannah River--Triton isotope of hydrogen plant set up  
Korea and Berlin confrontat'on--period coincided here with

The "A" bomb triggers the heat to set off the hydrogen (equal the suns 20 mil. degrees)  
All large computers in US were working 24 hrs. a day on it.  
To Aniwetock Lagoon (Marshall Islands) a 25 mile island (I was there in 1944-45).  
Nov. 1st, 1952, 65 tons. like a house, at center was the "A" bomb trigger.  
Created two chemical elements unknown before.  
30 miles away observers on ships were shocked at power of it.  
Produced energy much worse than expected--unbelievably awful!  
Fireball 3 miles across--10,000 tons of TNT equivalent  
Crater 1 mile wide and 2 miles deep = 1,000 times over Hiroshima  
March 1954 (we moved to Sherman 1954) Bikini Atoll--bomb now reduced to plane-size use  
March 1953, the Russians did it too. SHTT!

The Bikini thing was even worse than the awful expectation. Fallout now became the great fear. Ike then started his Crusade for Peace. In 1960 the U-2 was bombed down to break up Ike's Crusade. Seventeen years later Gary F. Powers was M.K.U.ed in 1977 for telling on national T.V. news that it was "Not a Russian missile" that brought him down. Remember 1959 was the Revolt at the Pentagon coinciding with Ike in anger firing Gen. Maxwell G. counter-insurgency Taylor, who then went over to Allen Dulles in C.I.A. In 1963 Pres. John F. Kennedy and Brother Robert fired top three of C.I.A. (Dulles, Gen. Cabell and Richard Bissell) saying, "There is a secret government behind my back"--and then we had Dealey Plaza, 1968 Ambassador Hotel and Chappaquiddick forced perjury scam in 1969.

So the world has spent 1 million million dollars on all this shit. Both Nixon and Reagan are part of this ODESSA plan for World War III to destroy Godless Russia. The Reagan N.S.C. boys are saying, "There can be no peace until Russia changes its form of government and its economic system." Read Robert Scheer's 1982 With Enough Shovels about Bush and Reagan's Committee for Present Danger (all S.M.O.M. of Vatican) advocating "limited nuclear war"--then read Paul Manning's 1981 book Martin Bormann, Nazi in Exile about the gigantic (still super powerful) world-control financial system Hitler set up called the O.D.E.S.S.A. If that isn't sufficient go back to the 1967 so-called Torbitt Document giving the details of the Dealey Plaza conspiracy. David Copeland, Waco attorney now deceased, working with two federal secret agents and with Jim Garrison set it out in detail naming the treasonable contributors and this total structure of subversion.

Several hundreds of media investigative reporters have lost their life-time career jobs and at least seventy have been M.K.U.ed for deep-six silence. Then in 1984 the Big Daddy of M.K. Ultra, C.I.A.'s Richard Helms, was given the Federal Medal of Honor by our actor con-man Ronald True-Blue Reagan. Last week this actor evidently under Dr. Mengele-type mind-control since close association with Gestapo agent Errol Flynn back in the 1950s (when his ideology so radically changed) was to say, "I have signed an order eliminating Russia--in five minutes we start bombing." Just a joke in testing the microphone? Hell no--this is the deep ideologic basis planted in his mind and now controlled by Svend Kraemer, Richard Earle, Pipes and Dietrich--all Nazis in the National Security Council as the advisers.

Last two women murdered last year for deep-six silence have been T.V. commentator Jessica Savitch for constantly saying, "There was a second gun on the balcony above Hinckley, Jr." and Vicki Morgan for the Hollywood book she was writing on the Reagan brotherhood's sexual proclivities and other disgraces embarrassing to the administration's re-election efforts.

*Charles A. Spears*

Charles A. Spears  
Country Banker for 48 Years  
Student of History and Economics  
P.O. Box 430  
Sherman, Texas 75090

P.S. Give the Nazi-related Reagan team four more years unrestrained now and the danger is beyond estimation--absolutely will be out of control--and old Ron-Boy will probably be given the M.K.U. 3 minute heart attack chemical?? Cuba invasion also seems to be a distinct possibility?

We are being morally and fiscally wrecked! After 207 years the total debt of the federal government is doubled in just five Reagan years.

# SUPPOSE THEY FOUND THE OTHER KILLER?



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# Security of Book Depository disputed

*Dallas Times Herald - Aug. 24 - 84*

## Posting of guard, sprinkler system at heart of disagreement

By JEFF BROWN  
and TANYA BARRIENTOS  
Staff Writers

Dallas County officials differed sharply Thursday over whether they had provided adequate security for the old Texas School Book Depository building, where an arsonist apparently set at least two basement fires that caused about \$250,000 in damage Thursday morning.

Commissioner Nancy Judy, whose office suffered major fire and smoke damage, said security should have been tighter.

"In hindsight, I suppose many things could have been done," she said. "Until now, I felt the security had been adequate."

And Dallas County Fire Marshal Jimmy Badgett said that a 24-hour guard should have been posted at the building during the period the building's sprinkler system was shut down for repairs, Wednesday night and Thursday morning.

The lack of an operational automatic sprinkler system allowed the fire to do more damage than it should have, he said. Badgett said the county's Facilities Management Department should have alerted him that the sprinklers would not be operational during the night.

"If the sprinkler system was on, there is no doubt in my mind we wouldn't have had the extent (of damage) we did," he said.

Ms. Judy said she had understood from pre-convention meetings that the special convention security plan called for a security guard to walk around all county buildings throughout the night.

"What they actually did last night (Wednesday), we will have to find out," she said. "All I know

is that it was a tragedy."

But Dallas County Judge Frank Crowley said the sheriff's department had provided as much security at the building as he had asked for.

"I had requested that the public be kept out of the building and that guards be there during the day," he said. "I asked them to check on the building frequently at night. I don't know that you can guard against everything in the world."

And Assistant Chief Deputy Morgan Robnett of the sheriff's department, who was in charge of organizing county security during the week of the Republican National Convention, said it was too soon to determine whether appropriate security precautions had been taken.

"The only thing I know about it is it happened last night," Robnett said Thursday afternoon.

Asked whether the sheriff's department should have posted a 24-hour guard at the building during the convention, he said, "I can't answer all the details on that, because I don't know if there's been any crime. . . . You can rationalize that any way you want to. . . . As far as I know, the investigation is incomplete."

Deputy Fire Chief J.E. Tuma, of the Dallas Fire Department's arson investigation unit, said that although investigators are still reviewing the blaze and have made no arrests, there is no doubt the fire was deliberately set by someone who got into the building's basement.

The building houses county administration offices. Hundreds of thousands of tourists pass outside the building each year to see the perch Lee Harvey Oswald supposedly used in the assassination

of President John F. Kennedy.

The building, now called the County Administration Building, normally is guarded only when the Commissioners Court meets. Security usually is provided by non-sheriff's officers managed by Badgett.

During the Republican convention, the Commissioners Court approved a plan by the sheriff's department to help guard the building, which is along the route protesters would take from their Trinity River campsite to the Dallas Convention Center.

This week, officers have restricted access to the five major downtown county buildings and patrolled the Trinity River levee on horseback. A large underground garage was blocked with concrete barriers.

To limit the number of people entering the buildings, judges agreed not to conduct jury trials during the convention.

County employees were urged to take vacations during the convention, and remaining workers were issued special identification cards. Sheriff's deputies were to patrol the halls in county buildings, and employees and visitors were warned to be prepared for searches.

All of the measures were described as "precautions," and top sheriff's department officials declined before the convention to reveal whether they had any reason to believe county buildings would be targets for acts of violence.

"We got an extra volume of people down in that area, down in the Kennedy Plaza area, so we're just trying to take care of our own stuff," Robnett said Thursday.

Two sheriff's deputies were stationed at the School Book Depository, but only until 10 p.m. each

day. The rest of the night, Robnett said, the only security at the building were occasional checks by two reserve deputies on foot patrols. Reserve deputies are armed, unpaid citizen volunteers.

Robnett said some downtown county buildings this week were guarded round-the-clock by officers stationed in one place, but he declined to say which buildings, citing security reasons.

A second dispute surfaced over whether a guard should be posted at a building whenever a sprinkler system is shut down. Badgett said they should and complained that members of the Facilities Management Department, which was repairing the sprinklers, told him the system would be turned on before nightfall.

He said the system was not turned back on.

Badgett also said he had understood from pre-convention planning that the sheriff's department would have a 24-hour guard in the building. So even if he had known the sprinklers were off, he might not have ordered his own security force to guard the building.

But Harry Thompson, chief engineer for the Facilities Management Department, said Badgett was told Wednesday afternoon that the sprinklers would be off during the night.

Sheriff's department Maj. Johnny Webb said that, when a sprinkler system is shut down, Badgett is responsible for security at the building.

Thompson also said county buildings are commonly left unsupervised at night when sprinklers are shut for repair.

Tyson said the county may now have to station a guard in the building at all times.

The old Texas School Book Building burned while the Republican convention was in Big D. The basement was most severely damaged and the first and second floors were damaged. In the basement, the Kennedy assassination material was destroyed (including statements taken by Lee Harvey Oswald after being arrested on November 22nd).

As usual Jim Schutze, old fun-roking fellow that he is made fun of the whole thing. We have run many of his other insults in TCI. He made a big to do over the fact that now that the School Book Building burned, more conspiracy theorists will pop up. In general, he made fun of the assassination and the fact that Dallas can never live it down. He's got that much right. Dallas will never be known throughout history as the city where John F. Kennedy was gunned down. DALLAS has been well paid for its aid in helping to kill the President, if you don't think so, just check out the sky-line. Dallas is growing - growing - growing. So, Dallas doesn't believe in Conspiracy, that's nothing new.



# Federal agencies join arson probe

## \$250,000 damage at depository

By JEFF BROWN  
and TANYA BARRIENTOS

Staff Writers

The FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Thursday joined the county's arson investigation into an early morning fire that caused \$250,000 damage to the old Texas School Book Depository.

Federal officials said the agencies became involved because the fire, apparently set in several points in the basement of the seven-story structure, occurred during the Republican National Convention and while President Reagan was in Dallas.

Federal officials said their investigation has ranged from the possibility of the fire being a ter-

rorist act to an "inside job."

Dallas County's Deputy Fire Chief J.E. Tuma said "there is no doubt" that an arsonist set the 3 a.m. blaze from several points in the historic structure's basement, where combustibles were being stored.

As the arson investigation proceeded Thursday morning, county Fire Marshal Jim Badgett ignited a controversy by saying that other county officials had not notified him that the building's automatic sprinkler system had been turned off Wednesday night.

Badgett said that because the system was left off overnight, the fire caused more damage than it should have. It had been shut off

See FIRE on Page 16

16-A Friday, August 24, 1984, DALLAS TIMES HERALD 65432



Firefighter exits window at School Book Depository building

Mark Graham / Dallas Times Herald

# Federal agencies join probe of fire at book depository



**FIRE — From Page One**

after the system began to leak, county officials said.

Because he was not notified that the sprinkler system was off, Badgett said, he did not post a 24-hour guard at the building. Badgett is responsible for fire safety in county buildings and supervises the county's building security force.

But Harry Thompson, chief engineer of the Facilities Management Department, disputed Badgett's claims and said the fire marshal was notified Wednesday afternoon that the sprinkler system would be left off.

Sheriff's Department reserve deputies reported the fire at 2:52 a.m. during a special patrol of downtown buildings, a county safety precaution during the convention. County officials said one reason for such security precautions was that the county-owned building at 401 Elm St. is on the route protesters took from their Trinity River campsite to the Dallas Convention Center.

Garrett Davis, 22, a reserve deputy, discovered the fire with his partner, Steve Pardue, also a reservist. Davis said he spotted smoke billowing inside the building while the men were making a routine foot patrol that included checks of several county buildings every hour.

"I smelled smoke," Davis said. "You could see it in the building. It was hazy inside, it just didn't look right. . . .

"As I went around the building, I checked to see if there were any broken windows or anything," he said. "I didn't see anything that would indicate that someone was in there."

Fire officials said the five-alarm fire damaged the basement and parts of the first and second floors of the building, from which Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly fired the shots that killed President John Kennedy in 1963.

The only original artifact endangered by the blaze was the huge dismantled Hertz sign that had adorned the roof of the building at the time of the Kennedy assassination. It was taken down and stored in the basement after the county purchased the structure, officials said. The sign was not damaged.

The full extent of smoke and water damage to the rest of the seven-story building had not been determined late Thursday.

County officials said they did not know how soon they could re-



Chris Butler / Dallas Times Herald

pair the damage and move back into the structure. Monday's regular Commissioners Court meeting will be moved to the Dallas County Services Building, on the corner of Record and Elm streets.

Tuma said there was no sign of forced entry to the building, and all the doors were locked when firefighters arrived.

Windows on the first story of the turn-of-the-century building are not secured with bars, he said, and someone who entered the building through a window could have locked the window from inside, then exited later through any of several doors that lock automatically when shut.

Commissioner Jim Tyson said, however, that he believes the fire was the work of someone who had a key to the building.

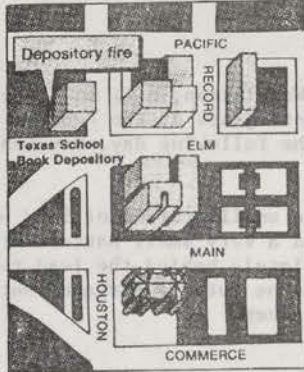
"Evidently there's keys out in people's hands that shouldn't have them," said Tyson, who represents the southeast portion of Dallas County.

"The building was completely closed," he said.

Badgett said Thursday that he believes the fire had been burning for 10 to 15 minutes before firefighters arrived about 3 a.m. It took another 30 minutes for firefighters to beat their way through smoke and heat to the source of



Smoke billows out of building during morning blaze



the fire in the basement, he said.

Badgett said that upon arriving at the building, he was told that the automatic sprinkler system had been shut off. He and a fireman entered the building from the west doorway descended to the basement and turned on the sprinkler system.

Most of the damage on the first floor was limited to a men's restroom on the building's north side. Damage on the second floor was most severe in Commissioner Nancy Judy's office. A large plate-glass window on the second-floor balcony overlooking the commissioner's meeting room was shattered while firefighters fought the blaze, and shards of glass littered the water-soaked rug of the first-floor meeting room.

The building was purchased by the county from a businessman in 1977, using \$400,000 in bond mon-

ey approved by Dallas County voters.

The county spent \$2.1 million to renovate the outside of the structure and the bottom two floors. The first floor houses the county budget office, parts of the county clerk's office and the commissioners' meeting room. The second floor has offices for the county administrator, each of the four commissioners and County Judge Frank Crowley. Only about 20 people work in the building.

The basement is used for storage and to house heating and air-conditioning equipment.

The upper five floors, including the sixth floor, from which Oswald is believed to have shot Kennedy, are empty warehouse space. The county plans eventually to use four of those floors for offices, and the Dallas County Historical Society plans to establish a museum on the sixth floor.

The museum, to be reached by an elevator in a separate structure and a sixth-floor walkway, is to be funded with private donations. But the historical commission has raised only about \$10,000 toward its goal of \$3 million and has delayed the tentative opening from late 1985 to late 1986. A museum planner said the fire may delay the museum opening longer.

Two firefighters suffered minor injuries during the blaze. Ray Reed was treated for heat exhaustion at Baylor University Medical Center and released, and another firefighter was treated at the scene for smoke inhalation.

What is George Bush hiding?

To the Editor:

When George Bush was told that the Democratic vice presidential nominee's husband would not, at first, make his income tax returns public, Bush reportedly remarked: "He must have some-thing to hide."

Since then, we have been told that Bush has not made HIS income tax returns public. Sounds like the voice of experience to me. What is Bush hiding?

HARVEY H. JONES SR.  
Garland

*This letter to  
the editor  
was written  
by my brother.*

Mae Brussell

Just one quick item, the Ronald Reagan mug, it's \$500 and it's made by Royal Dault, it's the ugliest thing I've ever seen, and it's to raise money for James Brady--who had his brains almost blown out. Brady's brain was blown to pieces, luckily he is surviving somewhat, we haven't really seen him think or function. To raise money to support Brady, the former press secretary, the ugly mug was designed or thought up by Reagan's daughter Maureen, you could guess, and this miserable mug that shows Reagan with a hollow head, you can buy it and fill it with jelly beans, and you buy the mug of Reagan's face and the money goes to Brady. The same week that that's happening, John Hinckley, who shot Brady, says he wants his freedom, he's ready to get out of St. Elizabeth Hospital. Hinckley should be paying for the Brady foundation instead of selling empty-headed presidential mugs. If you figure that out, the Hinckley's are a very wealthy family. I think in an election year, the Hinckley's would like to see their son released, the close links of Geo. Bush to the Hinckley family have been documented many times and by me on those tapes a while ago. But this week John Hinckley is seeking his freedom to walk out on the streets--James Brady is seeking a brain--and Reagan is seeking \$500 a mug, a hollow-headed mug of his face, to raise money for Brady while Hinckley can go back to the American Nazi party in Calif., and Chicago and wherever he met the America- Nazis before he shot in Washington DC.



" It Wasn't A Damn Fragment - It Was A Hole! "

By G. J. ROWELL

President John F. Kennedy's limousine was returned to Washington, D.C. on the evening of the assassination. The Warren Report duly informs us that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation examined the 1961 Lincoln convertible on the following day, November 23, 1963:

During this examination, the Bureau agents noted a small residue of lead on the inside surface of the laminated windshield and a very small pattern of cracks on the outer layer of the windshield immediately behind the lead residue. There was a minute particle of glass missing from the outside surface, but no penetration. The inside layer of glass was not broken.

The Reports conclusion:

The windshield in the Presidential limousine was struck by a bullet fragment on the inside surface of the glass, but was not penetrated.

(\* The Warren Report also noted that the Secret Service had examined the Presidential limousine before the F.B.I., on the evening of November 22, 1963. )

No hole - no problem. Right? Wrong.

Enter retired Dallas police officer Starvis Ellis. Sergeant Ellis relates quite a different story concerning the condition of the limousine's windshield. He talks of a hole in the windshield that he observed before the convertible was shipped back to Washington, D.C., and placed in the hands of Federal Agents for "safekeeping".

During a 1976 interview, for the CFTR radio program " Thou Shalt Not Kill - Page Two ", Sgt. Ellis reflected on his observations at Parkland Hospital immediately following the deadly Dealey Plaza ambush:

" The trajectory and that hole and the building and the place where it hit the street would have been exactly right...I showed it to Chaney at the hospital. You could take a regular standard writing pencil - wood pencil and stick it through there. And...there's where the first one went...and...some Secret Service Agent run up and said, ' That's no bullet hole - that's a fragment'. It wasn't a damn fragment - it was a hole! "

The Warren Commission was never bothered by the contradictory nature of Sgt. Ellis' troublesome story, for they ignored him completely and he was never mentioned in their final report. He was, however, interviewed for the House Select Committee on Assassinations:

Appendix To Hearings - Volume XII - Page 23:

On August 5, 1978, the committee received information from former Dallas policeman Starvis Ellis that Ellis had also seen a missile hit the ground in the area of the motorcade at the time of the assassination. Ellis said he rode on a motorcycle alongside the first car in the motorcade, approximately 100 to 125 feet in front of the car carrying President Kennedy. Ellis said that just as he started down the hill of Elm Street, he looked back toward President Kennedy's car and saw debris come up from the ground at a nearby curb. Ellis thought it was a fragment grenade.

Ellis said also that President Kennedy turned around and looked over his shoulder. The second shot then hit him, and the third shot "blew his head up."

Please take note of the fact that Sgt. Ellis' observation of a hole in the windshield



never saw the light of day in this HSCA summary report. Is this the result of an innocent omission, a sloppy investigation or a deliberate cover-up? We have no way of knowing for the rough notes (JFK Doc. No. 013841) that were used to write this summary report have been suppressed, along with all of the other HSCA working documents, for a period of 50 years.

So there you have it. Sgt. Ellis' hole in the windshield story was ignored by both the Warren Commission and the House Select Committee on Assassinations. A pretty dismal record for the two Official Government Investigations that promised to "leave no stone unturned" in their quest for the truth about the death of our beloved President.

And one final thought on the subject. If one should ever ask the rhetorical question - when is a hole not a hole? One could answer - when the Secret Service tells you so!

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**WHERE ARE THEY NOW?**

**Abe Weinstein**

Back when considerably fewer women worked outside the home, former nightclubowner Abe Weinstein dealt with those who wanted to work outside of their clothes.

"You'd be surprised how many women wanted to be strippers," said Weinstein. More than 2,000 women working for him saturated the market when he closed his infamous Colony Club when he retired in 1972, after 39 years in the nightclub business.

One such hopeful developed into Weinstein's best-known, regular performer. "She used to hang around every Friday rehearsal, eating candy and saying, 'I could do better than that.' I finally told her, 'Hey you! Candy bar!'"

Thanks to his promotional efforts, he said, Candy Barr became a national legend. Because Miss Barr's greatest commercial success occurred after she was arrested for possession of a stick of

marijuana, Weinstein has been criticized for having — which he denies — upped the stripper's bond. She never made a comeback after serving three years and 91 days in Huntsville. But Weinstein — who says he remains on friendly terms with Miss Barr — said he and his late wife, Ginny, visited her in Huntsville every other Sunday.

Weinstein credits his longevity in clubs — throughout all the fads and fashions inherent in the entertainment world — to staying ahead of the trends: He brought the first strippers to town.

Despite the randiness linked with stripping, Weinstein maintains his clubs featured only "class acts. I survived because I did it right. I was propositioned by everything in the world — the Mafia, prostitution — and came out smelling like a rose." He now volunteers his time with the Dallas Chamber of Commerce two days each week where, sometimes, he says, visitors hail him with memories.



Sunday August 26, 1984, Morning News

II ROY M. BREWER Mr. BLACKLIST GOES TO WASHINGTON, MOTHER JONES, 6/84

MAE BRUSSELL

Reagan appointed his old Hollywood assoc. Brewer to SENSITIVE FEDERAL LABOR POST, FEDERAL SERVICE IMPASSES PANEL.

Will arbitrate contract disputes between unions and fed. agencies.

Active in Hollywood, one of the most "powerful red-baiters", entertainment industry.

Named names before House Un-American Activities Committee. ARBITRER OF BLACKLIST.

(LAPD, WESTERN GOALS, JOHN REESE, LOUISE REESE, LARRY McDONALD)

Sabotaged films, killed screenplays, worked with RONALD REAGAN, Motion Picture Industry Council. When Reagan headed Screen Actors Guild, Brewer close friend.

We would like to thank all those who continue to have interest in TCI.

We continue this fight but not without great difficulties. Charles Spears and Mae Brussell are two brave Americans who won't give up the fight either.

We are always very proud to print their material. Unless someone has done as much work as these two people, there should be no complaints.

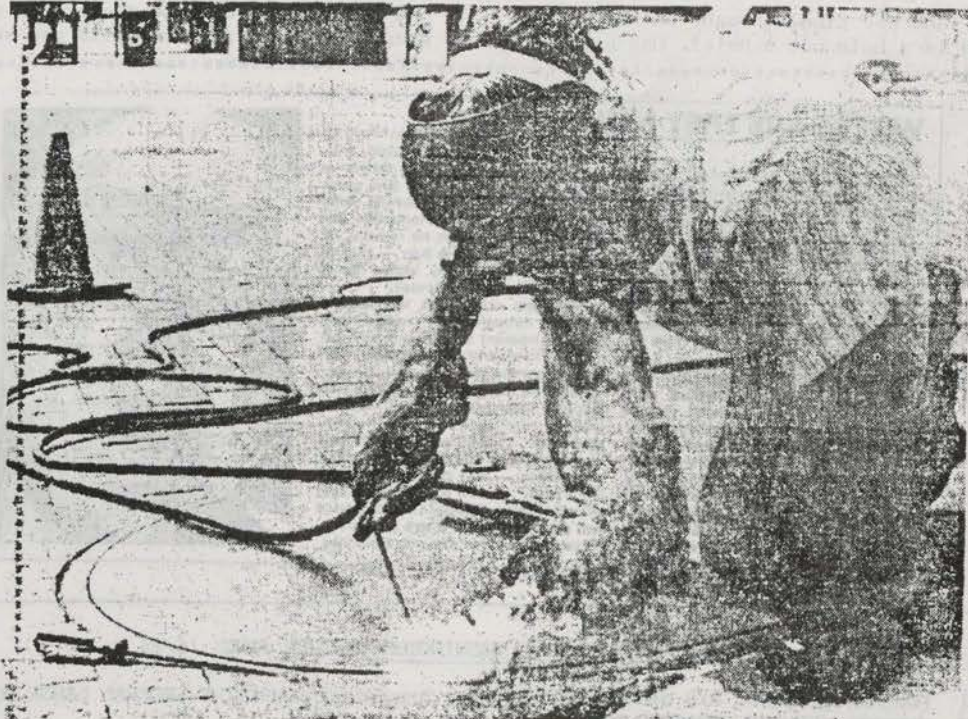
Without the bravery of these two people, we would not have been able to continue the fight as long as we have. We thank them for their work and their bravery.

The fight to expose the deception and cover-up in this country about the Kennedy assassination and many other evil deeds will continue as long as possible.



PEW -  
 THIS ONE'S FOR YOU!  
 EITHER SECRET SERVICE HAS FINALLY  
 STARTED LISTENING TO YOU OR THEY  
 KNOW HOW THEY KILLED JFK + WANT  
 TO STOP BUSH FROM GETTING  
 REAGAN. — JOHN JUDGE  
 I LAUGHED TILL I CRIED  
 WHEN I GOT THIS.

6-A Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1984 Philadelphia Inquirer



Associated Press

A MANHOLE IS SEALED by a worker in Dallas as a security measure before next week's Republican National Convention. Other precautionary measures being taken include the

closing of several streets in the convention area and the posting of guards at entrances to a chain-link fence recently erected around the convention center.

## GOP conservatives defy Reagan a tough stand on tax hikes

the president of the United States... priority over the Soviet Union... economic subcommittee... nation

Wonder why they'd want to seal up the manholes in Dallas streets?? Think they're worried about gunmen? Maybe they don't believe in conspiracy, but they just want to be careful.



# Make way for depository fire conspiracy theorists

OK, here they come: the Texas School Book Depository Fire Conspiracy Theorists. We here in Dallas know they're coming. We know that the only thing we can do is step out of the way and maybe see if they want some iced tea.

Some of our visitors this week have wondered why Dallas still thinks about the assassination. Well, some of it is self-consciousness, and some of it, as one writer has suggested, is probably presumptuous, since the assassination belongs not to us but to American history.

But some of it, frankly, has to do with people who have fettuccine Alfredo for brains. For a long time now, Kennedy assassination conspiracy theories have been a popular form of self-medication in this country for folks who are sharing their minds with strangers.

And they don't flock to Newport, Rhode Island. They come here. A couple years ago, the conspiracy theorists broke up a Kennedy memorial service here fighting over their theories. Then an

Englishman went over to Fort Worth and dug up Lee Harvey Oswald and hauled him through Dealey Plaza in a motorcade. Kind of hard to ignore, wouldn't you say?

"Who's that in the limo?"

"Oh nobody. Just Lee Harvey Oswald again."

Do you think that kind of stuff might get people's attention in Spokane? You bet. But we live with it. Several years ago, I was down in the valley covering an onion strike, and a film crew showed up, working on a Ford Foundation grant to do one of those Joe Hill labor movies with the harmonica music in the background.

The cameraman and I were standing around waiting for some pickets to show up at a packing shed, and he asked me where I was from. The pickets were late. It was really hot. The flies were buzzing around.

When I told him, he told me he had stopped over for two hours in Dallas that morning on the way down from



Jim  
Schutze

New York. "I had time to take a cab down to Dealey Plaza where it happened," he said.

Hot hot. Flies buzzing. He said, "I looked around. Not too obvious. They got him from the knoll. I mean, you don't have to draw me a picture."

I said, "That right? Hmm. Well, look, did you pick up some plastic steerhorns

while you were in town?"

Right? What are we supposed to say?

For a long time, conspiracy theories were a cottage industry in Dallas. One of the first things the new management did, back in the mid-'70s when Times-Mirror took over this newspaper, was suggest to the staff that perhaps the paper ought to refrain from publishing the more notably bogus and/or paranoid-schizophrenic assassination theories — the ones that would be enough to flunk somebody on his going-home test at the state hospital.

To which the response was: "Well, then the other paper will get them all." (And for a long time, by jingo, they did.)

Things have calmed down since then, but people like this Englishman who dug up Lee Harvey continue to loop through town like Halley's Comet every few years, and now we need to prepare for the next batch.

Let's look at the evidence. They suspect arson in the Thursday morning fire in the basement of the book depository. The sprinklers were turned off. All the Kennedy memorabilia including the very pertinent Hertz sign was down there in the basement where the fire was. Mary Kay Ash and Tom Landry had suggested on CBS television only days earlier that somebody needed to knock that place down.

The county judge is a Republican. Before the Republican Convention came to town, the county had allowed the grass around the Kennedy memorial to get all scungey.

A week before the Republican Convention, all of the officials at the 1984 Olympics were dressed up to look like Tom Landry. At the convention, all of the Republican women were dressed up to look like Mary Kay Ash.

That's enough. We're ready. I mean, you don't have to draw me a picture.



\*\*\*\*\*

Grandpa Reagan and the Republicans came to Dallas. The Texas School Book Building was burned while they were here. Of course, it was just coincidence. The Republicans know they are loved in Dallas, and if they want to clean up a few loose ends, well we understand. Now, we're not saying that the Republicans had anything to do with the fire in the Old Texas School Book Building, but it is nice that their convention could take away some of the attention.

A little old lady used to say when Richard Nixon was President, " You know, he don't even seem like our President." Well, that's kinda the way we are starting to feel about Ronald Reagan. " He don't even seem like our President." He doesn't even act like our President either. His little remarks about bombing Russia show his total lack of concern for world peace or for arms agreement talks with Russia. Ronald Reagan is as bad as President as he was an actor. It is not that we don't like Reagan because he's a Republican; we wouldn't like him under any circumstances.

The Republicans carried off their convention with little difficulty. Few protesters showed up. The Texas heat saw to that. Yes, the Republicans had little opposition. It was all pulled off slick as a movie script. We even had Reagan on the big screen above the podium while wife Nancy spoke. Yep, they put on a good show for Dallas and the Republicans.

The Democrats have their candidates: Fritz Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro. Geraldine Ferraro is finding out how dirty politics can be. She has been taken to the cleaners and still comes out looking spotless. We're proud of her.

Ted Kennedy had a good point in his Democratic convention speech when he said he hoped Ronald Reagan pushed the "right button". Warmonger that he is, Ronald Reagan wouldn't make a mistake; he would know exactly which button to push. And he's so old, it wouldn't make much difference to him and Nancy.

If Reagan lives out his next term, he will be 77 years old. Who in their right mind can possibly imagine that? And we thought Ike was old!

Folks, it's getting a little scary. B actor Reagan has turned this country into one great big movie lot and we are the extras.

Yes sir, the Republicans came to Dallas and the Texas School Book Building was burned. But the two events were not related in any way. Now, that's a joke. But never fear, because the FBI is now involved in the case, and if they do as good a job on finding out who burned the Texas School Book Building as they did finding out who killed President John F. Kennedy, we're in good hands.

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★ ★ 1 Friday, May 16, 1980 The Dallas Morning News

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# Eddowes loses Oswald appeal

By CARL FREUND  
Fort Worth Bureau of The News

**FORT WORTH** — British author Michael H.B. Eddowes lacks "legal standing" to force Tarrant County officials to open the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald, the Fort Worth Court of Civil Appeals ruled Thursday.

Eddowes contends the grave, at Rose Hill Cemetery at the east edge of Fort Worth, does not hold the body of Oswald, accused by the Warren Commission of firing the shots that killed President John F. Kennedy as he rode through Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Instead, Eddowes says, a Soviet intelligence agent named Alek James Hidell masqueraded as Oswald and was buried in the cemetery after Jack Ruby shot him while Dallas police officers watched helplessly.

**ASSOCIATE JUSTICE** Joe Spurlock, who prepared a 5-page opinion for the appeals court, said Eddowes is a British subject who failed to show he has "any interest or standing" that would justify his suit.

Spurlock commented:

"We seriously doubt that an English court would entertain an action where a citizen of the U.S. visited the United Kingdom and sued the chief inspector of Scotland Yard seeking enforcement of the criminal laws of the United Kingdom upon an allegation of a crime to which the American was not a party and had, at most, a mere historical interest."

Spurlock also said Eddowes, a lawyer in London, has written a book advancing his theory that Kennedy was assassinated by a Soviet agent. But, the opinion continued, Eddowes does not have any legal right to try to force officials to open the grave on grounds that an examination of the body would promote sales of the book.

**THE APPEALS COURT** left the door open for Eddowes or others, to file a new suit seeking to exhume the body.

Cue Lipscomb, a Fort Worth lawyer who represents Eddowes, said he and John E. Collins, an Irving attorney associated with him in the case, probably will follow this course.

"The appeals court decision left the door open for us," Lipscomb said. "I expect we will file a new suit which will list the Dallas County medical examiner as a defendant since the man buried in the grave was shot to death in Dallas County."

The ruling represented a victory for Assistant Dist. Atty. Fred Schattman, who argued there was no legal basis for Eddowes' suit.

Dist. Judge James Wright agreed with Schattman and entered a judgment against Eddowes. The appeals court said instead of entering an judgment, Wright simply should have dismissed the case.

**ANY PARTY FILING** a new suit would face the problem, however, of showing it had an interest that would give it grounds for seeking to open the grave.

Spurlock said three Tarrant County residents — Dr. Edward Richards, William Grady and Jerry Pittman — joined Eddowes in filing the suit. The jurist said, however, that they failed to show they had "any greater interest in the enforcement of criminal laws of this state than that possessed by the public generally."

Eddowes theorized that Oswald, a former Fort Worth resident, was kidnapped in Moscow in 1959 after he defected to the Soviet Union and that

Hidell, who bore a close resemblance, assumed his identity.

The author argued these developments were part of a conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy.

**MEMBERS OF** Oswald's family ridiculed the theory and said it was Oswald who returned from the Soviet Union.

The appeals court rejected Schattman's arguments that Tarrant County officials are under no obligation to become involved in an investigation because Eddowes failed to allege that a crime was committed within the county. Spurlock's opinion said the appeals court interpreted papers filed by Eddowes as claiming that the burial of the body was "an act in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy."

Assistant Dist. Atty. Marvin Collins said he was concerned that the Oswald family would obtain a large judgment against county officials if they opened the grave without a court order.

**EDDOWES AND** Oswald's mother listened to arguments in the case two weeks ago.

Lipscomb said Eddowes returned later to London.

"I've placed a call to him to advise him of the decision," Lipscomb said. "I think he expected it."



## The State / Matthew Lyon

### Intelligence Secrets

The Supreme Court, Jimmy Carter and the CIA have been working hard to erode the system of checks and balances in government that so concerned the Federalists. Current debate over control of the CIA has dragged Congress and the executive branch into a traditional power struggle. Carter, calling on the "need to remove unwarranted restraints on America's ability to collect intelligence," would like to cloak the CIA and the presidency in united secrecy once again. Fearing a return to the old days, some members of Congress are fighting to keep the kind of reforms that made the intelligence agency accountable in the mid-1970s. But they are losing ground fast.

Carter came into office three years ago saying he believed in sharing intelligence secrets with the Congress to avoid the abuses invited by secret power characteristic of the CIA's black-bag operations in the preceding decade. Last month, however, the administration stepped up a campaign on Capitol Hill to kill comprehensive "charter" legislation that would provide congressional checks on covert operations. Ironically, it was only three months ago that the president was calling for swift passage of such a charter. He and Ronald Reagan have made almost identical statements since, demanding that the agency be "unleashed." That brings the number of Carter's broken campaign promises to 174.

The Carter administration has been letting Admiral Stansfield Turner, Director of Central Intelligence, do most of its speaking. Turner strongly opposes the "National Intelligence Act" proposed by Sen. Walter Huddleston, D-Ken. Huddleston's bill, two years in the preparation (by a group of senators neither naive nor intent on dismantling the nation's secret government), runs 171 pages in length and is an attempt to clarify the constitutional limitations on American intelligence agencies — the CIA, FBI, Defense Intelligence Agency and the supersecret National Security Agency. The bill also spells out a procedure requiring notification of selected members of Congress in advance of covert operations.

It is this advance notice of secret activity that sets off alarm bells in the intelligence community. Adm. Turner, speaking to the Senate committee on intelli-

gence, said the executive branch is responsible for covert activities, and "it is not proper to share that responsibility with the Congress." Putting prior notification into law, he contends, "would amount to excessive intrusion by the Congress into the president's exercise of his powers under the Constitution."

The struggle for control of the CIA has become in some respects a debate over interpretations of constitutional provisions that really don't exist. The Constitution doesn't mention, anywhere, government intelligence, espionage or secrecy in the conduct of national affairs. On the other hand, it does grant the war powers to Congress instead of the executive, making secret wars like the one fought by the CIA in Angola illegal. The CIA's present supplying of arms to Afghan rebel forces in Pakistan is, similarly, without constitutional authority.

Fortunately, we are not without enlightened authority on the dangers of government autonomy. In the words of John Adams, reflecting the beliefs of the framers of the Constitution with regard to the three branches of government, "It is by balancing each of these powers against the other two, that the efforts in human nature toward tyranny can alone be checked and restrained, and any degree of freedom preserved in the Constitution."

Actually, the Huddleston bill carves a path between other proposed legislation. Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., has been more critical of cloak-and-dagger operations than many of his colleagues; he has a bill he claims will strengthen the Congressional "tether" on the intelligence community. In sharp contrast, another measure now before Congress by Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-NY, would go far in freeing the CIA from most restraints.

According to Aspin, a defense expert, the debate has been distorted by myths and "false issues" that have worked to the CIA's advantage. For instance, the controversy is knotted by the fear of leaks. The intelligence community contends that the greatest danger in letting members of Congress in on sensitive operations is the likelihood that leaks will occur. Adm. Turner recently tried to testify as much but was immediately forced to admit, in a heated public exchange with Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind. and chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, that he knows of not a single instance of such a leak from Capitol Hill

sources. Rather, it is commonly agreed that while Congressional committees keep their secrets, the largest source of sensitive leaks is the executive branch.

The point in this, it seems, is not that the Congress keeps a secret better. Nor is it necessarily that the inhabitants of the Oval Office have loose lips. Historically, the leak has been used by presidents to enhance their political fortunes in troubled times; witness the latest example, the release of information that the CIA played a role in helping the Canadian government smuggle six Americans out of Iran under cover of forged passports. The point is that the system of checks and balances has been compromised in the practice of overseeing intelligence activities.

The members of Congress responsible for keeping the intelligence community in line become myrmidons, converts to the brotherhood of spies, true believers in the circle of secrecy. They are a part of the intelligence establishment; it is no secret that the overseers have in the past acted routinely to rubber-stamp the CIA's covert actions. Yet shared secrecy may be better than the emerging alternative, blind trust.

The Carter administration has already won a major position in the current struggle. On March 12, five and one-half years after gaining the right to review the CIA's covert operations, the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted to discontinue that responsibility. By a voice vote, the 34-member committee gave the president discretion to carry out clandestine actions without informing Congress. If upheld by the full House, as seems likely, the repeal of the so-called Hughes-Ryan amendment could undercut attempts in the Senate to pass a CIA charter bill.

The passage of a CIA charter is now given little chance this year. With the present mood in foreign policy, fears of American weakness abroad exacerbated by Iran and Afghanistan, it is likelier that the White House and Congress will quickly push through a shorter bill unleashing the intelligence agencies.

The Supreme Court, too, has joined in the feverish removal of limitations on government secrecy. The court recently enforced a CIA gag order placed on the agency's former employees, Frank Snepp, Phillip Agee and Texan John Stockwell.

(To be continued.)



## Oswald probe backed

Dallas Morning News  
February 21, 1980

Fort Worth Bureau of The News

**FORT WORTH —** Dist. Atty. Tim Curry will not interfere if the Dallas County medical examiners office orders the body of Lee Harvey Oswald exhumed from a grave in Rose Hill Cemetery at the east edge of Fort Worth, a spokesman said Wednesday.

"We still believe it preferable that a district court decide whether there are grounds which would justify opening the grave," Assistant Dist. Atty. Marvin Collins said. "But, if the Dallas County medical examiners office should take this step, we would not try to block it."

Collins noted that an order by the medical examiners office would have the legal force of a court order under Texas law.

Collins said he has received unconfirmed reports that the Dallas office will issue the order on grounds an examination is needed to determine whether Oswald or an imposter was buried in the grave.

"The office has taken the position in the past that it wanted to work with us, but it apparently has the power to issue the order since our laws give jurisdiction to the medical examiner in the county where the death occurred and Jack Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald to death in Dallas County," Collins said.

"Our only concern is to make certain that we do not subject Tarrant

County to any damage suit. But, if the Dallas County office issued the order, we would not be involved in any way and would not leave ourselves open to a suit."

Collins heads the civil division of Curry's office.

A British author contends that the grave holds the body of a Soviet agent who impersonated Oswald. The Oswald family contends that this theory is ridiculous.

The family says it was Oswald — not a Soviet agent — who returned to the U.S. after defecting to the Soviet Union.

The Warren Commission said its investigation showed that Oswald assassinated President Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, and was shot to death by Ruby after his arrest.

The Dallas officials said they thought there was sufficient doubts about the identity of the body to justify opening the grave.

Collins emphasized that he was repeating unconfirmed reports and stressed that the office has not informed him it plans to order the grave opened.

Collins noted that the Oswald family or the cemetery could go into court and try to block any attempt to exhume the body.

## Oswald imposter 'remote'

Dallas Morning News  
February 24, 1980

By EARL GOLZ

The forensic anthropologist whose study of photographic evidence led the House Select Committee on Assassinations to discount any theory of a Lee Harvey Oswald imposter says he could "not totally exclude a remote possibility" of an Oswald look-alike.

Dr. Clyde C. Snow, in a telephone interview from New Orleans, said it is "not my position" to recommend an exhumation but suggested a panel of identification experts be named if the body in Oswald's grave is disinterred. He said he would volunteer to serve on such a panel.

Snow, a friend of Dallas County chief medical examiner Dr. Charles Petty, said he did not know Petty had decided against exhumation after first favoring it.

Petty's chief reason for changing his mind was a study of the assassination committee's conclusion that Oswald did not have a double.

THE CONCLUSION was based primarily on Snow's comparison of Oswald photographs taken before he defected to the Soviet Union in 1959, during his stay there and after his return to the United States in 1962.

Petty last October said he favored exhumation because research by English author and lawyer Michael Eddowes "sheds some doubt as to the identity of the individual" buried in Rose

Hill Cemetery in Fort Worth.

Oswald was supposedly buried there one day after he was shot to death by Dallas nightclub operator Jack Ruby in the basement of Dallas City Hall.

Oswald had been accused of assassinating President John F. Kennedy two days earlier.

EDDOWES BELIEVES the man who came to this country from the Soviet Union was not Oswald but a Soviet spy. He cites the failure of autopsy records in 1963 to show a mastoidectomy scar behind the body's left ear and a measurement of the body 2 inches shorter than the Oswald who defected.

Snow said an exhumation "would be of interest and it could probably from the records we have now... put it (the question of an imposter) to bed one way or another."

Snow told the assassinations committee after studying the Oswald photographs, "With the best evidence available we could see no striking differences that we could measure.

"Now this does not mean, however, that there isn't a remote chance that there could be a double involved," Snow said. "We couldn't say that. We can just say from what we saw that we saw no evidence."



28 E The Dallas Morning News

Friday, May 2, 1980 ★★ ★★ 1

# Oswald bid questioned

## Judge cites book sales in exhumation request

By CARL FREUND

Fort Worth Bureau of The News

FORT WORTH — An appeals court judge suggested Thursday that a British author wants to open the Lee Harvey Oswald grave to promote the sale of a book.

Referring to Michael H.B. Eddowes, Associate Justice Joe Spurlock of the Fort Worth Court of Civil Appeals said, "We've got a man here from London who wants to sell his book."

Spurlock made the comment from the bench as the 3-member appeals court heard arguments to determine if it should overturn a decision by U.S. Dist. Judge James Wright. Wright rejected a request by Eddowes that he order Tarrant officials to open the grave to determine if it actually holds Oswald's body.

Eddowes claims a Soviet secret agent posed as Oswald while assassinating President Kennedy on a Dallas street Nov. 22, 1963. After Jack Ruby killed the Soviet agent, Eddowes contends, he was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery on the east edge of Fort Worth.

MEMBERS OF Oswald's family call the theory farfetched.

Eddowes attended the appeals court hearing.

Marguerite Oswald, who challenged the Warren Commission conclusion that her son killed President Kennedy, sat near the back of the small courtroom. She appeared agitated when lawyers referred to the assassination and left hurriedly at the conclusion of the hearing without making comments to reporters.

Wright ruled against Eddowes as a matter of law, saying there was no need for a trial.

John E. Collins, an Irving lawyer who represents Eddowes, asked the appeals court to overturn Wright's decision and to require further proceedings in the author's efforts to open the grave.

The appeals court is expected to issue its ruling within two weeks.

Veteran observers predicted it will rule against Eddowes, based on courtroom comments by Spurlock and Chief Justice Frank Massey, who asked numerous questions.

ASSISTANT Dist. Atty. Fred Schattman urged the jurists to reject Eddowes' plea.

Schattman argued:

- Eddowes filed his suit in the wrong county because Oswald was slain in Dallas County and the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure specifies autopsies are the responsibility of "the medical examiner of the county in which the death occurred."

- Eddowes lacks legal standing to file the suit under Texas law.

- The Texas Legislature gave medical examiners — not district courts — full discretion to determine if further autopsies are needed.

Massey said, "As I understand your argument, you have built three fences and he hasn't crossed over any of the three."

"That is correct," Schattman replied.

Collins argued that because Eddowes has raised questions about the identity of the body, it is mandatory officials open the grave and make further studies to determine whether Oswald or a Soviet agent was buried in the cemetery.

"It is curious indeed that the district attorney takes the position the general public has only a passing interest in seeing that he carries out

the duties imposed on him by law," Collins said.

Dist. Atty. Tim Curry and the late Dr. Feliks Gwozdz, who served as Tarrant County medical examiner, rejected Eddowes' request that they open the grave. They said they saw no reason to put taxpayers to the expense and to risk a damage suit by the Oswald family.

SPURLOCK IMPLIED he was not impressed by Collins' arguments.

"I see a Dallas (Morning) News reporter sitting in our audience," Spurlock said. "It would seem to me that he would have more of a legitimate interest in seeking an order to open a grave since he wants to present news to his readers. But if we let him force officials to open a grave, where do we stop? Couldn't the other members of the news media listening to these arguments also file requests? They also have an interest in providing information."

Collins said the sale of the book is "only a minor part of this case." The lawyer said Eddowes has a public interest in helping unravel mysteries that still shroud the Kennedy assassination.

Collins emphasized that three Tarrant County residents — Dr. Edward B. Richards, William Grant Grady and Jerry Pittman — joined Eddowes in filing the suit.

Schattman repeatedly attacked Eddowes' motives during his argument. He referred to Eddowes as "this interloper, this stranger, this foreign national . . . who wants a court order based on his curiosity and, perhaps, the desire to promote sales of his book."

Schattman emphasized an autopsy was done before the body was buried on a bleak day in 1963.

## NAME INDEX (to 26 Volumes and Commission Documents)

© Copyrighted 1976 by The Continuing Inquiry

- Howard, Bob - 7220 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Boxing manager for Buddy Turman. (Vol. 22, pp. 886-887)
- Howard, E. B. - Sergeant with Dallas Police Department. Radio #290.
- Howard, Frank - From Jack Ruby's old neighborhood in Chicago. Did own Singapore Restaurant on Rush Street in Chicago. Howard "died about a year ago." (June 12, 1964) (CD 1137, p. 5)
- Howard, Jack - Also known as "Israel Horwitz." From Jack Ruby's old neighborhood in Chicago. (CD 1137, p. 5; CD 1275)
- Howard, James M. "Mike" - Secret Service Agent. (CD 1069 - same as CE 2578; CD 1069b; CD 1168, pp. 4-8)
- Howard, Jimmy - 1533 Hickory, Grand Prairie, Texas. AN 2-2983. At Sportsdrome Gun Range one of the days Oswald was alleged to have been there.
- Howard, Lawrence John, Jr. - Mexican-American from Southern California. Was on Anti-Castro tour to Dallas, New Orleans and Miami in 1963. Arrived Dallas YMCA on Oct. 17, 1963. Arrested in Dallas. (CD 1553b, p. 7; Whitewash I, p. 278; Rush to Judgment, pp. 339-342; Forgive My Grief II, pp. 81-84; Oswald in New Orleans, pp. 261-280; Vol. 26, pp. 834-837; Second Oswald, pp. 78-80; Dallas Times Herald, 2/28/68)
- Howard, Lisa - Journalist (Interim Report on Assassinations, p. 174; Evergreen Magazine, Jan. 1969, p. 72)
- Howard, Mike - Same as James M. Howard. (CE 1020, p. 5; CE 2003, pp. 284, 306; CE 2554, p. 787; CE 2578; Kelley Exhibit A, p. 445)
- Howard, Pat - Deputy Sheriff of Tarrant County Texas. Brother of James M. "Mike" Howard who is Secret Service Agent. (CD 1069b)
- Howard, Tom - Said he heard of Oswald shooting over his car radio en route home. (Vol. 23, p. 120) Arrived at County Jail with writ for Ruby's release before Oswald arrived at Parkland Hospital. (Vol. 24, pp. 364-365; CD 81b, p. 327; Vol. 24, pp. 135, 158; CD 85, p. 271; Texas Attorney General's Report, Vol. 1, p. 329) Bought Plantation Club from S. J. Carpenter who bought it from Jack Ruby. Vivian Arnold, a prostitute, ran it for him. Indicted and convicted for failure to make income tax return. Suspended from law practice for one year. (CD 86, p. 222) A page is "missing" from his video tape interview at Police Headquarters on Nov. 27, 1963. He was called into case by business partner of Jack Ruby's. (CD 1302)(CE 1610; CE 2002, pp. 120, 135, 158, 161; CE 2003, pp. 364, 395; CE 2025; CE 2056; Kantor Exhibits 3, pp. 393, 396; CD 1296, p. 2; Forgive My Grief II, pp. 8, 10, 12013, 109; Rush to Judgment, p. 284; Forgive My Grief I, pp. 3-6, 22, 24; A Citizen's Dissent, p. 86)



- Howard, William Edward - 4029 N. Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas. Operator of The Stork Club, 3118 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas. In 1958 or 1959, Howard was associated with the Tropicana Club in Miami, Florida. (Vol. 22, pp. 896-897; Vol. 25, pp. 393-402; Vol. 5, p. 204)
- Howe, William Wayne - 207 Hudson Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland. JU 9-4307. Employed by Pitney-Bowes, 1410 L Street, N.W., Wash., D. C. (CD 1528b)
- Howell, Bob - "Friend of the Kennedy family." (CIA 1351-1059-B, p. 3)
- Howle, Mrs. Luther - 910 Winters, Dallas, Texas. WH 1-1429. (CD 7, p. 278)
- Howlett, John Joe - Secret Service Agent. (Warren Report, p. 142; CD 1095; Whitewash I, pp. 86, 217, 303; Vol. 5, p. 588; Vol. 11, pp. 275-301, 387-389; CE 1024, p. 794; CE 1426)
- Hoxsey, Dr. Harry M. - Operated a cancer clinic in Dallas for many year until his operations were declared illegal. Hoxsey was associated with Paul Rowland Jones from 1958 to 1960 in Charlotte, North Carolina, trying to produce cancer-free eggs. (Vol. 22, p. 302; CD 1306, p. 29)
- Hoy, David Edwin - Former Baptist minister from Paducah, Kentucky. Now a Psychic. Friend of W. D. Crowe (aka Bill DeMar). (Warren Report, p. 361; CD 1177; CD 1193, pp. 204-218; Dallas Morning News, Thurs., May 16, 1974, p. 1-D)
- Hoy, Malcolm Jerry - Alleged to have witnessed assassination. Los Angeles FBI Office located and interviewed Hoy. (CD 1518, pp. 4-9)
- Hoy, Warren - One of four men arrested in Bronx, New York, on Aug. 22, 1967, charged with conspiracy to use a bomb, conspiracy to commit murder, possession of explosives, etc. "Right wing" members of John Birch Society. (New Orleans States Item, Aug. 23, 1967, p. 1-A)
- Huber, Dirk - FBI has 3 negatives of photograph of Huber copied from INS file, 2 negatives of signature of Dirk Huber copied from INS file, 1 photo of Huber and 1 photo of Huber's signature. (In recent FBI releases.)
- Huber, John, Jr. - Manager Times Square Motor Hotel, 8th Avenue and 43rd St., New York City. (Vol. 22, p. 205)
- Huber, Father Oscar L. - Roman Catholic priest who administered last rites of the church to President John Kennedy. Born in Missouri in 1894, he died in St. Louis, Missouri, Jan. 21, 1975. (Forgive My Grief II, p. 185; Warren Report, p. 68; Rush to Judgment, p. 60; Dallas Times Herald, 11/22/63, p. 1; Dallas Morning News, 11/23/63, p. 2; Texas Catholic, 11/30/63; Dallas Times Herald, 1/24/75, p. 16-A)

- Hubert, Leon D., Jr. - Former District Attorney in Orleans Parish, Louisiana. A counsellor for the Warren Commission, specializing in Jack Ruby investigation. Became a law professor at Tulane University. (Forgive My Grief I, p. 2; Whitewash I, p. 176; Rush to Judgment, pp. 225, 296; Inquest, pp. 11, 13, 21, 23, 106; Plot or Politics, p. 150; Accessories After the Fact, pp. 24, 247-248, 319, 325-326, 401, 405-407, 409-410, 415-416, 418-421, 425, 429-432, 434-435, 442-451; Forgive My Grief II, pp. 105-108; Citizens Dissent, p. 154)
- Hudgins, Mrs. Anita M. - 1506 Garza, Dallas, Texas. Born: May 13, 1903. (CE 2003, p. 343)
- Hudkins, Alonzo "Lonnie" - Houston Post newspaper reporter. (Vol. 3, pp. 105-108; Vol. 5, pp. 243, 253 - unnamed at p. 116; CE 2003, p. 327; Forgive My Grief I, p. 52; Rush to Judgment pp. 370-374; Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? pp. 121, 137-38; Inquest, pp. 31, 33, 37, 174-175; Accessories After the Fact, pp. 348, 349; Oswald in New Orleans, pp. 77-79; Whitewash II, pp. 86-88, 151-153; Portrait of the Assassin, pp. 18, 25, 320, 470; Citizens Dissent, pp. 175-176, 263)
- Hudson, Emmett J. - Dallas Park Department employee standing on 'grassy knoll' and witness to assassination. (Warren Report, p. 110; Vol. 7, p. 559; Whitewash I, p. 100)
- Hudson, W. H. - From 1958 to 1960, was a member of the Dallas Bohemian Club. Other members included Sam Ballen, Morris I. Jaffe, and George deMohrenschildt.
- Huerta, Julian (Huerta) Oliva - Cuban residing at Hotel del Comercio in September 1963. One of the hotel guests photographed in a group. Obtained his visa to enter U. S. in September. (Vol. 26, p. 176; CD 1446)
- Huffaker, Robert S., Jr. - News reporter for KRLD-TV in Dallas. Was in basement of City Hall on Nov. 24, 1963. Participated in interview with French newspaper reporter "Pierre" Francois Pelou. Warren Commission tried to find the French reporter. (CE 2249, p. 27; CE 3039; CD 1331)
- Huffmans, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. - 1516 South Harris, San Angelo, Texas. Prior to Oct. 9, 1963, they were managers of Rotary Arms Apartments, 1501 7th Street, Fort Worth, Texas. (CD 7, pp. 120-21)
- Huffstutler, B. D. - Dallas Police Department dispatcher.
- Hug, Mrs. Josephine - 4500 Elysian Fields, New Orleans, La. Former personal secretary to Clay Shaw at the International Trade Mart. Subpoenaed by Jim Garrison. Her attorney was James Gilpi. (Plot or Politics, p. 150)
- Huggins, W. M. - Dallas Police Department. Radio # 253.
- Hughes, Dudley M., Jr. - (Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? p. 169)



- Hughes, Carol (Mrs. John L. Hughes) - Southwest Publishing Company employee, standing at Elm Street window on second floor of Texas School Book Depository at 12:30 p.m. on 11/22/63. Witnessed assassination. (Vol. 22, p. 654; CD 706ff)
- Hughes, Paul - American soldier of fortune. Arrested July 1, 1959, in Havana's Biltmore suburb. Said to be officer in Castro's rebel army. (CIA 385-736, p. 4, #5) (See next entry)
- Hughes, Paul - American soldier of fortune who made an unsuccessful attempt on Fidel Castro's life. (Parade Magazine, April 12, 1964) (See entry above)
- Hughes, Robert Benjamin, Jr. - 2622 Kinsey, Dallas, Texas. Born: Nov. 28, 1936, in Tulsa, Okla. 5' 6", 160 lbs. All-right Parking Lot attendant in 300-block of North Austin, Dallas. Member of John Birch Society. Unsuccessful candidate for Texas State Legislature. (CD 7, pp. 580-582)
- Hughes, Robert J. E. - Witnessed assassination of President Kennedy. Took motion pictures from corner of Main and Houston. (Vol. 25, p. 873; Rush to Judgment, pp. 346-348)
- Hughes, Judge Sarah T. - U. S. District Judge. On Nov. 25, 1963, she received a letter re "architect on the assassination." (Warren Report, pp. 22, 72; CD 7, pp. 771-772; Forgive My Grief I, p. 150)
- Hughes, Wilma E. - Dallas AGVA secretary. Cousin of Alton C. Sharpe (aka Conrad Brown), AGVA in Chicago.
- Hull, Elizabeth Paukovits - 9313 Hickory Street, Norfolk, Virginia. Inactive member of State Communist Party of Virginia. (CD 57, pp. 1, 6)
- Hulse, Clifford E. - Dallas Police Department dispatcher. (Rush to Judgment, p. 206)
- Hulse, Leroy - Dallas Police Department officer who knows Jack Ruby. (CE 1513; Hulse Exhibit; Vol. 23, p. 1)
- Humes, Commander James J. - Doctor who performed autopsy on John F. Kennedy. (Warren Report, pp. 89, 91; CE 387; CE 391; CE 397; The Witnesses, p. 93; Whitewash I, pp. 296, 310-311, 317-328; Whitewash II, p. 183 ff; Rush to Judgment, pp. 51, 59-62, 63-64, 66, 74, 76-77, 385; Inquest, pp. 44-45, 48, 62, 93-95, 167-170; Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? pp. 139, 180; The Second Oswald, pp. 28, 29, 32-36, 39-44; Six Seconds in Dallas, pp. 41-43, 45-46, 51, 54, 56, 113, 148, 149, 168, 197-198, 199, 201-204, 209, 278, 279, 281-283; Accessories After the Fact, pp. 30, 32, 136-137, 139fn, 140, 142-147, 155, 161, 169-179, 177-178, 459, 463-464)
- Hummel, Joseph Roland - Resided at Dallas YMCA in Oct. 1963. Knew Oswald in New Orleans and saw him at Dallas YMCA. Claimed to be a former undercover agent for the New Orleans Police Department. (Vol. 10, p. 287; CD 385, pp. 180-181)

Operation Mind Control.

Dope, Inc. may be a lot for the reader to digest, particularly if the book is approached with a bias against its political premises, some of which may be offensive to readers. This point considered much of the

information in Dope, Inc. obviously dovetails with the official record of the intelligence community's partnership with organized crime both for political and financial purposes. As such, Dope, Inc. is a compendium of facts demanding further study.

## Shade of Oswald visits friend in Britain

The latest investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy, which suggests a conspiracy by organized crime, has brought renewed fear to a former US marine who now lives in Cheshire.

Nelson Delgado was a corporal in the marine corps in charge of Private Lee Harvey Oswald who was considered by the Warren Commission to have acted alone in killing the President.

In a report published earlier this month, however, the House of Representatives' assassination committee criticised the Commission for neglecting the evidence of a possible conspiracy and the indications that Oswald's shots that day in November 1963 might not have been the only ones.

Mr Delgado, a Puerto Rican who considers himself to have been Oswald's closest friend in the army, has always maintained that Oswald was an unlikely assassin and too poor a shot to have fired possibly six rounds in rapid succession on that day.

"We all had to qualify as marksmen in the marines," he said yesterday. "Oswald only just scraped through in the marksmen category when we were tested on the range. Many others of us got better ratings as sharpshooters or experts. In our last test, when I watched him from behind Oswald scored 192 to my 234."

Mr Delgado told all this to the Warren Commission but his evidence and that of 26 other marine colleagues, appeared not to influence the Commission's final report. Most

of the other 26 are now dead. Many were killed in Vietnam but others have died in mysterious circumstances.

So Mr Delgado, who came to live with his English born wife in Warrington when he left the marines in 1977, feels threatened. "If they're now saying that the assassination was a conspiracy after all the whole thing could start up again. I believe I could be seen as a threat once again. If the CIA or the FBI had any part in the conspiracy they would want nothing in their way to destroy their cover."

When the FBI interviewed Mr Delgado after the assassination, he says pressure was applied to try to make him change his testimony about Oswald. "They attacked my competence to judge his char-

acter and shooting ability and criticised my efforts to teach him Spanish."

In the early 1960s both men were interested in Cuba and Mr Delgado says that mail from the Cuban Consulate in Los Angeles used to be addressed to Oswald at the radar-scanning unit in California where they were both stationed.

Mr Delgado admits that he has no evidence beyond that of Oswald's character and his well-known incompetence with firearms. "But the conspirators may think I know more than I do." So he has made a sworn affidavit of that information and of the events that have happened to him since. "That is my insurance policy. If anything should happen to me now, people will know."

MANCHESTER (England) GUARDIAN  
July 28, 1979

THE TANGLED WEB: An Inquiry Into The Assassination Of Senator Robert F. Kennedy

By: S. Duncan Harp

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(Continued from a previous issue)

### THE EVANS BULLET AND THE MISSING CEILING PANELS

There are further problems associated with the LAPD's findings on bullet number eight, the "Evans bullet." According to the LAPD, this bullet was fired by Sirhan from a location at the eastern end of the steam tables, passed through a three-quarter inch thick ceiling panel, ricocheted off the cement ceiling above (although the bullet's

design was such as to mitigate against it being able to ricochet off anything), passed through an additional ceiling panel, and finally came to rest in the forehead of Ms. Elizabeth Evans, over thirty feet away.\* After its journey, the bullet, a hollow-point type designed to fall apart on impact, retained 30.6 of its original 39 grains. In addition, several fragments remained in Ms. Evans' head even after an operation to remove the bullet.

\*Wolfer's misstatement on the composition of the ceiling was not the only obvious error committed by LAPD officers in their investigation of the Evans matter. One police photograph of the kitchen pantry shows chalk marks on the floor, put there to note where the victims fell, which place Evans more than nine feet away from where the police claimed she was hit.



Doctor V. Faustin Bazilauskas, who had treated most of the wounded (including Kennedy) when they had arrived at Central Receiving Hospital, testified at the trial that the bullet was only lodged under Mr. Evans' skin, but in an upward direction.<sup>91</sup> Despite the fact that Wolfer's schematic diagram had pictured her as standing up when hit, Ms. Evans, by her own testimony, happened to be bending over to retrieve a lost shoe at the time.<sup>92</sup>

Now, how could a bullet which was traveling downward have created a wound which was caused by a bullet traveling upward? No one has ever claimed to have seen an additional ricochet off the floor, or Ms. Evans standing on her head...

It is not surprising that this bullet has been referred to as the "magic bullet" of the Robert Kennedy assassination (it would appear that each of our recent domestic assassinations must have at least one). Referring to this bullet's accomplishments, critic Lowenstein has said, "I think that makes the bullet in Dallas look relatively inactive."<sup>93</sup>

According to the police, three bullet holes were found in the ceiling panels they recovered from the pantry. Two of these, they claimed, were caused by the ricocheting Evans bullet -- one hole of entrance and one exit. The third hole, they said, was caused by the entrance of the FRK through-and-through bullet, which then somehow lost itself somewhere in the "ceiling interspace."

These holes provided a most crucial link in the official lone gunman scenario. For if the ceiling panels actually contained not two, but three holes of entrance, it would necessarily mean--given the fact that all eight bullets supposedly fired by Sirhan were otherwise accounted for--the existence of a ninth bullet. Given the known design of the bullet--it would not seem entirely unnatural to doubt its ability to accomplish all the feats the authorities attributed to it. And yet no scientific test results were ever brought forward by the authorities to substantiate their claims in this regard.

DeWayne Wolfer had twice examined the recovered ceiling panels in the initial days following the assassination; they and "two boards from a doorframe"<sup>94</sup> had been booked into evidence by the end of June 5th. On June 9th, Wolfer told the interagency conference assembled by Chief Houghton that "these

[the panels and the boards] have to be double-checked to be sure they contain holes through which bullets passed."<sup>95</sup> What exactly did he find? Wolfer isn't saying.

Questions have been raised as to the precise number of panels which were removed from the pantry. Wolfer later testified in a 1971 deposition that three panels had bullets passed through them, yet official records show that only two were taken into evidence. A slip of the tongue? Perhaps . . . yet photographs taken shortly after the shooting show as many as seven panels missing from the ceiling. One of these photographs is reproduced on the page following.

It is unfortunate that on the most important issue involved here -- the number of bullets which passed through the panels -- we really have to take on faith the LAPD's assertions. The jurors at Sirhan's trial never had an opportunity to come to any conclusion on the matter, since none of the panels were ever introduced into trial evidence. Wolfer did testify at the trial that he had made x-rays of the panels, but these were never introduced either. Both the x-rays and the panels themselves have forever been withheld from public scrutiny. And why has this been done? Like so many other matters where the authorities are concerned, the best we can do is conjecture . . .

On August 19, 1975, a motion urging the LAPD to open its files was supported by nine members of the Los Angeles City Council. Said Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky in reference to the mysteries of the case, "the public has a right to know the answers to these questions."<sup>96</sup> The Council had acted after reports in the legal newspaper the Daily Journal cited Dion Morrow, a lawyer in the City Attorney's office, as having stated that certain vital pieces of evidence had been destroyed by the Police Department.

As a result of the City Council motion, Assistant Police Chief Daryl Gates appeared before the body on August 21. Critics had been charging the LAPD with destruction of evidence for quite some time, and Gates substantiated these charges by revealing that two ceiling panels removed from the pantry -- presumably the sum total of those removed -- had been destroyed in June of 1969. Gates gave as the reason for this action the fact that the panels "proved absolutely nothing."<sup>97</sup>

Certainly the Central Intelligence Agency is no longer what it once was: a truly secretive organization which carried out covert operations well beyond either public view or suspicion. Of course, those activities have continued through the years, but the endless parade of revelations, congressional inquiries, and agents-turned-writer must have taken a great toll on the CIA's effectiveness as a secret army.

Once this revelation hits home the question must then be faced: if the CIA has lost its effectiveness as a covert force, who is continuing its practice of the "black arts"? Surely someone must be. The guardians of empire would hardly trust such essential tasks as political murder to one agency alone, and one rift with defectors at that!

A much more likely scenario is that the CIA's most useful role may have changed from that of a covert force to a decoy which may take the blame for the operations of other agencies. There is certainly a logic to such a plan. The CIA would take responsibility both for those operations which were truly its own as well as those of NSA or others in the intelligence community. An outraged and curious public would then have a sitting duck at which its anger and probes could be conveniently directed. So preoccupied would investigators be with the CIA, in fact, that few would bother to look behind the smokescreen to see who else might be engaged in the "black arts." It would not be unlike the two hands of a clever magician, one hand performing the magic while the audience's attention is completely captivated and distracted by a fancy sideshow.

This game plan has occurred to at least one veteran intelligence officer. Author Constantine FitzGibbon, chiding the CIA's critics for lending their aid to the Soviet KGB, observes that "the (i.e. the critics) have been remarkably successful in this endeavor. It is to be hoped that what they are to skillfully demolishing is in effect a paper tiger, and even more that the real tiger is burning, not too brightly, in the jungles of the night."<sup>25</sup>

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Bergier, Jacques. Secret Armies: The Growth of Corporate and Industrial Espionage. New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1975. p. 56.

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Ibid., p. 55  
New York Times. February 1, 1979. p. A21.

4

U. S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities. Volume 5. The National Security Agency and Fourth Amendment Rights, 94th Congress, 1st Session. Washington, D. C. : U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. p. 1 (hereafter referred to as the Church Committee Hearings)

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Fain, Tyrus G. (compiler). The Intelligence Community: History, Organization, and Issues. New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1977. p. 18.

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Church Committee Hearings. p. 1.

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Washington Post. March 2, 1975 p. A16.

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Church Committee Hearings. pp. 57-59.

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Wise, David. The American Police State. New York: Vintage Books, 1978. p. 400.

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14

Church Committee Hearings. p. 60.

(Continued on page 13)



## A DISSENTER ON THE QJ/WIN IDENTIFICATION

by Marvin Longton

EDITOR'S NOTE: We feel this article deserves to be printed because it contains some little known information. However, we know of no prior works in this field by Marvin Longton. He does set up explanations with little to support his conclusions.

Michael Victor Mertz was not the only foreign national who had to rush hurriedly out of Dallas on the day President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

In our opinion these nationals were sufficiently involved to make it possible for their home countries to be blackmailed into silence as to who killed our President. Thus the coup d 'etat was successful.

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We have read with great interest the two pieces in TCI on the Frenchman in Dallas, Michael Victor Mertz. We do not think Mertz is QJ/WIN though, because according to the Danish writer Henrik Kruger, ". . . nobody in France today doubts that (QJ/WIN) is a cover for the name Jo Attia."<sup>1</sup> Joseph Brahim Victor Marie Attia's activities included being a hoodlum, a political muscleman, an extortionist, a hold-up man, a heroin trafficker, and a pimp beside being a murderer.<sup>2</sup>

It is also interesting that that other CIA character WI/ROGUE has now been identified as Christian Jacques David. The fact is that Mertz, Attia, David and three others were all heroin dealers at the same time as agents for French intelligence, Service de Documentation Exterieur et de Contre-Espionage (SDECE).<sup>3</sup> Most importantly all six men were barbouzes. The barbouzes were a counter-terror group opposed to the OAS and loyal to de Gaulle.

Some background: Clay Shaw, the man tried in New Orleans for conspiring to assassinate President John Kennedy, was on the board of an Italian outfit called Centro Mondiale Commerciale (CMC) which was headed by the Hungarian fascist Ferenc Nagy. Nagy was also President of the Swiss corporation Permindex, "the head office and other face of the Centro Mondiale Commerciale."<sup>4</sup> Ex-Minuteman Jerry Milton Brooks testified before a grand jury in New Orleans that the legal counsel to the Anti-Communist League of the Caribbean,

Maurice Brooks Gatlin, had, in 1962, left New Orleans on behalf of Permindex with \$100,000 in cash which he delivered to a French group that wanted to assassinate Charles de Gaulle.<sup>5</sup>

There were literally dozens of attempts on the life of Charles de Gaulle by the OAS and their right-wing cohorts. One of the most serious occurred at Petit Clarmont outside Paris in August of 1962. De Gaulle, his wife and son were being taken by limosine to an airfield. Suddenly, their car was caught in a carefully planned ambush. Over one hundred and fifty shots were fired, the car riddled with bullets. Miraculously, de Gaulle and his family escaped injury.

De Gaulle had been Characteristically unconcerned about his safety up until this attempt. Now he was outraged at the danger to his family. A massive manhunt was undertaken for the would-be assassins. At the end of the investigation seven of the gunmen were arrested, and an OAS network extending into "some of the best families" was exposed. The leader of the gang was a man named Jean-Marie Bastien-Thiry. Among his co-conspirators were found a number of Hungarian OAS members, refugees from the events of 1956; and behind Bastien-Thiry was a mysterious, very influential group called the "Old General Staff."<sup>6</sup> The Bastien-Thiry, "Old General Staff" assassination attempt was financed by Permindex.<sup>7</sup>

De Gaulle had the SDECE investigate and they traced the conspiracy back to Permindex. De Gaulle complained to both the Swiss and Italian governments; Permindex lost its charter and CMC was forced to move from Rome to Johannesburg, South Africa.<sup>8</sup>

When de Gaulle, had his loyal intelligence people track down Permindex after the OAS came so close to killing him he already had an agent in place: Michael Victor Mertz.

As the book The Heroin Trail makes quite clear Mertz was in the OAS as an undercover barbouze. Mertz had penetrated the leadership of the OAS and saved de Gaulle's life by informing the SDECE of a plot to blow up de Gaulle's car at Pont-sur-Seine.<sup>9</sup> The plotters behind the bombs that failed at Post-sur-Seine



# Probing Conspiracy in JFK's Assassination

**CONSPIRACY** — By Anthony Summers; McGraw Hill, \$17.95; 523 pp., plus 94 pp. of sources, notes and bibliography

Reviewed by

**GEORGE MICHAEL EVICA**

With "Conspiracy," British investigative reporter Anthony Summers has accomplished what 100 American researchers have been unable to do for 16 years: convince an important wing of the American establishment that President John F. Kennedy was murdered as the result of a plot engineered by American intelligence. His new book is well-written, well-organized, thoroughly documented and bone chilling.

Yet Summers does not approach his problem as most other JFK researchers have done, casting doubt on the "hard evidence" collected against Lee Harvey Oswald. Rather, in his first five chapters, Summers accepts the Warren Commission/House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) single-bullet theory, the HSCA's four-shot theory, the authenticity of the Oswald-with-rifle pictures, Oswald's possession of the alleged murder weapon, and Oswald's transportation of that weapon to the Texas School Book Depository. Each of these conclusions is at least dubious; by accepting them, however, Summers adopts a "reasonable" stance — he is after a bigger fish than (for him) these smaller fry. And as late as page 110 he summarizes his first startling "bald fact," buttressed by Warren Commission material, recent HSCA evidence, and the testimony of new witnesses never previously heard: "... Oswald cannot be placed on the sixth floor either at the time of the shooting or during the half hour before it."

Summers follows his convincing argument for Oswald's innocence in the JFK murder by examining the killing of officer J.D. Tippit — and, again, his analysis draws upon 15 years of mate-

rial, including newly-discovered evidence he has gathered. Summers' conclusion: innocent of assassination, Oswald was also not involved in the Tippit murder.

A doubly-innocent Oswald, yet an Oswald who took flight after the assassination and who was captured at the Texas Theatre, immediately after which the evidence mounted of his seeming guilt — or of his (self-proclaimed) framing. Twelve of Summers' remaining 18 chapters, the bulk of his book, are then devoted to an examination of the Oswald mystery: Lee Harvey Oswald in the Marines, in the Soviet Union, in Dallas, in New Orleans, in Mexico, and again in Dallas. Assuming one "historic" Lee Harvey Oswald, Anthony Summers presents the most complete analysis of the alleged assassin in print, a task beyond the capacities of both the Warren Commission and the HSCA. What emerges is an Oswald who was already an American intelligence agent while in the Marine Corps, working either for the military or the CIA — or both. But his initial picture of Oswald as a Marine with security clearance (and covert spook) is transformed by Summers into a multiple exposure, Oswald becoming an un-cooperative, Marxist, pro-Castro Marine (with no objections raised by either the Navy Department or the Marines), and, with still more overlay, a defecting, traitorous ex-Marine. Yet American intelligence, upon Oswald's return from the Soviet Union, is barely able to stifle its yawn.

Summers charts Oswald's strange course from Dallas through New Orleans to Mexico City and back to Dallas, weaving an incredible tapestry of planted disinformation, contradictions, and ominous connections, establishing Oswald as an American intelligence operative in touch with Syndicate figures and anti-Castro Cubans linked directly to the CIA, and all anti-Castro and anti-Kennedy. Sum-

mers' Oswald is the clandestine creature of an American intelligence Frankenstein.

But if this Oswald is innocent — how did he wind up in the clutches of the Dallas police, arrested for the murder of a Dallas policeman and suspected of the presidential assassination?

Summers carefully traces the so-called Second Oswald story, finding a coherent and logical pattern to the sightings of this spurious Oswald in the three months before the assassination.

The phony Oswald rather deliberately and obviously called attention to himself as he contracted to get his rifle repaired (not the alleged assassination piece), visited rifle ranges and fired with uncanny accuracy, drove a demonstration car at reckless speed, cashed checks, and reportedly made anti-Kennedy threats — creating a clear image (according to credible and corroborated witnesses) of a left-wing shooter with a loud and nasty mouth. But this Oswald could not have been the Depository Oswald: on that the Warren Commission, the HSCA, and author Summers all agree. Summers' conclusion? The Second Oswald was part of a deliberate plan (generated by a "small group" within American intelligence) to frame the accused assassin prior to the assassination.

It is difficult to see how the Justice Department will be able to ignore this evidence once the Summers book circulates among the tens of thousands who read everything published about the JFK assassination ("Conspiracy" is a selection of three book clubs: History, MacMillan, and Book-of-the-Month).

Summers is less complete in his study of the Kennedys' war on the Teamsters-Syndicate combine and evidence of that coalition's plots against both Castro and the Kennedys. He devotes only a single (though solid) chapter to Jack Ruby. But for those readers who have missed what news has surfaced in the face of media indifference to ineptness and injustice, Summers makes abundantly clear what researchers have contended for some time: the same combination of intelligence-Syndicate-Teamsters-Cuban figures which targeted on Castro was, in turn, the ferocious focus of the Kennedys, and that same confederation ultimately turned its wrath on Bobby Kennedy (threatening him in 1962) and then on JFK (in 1963). Finally, Jack Ruby was in close touch



with at least a dozen significant members of that ominous and deadly alliance through November, 1963.

Summers' book is heavily documented — but not meticulously. A large number of insights and syntheses which could only have been gained from reading other researchers and writers is appropriated by the author, and though Summers always gives the primary documentation, in only a handful of instances does he credit the synthesizer. Summers has also ignored the work of at least two published researchers whose material would have considerably modified his discussion of the evidence, of Jack Ruby, and of the illicit Teamsters-Syndicate partnership. In his last chapter, Summers suggests "it would be wrong to read too much" into the deaths of so many

JFK characters, and then up-dates the stories of 30 important witnesses. By my count, 21 of those 30 have died, no fewer than 15 violently. Summers reads too little into such historical mayhem.

But despite these flaws, Summers has coolly and carefully fashioned a convincing and often frightening body of evidence: the assassination of President John F. Kennedy seems to have been planned and executed by a segment of American intelligence which manipulated its pawns and powerful allies in the Teamsters, the anti-Castro movement, and the Syndicate. That same "renegade" intelligence element effected a frame of Lee Harvey Oswald (one of its own pawns) with the collusive help of a small body of corrupt Dallas police — and then ener-

gized a Teamsters-Syndicate asset, Jack Ruby, to murder the innocent scapegoat.

One major question remains unanswered: who manipulated that "renegade" intelligence group responsible for the JFK murder? "Conspiracy" it is an ugly word, but if the evidence marshalled by Summers withstands such tests as the long-promised Justice Department "review," it is the ugly truth.

*George Michael Evica is an associate professor at the University of Hartford whose teaching includes courses in investigative reporting. He has lectured and written on the JFK assassination, including his book "And We Are All Mortal" (1978). He is presently writing a long study of Jack Ruby and the plots against Fidel Castro.*

The New York Review July 17, 1980

## The Case That Will Not Rest

### Conspiracy

by Anthony Summers.

McGraw-Hill, 640 pp., \$17.95

Andrew Hacker

The question of who killed Kennedy puts off a lot of people. It is easy to see why. For one thing, cranks and eccentrics have dominated much of the debate, so it is hard to know which theories ought to be taken seriously. What, for example, should one make of the notion that there may have been "two Oswalds" wandering around for a while? This brings up a second problem. Even more than with Watergate, the assassination demands familiarity with an endless round of details. How many grains should a bullet lose if it passes through two bodies? How long would it take to walk from Oswald's room on North Beckley to the site of the Tippit slaying over on East Tenth? Or who was the "Leon" who visited Sylvia Odio's apartment two months before Kennedy's murder? If someone even passably expert gets going on such subjects, everyone else's eyes glaze over.

But the main reason for the weariness is that if Oswald was not alone, no one has come up with a clue suggesting who else may have been firing away. Nowhere do any of the investigations offer even a hypothetical hint on the identity of another marksman. And neither does Anthony Summers. Yet it would be sad if for that reason *Conspiracy* were dismissed as "just another" assassination book. It is an impor-

tant piece of work, both for what it shows about the assassination and for the lucidity that Summers, a British television producer, has brought to the subject.

If Summers does not offer a name, he does the next best thing. To start with, he establishes, more convincingly than previously seemed possible, that Oswald was in no position to do any shooting at all. That done, he provides a chilling explanation why certain people decided Kennedy had to die. Indeed, they did more than come to that decision: they carried out a plan which in fact achieved that end. For all its melodramatic overtones, "conspiracy" is the only word we have to describe the case Summers develops. So he asks at the outset that we suspend our initial disbelief. As indeed we must, when told that the plot was a conjoint effort of anti-Castro Cubans, persons employed by the CIA, and representatives of organized crime.

Farfetched and overplotted though such a scheme may seem, Summers succeeds in coming across as an author one can trust. He makes use of eye-witness accounts, some secured by the Warren Commission and the House Assassinations Committee, but the most persuasive from his own interviews with

people who were never approached before. When the evidence is ambiguous, he admits that this is the case. If there are facts we simply do not have, he leaves the spaces blank and builds the best he can around them. Moreover, the book is exceptionally well written, with all the tone and tension of an Eric Ambler thriller.

Summers begins with a simple question. Where, in fact, was Oswald at the time of the shooting? No one remembered seeing him on the sixth floor of the Depository, which is where the shots probably came from and where a rifle and shells were found. The President was scheduled to pass by the building at 12:25 PM, which means a marksman would want to be near his perch at least several minutes beforehand. Oswald's story to the Dallas police was that he had passed up the motorcade, preferring to have a Coca-Cola in the lunchroom on the second floor. As it turns out, several employees who were in or near the lunchroom actually support his story. One was a secretary who recalled seeing him there at "about 12:15. It may have been slightly later." At the same time, witnesses across the street from the Depository claimed they saw not one but two men at the sixth-floor window as early as 12:15 PM. Moreover, their dress differed markedly from



## Will the Militarists Start World War III?

*Editor:* There are still military madmen in our midst who would almost welcome the real thing, rather than a mere computer malfunction in the North American Air Defense Command Center in Colorado (the second such false alarm in seven months) that threatened to trigger World War III. There would have been no second malfunction if the November 9 mishap had not been detected in sufficient time, because the "false alarm" would have resulted in an alarming destruction of human lives—nuclear extinction by accident.

There are still those sitting in high places, wielding awesome and reckless power, who deceitfully strive to convince tens of millions of unenlightened American citizens that the next war will not be so bad, so destructive; that most of us will survive, and that the rebuilding, after our adversary has been annihilated, will not be as laborious as those "bleeding hearts" claim.

Enveloped in a smokescreen of "national security," they demand that we permit them to arrange and increase those thermonuclear bombs and missiles as they see fit, to trust them with our wretched lives and limbs, our faltering futures; and to question and doubt only deters them from performing their gargantuan task of defending the nation as only they know how.

They seem totally oblivious to the physiological and psychological damage to our citizens caused by Love Canal, Three Mile Island, and other man-created destructive forces. As horrendous as they are, these are wholesome experiences compared with the unleashing of the equivalent of over one million Hiroshima bombs now in the possession of America and the Soviet Union. (One bomb over Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, incinerated almost 100,000 people in nine seconds, men, women and children.)

The cabal composed of the military-industrial complex (the war profiteers), those whom former President Dwight D. Eisenhower warned were threatening to destroy our democracy, are again utilizing every sleight-of-hand maneuver at their disposal to assure us that we can have security and peace through ever-increasing nuclear arms, although well aware that our existing nuclear arsenal contains sufficient force to destroy every major Soviet city 36 times over and the Soviet Union can retaliate in kind.

On June 30, 1975, the then Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger, publicly stated, "Under no circumstances could we disavow the first use of nuclear weapons. If one accepts the no first use doctrine, one is accepting a self-denying ordinance that weakens deterrence."

That statement placed this nation clearly on the public record as being ready and willing to be the first nation to use nuclear weapons in confrontation with another nation. This policy has not been modified.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and other irresponsible voices have since been heard embracing Mr. Schlesinger's gruesome goal.

A first strike would not assure us victory. In a nuclear confrontation there would be no victors, for a nuclear battleground is everywhere.

While we as citizens struggle daily to exist to meet our basic needs, it is no longer reasonable or right to leave all decisions to those who seek and gain greater power and wealth in the creation of more sophisticated weapons of destruction.

We must strive with all our power and intelligence (a first strike) to work for total abolition of war; to work for a nonviolent settlement of difficulties and toward a gradual abolition of war as an instrument of settling international disputes.

We must begin to take the risks of peace-making seriously, for peace is the only secure shelter.

Leon Peace ~~Ried~~

Baltimore.

Baltimore Sun, June 23, 1980

## Is this the era of fearing freedom?

WASHINGTON — Perhaps the most serious governmental crimes of this century have been committed in the name of "national security."

The White House "plumbers" of Watergate fame engaging in burglaries. The CIA spying on Vietnam War dissenters, reading their mail illegally; plying unwitting Americans with LSD and other drugs in its "mind control" experiments. The FBI breaking into the homes, and wiretapping the phones, of Americans; trying to provoke Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to commit suicide or to destroy him otherwise; infiltrating and trying to discredit the women's movement, the civil rights movement and other ventures into social change.

Do Americans really forget so soon the abuses and horrors revealed only a few years ago?

Apparently they do, for once again the cry goes up for more governmental secrecy and censorship, for measures to seal forever the lips of those who work for the government, for draconian laws to punish journalists who write the "wrong" things—all this in the name of "national security."

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., wants a law under which journalists can be prosecuted for "treason" if they publish sen-

Carl T. Rowan



sitive national security information. Goldwater professed outrage over stories in the New York Times and Washington Post saying the United States was secretly shipping arms to the rebels in Afghanistan.

CIA Director Stansfield Turner says the Carter administration not only wants Congress to make it a crime for former CIA employees to disclose the names of CIA agents and operatives, but also wants a law imposing criminal penalties on journalists who use such information.

Turner also wants to limit to two the number of Senate committees exercising "oversight" regarding the agency's covert operations; he admits that the agency has been withholding information from the Senate Intelligence Committee, and he wants to continue to tell Congress only what he wishes, when he wishes. Furthermore, he wants CIA files ex-

empted, for the most part, from the Freedom of Information Act.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Supreme Court, in an unsigned decree made without benefit of oral argument, rules that the CIA has the power and right to censor the writings of former employees, even if those employees do not reveal classified information, and that former employees who fail to submit writings for approval must turn over to the government any money they earn from their writings.

Let's deal with these demands:

- Goldwater. Other members of Congress have noted that Goldwater might more properly direct his wrath at members of Congress or the executive branch who leak information like that relating to Afghanistan. But who wants to pretend that the Soviets had to read the Post and the Times to know that we were helping the rebels?

- The Soviets never apologized for all the arms and other assistance they gave to the Viet Cong. So why do we have to play a covert game in Afghanistan? We ought to say flat out, "Soviet troops are raping this small, weak country, and unless the Soviet troops are withdrawn, we are going to help the Afghans to resist."

- The CIA. When an agency like this has bungled, as the CIA did in Iran, and

when administrative ham-handedness damages the morale of employees, it is easy to look for scapegoats. So Turner wants us to believe that too much congressional oversight and too free a press are his major problems. The press gag that Turner wants is, in fact, an "official secrets act." No agency has done more to prove that this country cannot afford such an act than the CIA.

- The Court decision. I have no problem with the high court's finding that former CIA employee Frank W. Snepp had signed a contract that he willfully violated by failing to get CIA clearance for his book, "Decent Interval." I am disturbed that this opinion did not give weight to the fact that Snepp did not reveal classified security secrets.

Such oaths have been asked of maids and butlers at the White House; of chauffeurs, of Secret Service agents guarding presidential candidates, and more.

Extend this "censorship by contract, or by oath, and bureaucrats will cease to worry about whistleblowers revealing their incompetence or crookedness.

The United States is drifting, out of fear of Russia, into a doom-with-freedom malaise that will weaken this nation rather than enhance its security.

Carl Rowan writes for the Field Newspaper by ed-

icate.

Fort Worth Star-Telegram



The Virginian-Pilot and The Ledger-Star, Sunday, June 22, 1980

# Hoover-Era FBI Acts Backed by GOP Plan

By MICHAEL J. SNIFFEN

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ronald Reagan's campaign chairman and other Republican senators have drafted a charter for the FBI which would allow the bureau to resume many domestic spying activities that were determined to have violated civil liberties in the past.

Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, national chairman of Reagan's presidential effort, has been seeking Republican co-sponsors for a draft FBI charter for two weeks. The Associated Press obtained a copy of the draft, a final version of which may be introduced in the Senate by mid-week.

"Our charter would theoretically leave the way open for those FBI abuses" uncovered in a Senate investigation of the bureau in the late 1970s, said Laxalt aide Alfred Regnery. "But we don't think those things are likely to happen again."

But a top Justice Department official, asking anonymity, called the Laxalt proposal "frightening." FBI officials say they prefer their own charter submitted to Congress by the Carter administration a year ago.

## 'Open Season'

Jerry Berman, legislative counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, called the Laxalt proposal "an open-season license to investigate lawful political activity, compile dossiers on citizens, invade privacy through the use of intrusive investigative techniques, and in effect, institutionalize a return to the Hoover era."

The Senate committee investigation uncovered evidence of FBI surveillance, harassment, and smears directed at political dissenters while J. Edgar Hoover was director. Those disclosures led to the drive to write a legislative charter.

Regnery said Laxalt and the Republicans working with him thought the administration's charter was too restrictive in "trying to prevent the things the Senate committee dug up."

According to Regnery, Laxalt's guiding principle was "to put the FBI under the same restrictions that apply to every other law enforcement agency." As a result, he said, restrictions are limited to those in existing law.

The Laxalt charter would:

- Mandate the FBI to investigate any person or group threatening to violate the law or whose actions have the potential for violating the law, whether facts indicate a crime is imminent or not.
- Mandate the FBI to maintain surveillance of any person who advocates violating the law, even if it is non-violent civil disobedience.
- Mandate the FBI to gather intelligence on any public demonstration with a potential for violence.
- Allow the FBI to distribute criminal records to private employers.

- Shield agents from prosecution for breaking the law if they were following orders.

- Allow a new president to replace the FBI director at will during the first six months the president was in office.

Regnery said the provision allowing a new administration to remove the FBI director, who now serves a 10-year term, would probably be deleted "to depoliticize the charter." But he called Laxalt's version "a positive Republican alternative."

He said the Reagan campaign staff did not help with the draft, but "they may pick it up and use it," and he said the Republican party might decide to incorporate it in its platform. Laxalt, as Reagan's campaign chairman, has influence over Reagan policies but there is no indication Reagan himself has endorsed the draft charter.

The Carter administration's charter has been languishing in House and Senate committees, but FBI Director William H. Webster has said that he has already implemented many of its safeguards administratively.

"It's apparent that the Laxalt proposal will be different from ours," said FBI spokesman Dave Divan. "We think ours is just what we need."

John Hotis, an aide to Webster, said bureau officials plan more talks with Laxalt's staff "to try to work out any differences. In some areas where it looks like we have substantive disagreements, it may be only a problem of language or interpretation."

The ACLU's Berman objected to dropping the administration's already implemented proposal to open criminal investigations only where facts and circumstances reasonably indicate a crime has been or is about to be committed. He said this could "put the FBI back in the business of political surveillance of persons or groups who vigorously but legally dissent from government policy."

Regnery said the Laxalt draft intended to mandate broad areas of investigation but in practice would leave it up to the FBI to decide who should be investigated.

## Abuses Possible

"It would be possible for the FBI to be involved in abuses," Regnery said. "But we're confident that the heightened public and congressional awareness of the abuses would prevent it. Congress could come back and stop any abuses."

Berman said the Laxalt rules for investigating those who advocate violating laws matched the FBI's reasons for spying on civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr.

Regnery said he assumed the FBI would not investigate dissenters who only advocate non-violent civil disobedience, but would go in if they intended to block a highway or blow up a power plant.

"It's not soon enough to act just when a crime is imminent; how will they know a crime is imminent if they haven't already started an investigation?" Regnery said.

# They still die in Hiroshima

By GARRY WILLS

**H**IROSHIMA, Japan — This beautiful city lies on land carved out the Chugoku Mountains by the Ota River. As it passed the last mountain barrier, the river fanned out in a delta, on which six connected islands were built up as a harbor town.

In 1945, this geography was important for Americans who picked targets for the world's first atomic experiment on human life. Surrounded by mountain walls on three sides, the city was crowded into confines where the blast would have maximum impact.

**THE WAR MOVE** WAS also a scientific experiment. Along with the bomb, various measuring devices were dropped by parachute, on the assumption they could be recovered after Japan's surrender. One of them was found; it hangs in the Peace Museum. Also found were reminders of the human toll — bones and rock melted together in the blast-furnace confines of these lovely mountains.

No wonder survivors refused for some time to seek treatment in the casualty center America established during the occupation. These human

guinea pigs had no idea what further experiments would be performed on them, once the big experiment had been tried.

The film shown at the blast's hypocenter should be run every year on the world's TV sets. Children move about, incredibly alive (for a time) though unable to move food through

*Garry Wills is a Universal Press Syndicate writer whose column will appear on this page while columnist Mary McGrory is on vacation.*

their charred faces, in which eyeballs were instantly melted by the heat blast.

Yet some people, in America and Japan, want us to forget what man did to man here in Hiroshima.

There was a move, recently, to cut down the descriptions of atomic attack in Japanese history textbooks. In Hiroshima itself, only protests from a teachers' union guaranteed the children would be taught what children had once suffered.

**ONE EXPERT ON** Japan told me in New York, "why visit Hiroshima? What's past is past. We should look to the future." But films of the mush-

room may be pictures of the future if we forget what was wrought here in the recent past.

Others have told me, "It was wartime. All war has its horrors." I am not a pacifist; but if anything could make me one, it would be that argument. If war justifies anything in the way of human annihilation, even this, what better argument is there against such indiscriminate destructiveness? War that justifies anything can never itself be justified.

Forget the past? For survivors, for their children, for people still dying from the bomb's effect the past is the present. The past is not dead, because it is still killing.

In other hospitals around the world, doctors work to cure cancer. Here doctors record in detail the way we induced cancer in a whole city's surviving population.

What we cannot certainly cure we can very efficiently cause. The city is still engaged in a death watch, one we must join, in sorrow. Some consider this morbid, and want to close their eyes. But that course leads to a larger scale death watch, one in which we could measure the way a world dies.

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Sunday, July 6, 1980 The Dallas Morning News

## Dallas lacking cash to restore depository

**DALLAS (AP)** — County commissioners said they have no idea where they can come up with \$75,000 needed to start refurbishing the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building.

The Warren Commission has said Lee Harvey Oswald was hiding there.

FWS-T, 4-16-80

the day he shot and killed President John F. Kennedy in November 1963. An advisory commission has recommended the county restore part of the sixth floor to its condition on Nov. 21, 1963, the day of the assassination, and use the rest of the floor for exhibits and displays concerning the killing.

• Texas Schoolbook Depository, Inc., which for years has complained to the media about referring to the building from which President Kennedy was shot as "the Schoolbook Depository Building," is at it now with Dallas County commissioners. Directors of the firm have notified commissioners their company has had no connection with the building for years, and they consider it unfair to

OMN, 5-18-80

give the public the idea that they do. Commissioners, who purchased the structure last year for county office space, are pondering whether to change the building name to the Dallas County Administration Building. In light of the building's history, it seems logical to expect the name "Schoolbook Depository Building" will continue in use despite what commissioners may decide.

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## CIA Involvement in Biological Warfare and Mind Control

Over the past several years, documents unearthed through the Freedom of Information Act have revealed, here and there, some of the stranger aspects of CIA behavior. In its never-ending quest to control behavior—of both mind and body—the CIA undertook various bizarre experiments in science fiction-like weapons research, and large-scale biological weapons breeding, according to documents obtained by the Church of Scientology in some of their many FOIA claims against the CIA.

A December 31, 1970 memorandum describes the principle of controlled electroshock "to offer an effective solution to the personnel incapacitation problem." An electric net sending five shocks a second into an enemy agent would be painful, it said, but would not kill a healthy person. "Such a result seems reasonable, but it would be nice to see the report of this experimental procedure." It calls for "extensive field test results of the system," despite the danger of fatal heart attacks in "electrically sensitive" subjects.

Another undated memo appealed for funds to finance experiments into "the mechanism of brain concussion." A CIA laboratory was set up, according to the document, with a bombing range where impact tests were carried out on cadavers. The purposed of the experiments was to develop futuristic weapons which could "induce brain concussion without giving advance warning or causing external physical trauma."

Still another document discussed the development of a "flash blindness incapacitation" device which would create disorientation, confusion and impaired vision. Funds were apparently allocated to subject monkeys to blinding flashes of light in order to develop a weapon which would stun enemy agents. The tests would show "the functional damage threshold, measure performance decrease" caused by the blindness.

The FOIA documentation has also uncovered clear reference to biological warfare research for at least three years *after* the government had publicly renounced such research. The program, part of the MKULTRA project, was based in Baltimore and used a machine called a Biogen, which was capable of large-scale micro-organism breeding. At least two disease-causing agents were mass-produced by Biogen in the early 1960's, and, as the documents unearthed showed, the machine was kept in good working order until at least 1972.

The Scientologists submitted their full report to several congressional committees in March of this year. It should be some ammunition in the fight to prevent the CIA from having itself completely exempted from the provisions of the FOIA, although all reports indicate that the Agency will be successful in that "unleashing" effort.

**CovertAction Number 9 (June 1980)**

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY  
Penn Jones, *Editor*  
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YOU'RE LEFT, YOU'RE RIGHT, YOU'RE LEFT

by Gary Mack

Black is white, up is down and left is right - that's how the HSCA analyzed the JFK autopsy X-rays. Prime evidence may have been deliberately misrepresented, or members of the Autopsy Panel may be incapable of distinguishing left from right.

The very first inventory of autopsy material was made November 1, 1966 by Drs. Humes and Boswell. Out of 14 known X-rays, only 3 were taken of the President's head. Autopsy #1 was identified as an AP (anterior-posterior) view, or front-to-back. Autopsy #2 was a right lateral and #3 a lateral, with no left or right side indicated. Incredibly, #1 had been damaged - someone held it too close to a hot lamp, twice, and burned two small holes in the original X-ray! Two converging pencil lines had been drawn on Autopsy #2.

All subsequent studies correctly identified #1 as an AP view - but the other two have changed from right and left to left and right and back again. No matter who takes X-rays, each exposure contains at least one identifying mark so there can be no confusion. And although one of the HSCA consultants found one of the letters L and R on each X-ray, he misidentified both and may not have been studying originals.

Here is a chronological list of autopsy X-rays and how they've been identified. All 1978 and 1979 studies were for the HSCA and are followed, in parentheses, by the page number from HSCA VII:

<u>DATE &amp; SOURCE</u>	<u>AUTOPSY #2</u>	<u>AUTOPSY #3</u>
11-10-66 Navy Medical Panel James Humes, James Boswell	Right Lateral	Lateral
January '69 Ramsey Clark Panel William Carnes, Russell Fisher, Russell Morgan, Alan Moritz	Left Lateral	Left Lateral
3-8-78 Forensic Panel Consultant G. M. McDonnel	Lateral (221)	(221) Lateral
March 1978 HSCA Forensic Panel Baden, Coe, Davis, Loquvam, Petty, Rose, Spitz, Wecht, Weston	Lateral (78) Lateral (107) Right Lateral (110) Right Lateral (112) Left Lateral (120) Left Lateral (130)	(78) Lateral    (120) Right Lateral (130) Right Lateral
8-4-78 Forensic Panel Consultant G. M. McDonnel	Left Lateral (132) Right Lateral (217)	(217) Right Lateral
9-7-78 Forensic Dental Consultant	Lateral (60)	(60) Lateral
1-19-79 Forensic Panel Chairman Michael Baden	Right Lateral (348)	(348) Left Lateral
3-9-79 Forensic Anthropology Consultants Ellis Kerley, Clyde Snow	Side (44)	(44) Side

In Post Mortem (1975) Harold Weisberg wondered why, if the damage was done to the rear and right side of Kennedy's head, no X-rays were taken from those angles. As we've seen, the HSCA



identifications are contradictory and inconclusive.

Autopsy #1 is reproduced on page 109 and #2 is on the following page. According to testimony, the Bethesda ID number on all JFK X-rays is 21296. At the far right edge of Autopsy #1, and reversed, is that unique number. All JFK X-rays, when viewed correctly, I'm told, should consistently show that number in reverse.

Now look at Autopsy #2. In the upper right corner, from the outer edge toward the center, is one line of numbers, two lines of letters and then, partly obscured, ID 21296. But the number appears correctly - it is not backwards. We're actually looking at the backside of the film. Autopsy #2 is reversed!

Hold a mirror up to the page and you'll see the proper view of that film. The "bony protuberance", at the right side, clearly identifies the view as a left lateral. Dr. Michael Baden admitted that X-ray into evidence and passed it off as a right lateral, even though he knew no such X-ray officially existed. Staff Counsel Blakely even admitted to Robert Groden, in a private conversation during the Committee's existence, that the X-ray was reversed because "no right lateral was available."

Further proof of this reversal comes from the dental X-ray exhibits on pages 67 and 68 of HSCA VII. Show these pictures (as I have) to any dentist you trust and respect. He'll tell you very quickly that Autopsy #2 and #3 are both of the same side, although from slightly different angles (#2 being a more posterior view than #3).

Since both X-rays are indistinct and what may be a brace blocks out part of the lower jaw, your dentist may have difficulty deciding whether both are right or left views. If so, show him Figure 9, also on page 67, and tell him it's definitely a right lateral view. With that information, your local expert will quickly identify the autopsy X-rays as left laterals.

It's inconceivable that no X-rays were taken from the back or right side of Kennedy's head. Surely there are others which have never been acknowledged. As for the HSCA misrepresentation of this evidence, I can only believe the Committee conclusions based on those two X-rays are, in fact, not provable.

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HE EXPIRED? HE DIED.

by Gary Mack

That was Jesse Curry's two-word response to a newsman's shocked question about Lee Harvey Oswald. Only then did the police chief's troubles really begin.

He retired in 1966 and by the time his book was published three years later, Curry was openly expressing doubt about significant areas of the assassination. Many researchers remember him as being cordial, but not quite friendly when asked about that horrible weekend - he seemed to understand his obligation to history, tried to live with it and usually answered the critics' questions.

Two years ago, after one of our many two-hour talk shows on the case, Bee Curry called host Dave Tucker to thank him and KFJZ-FM for treating her husband fairly. Not long afterward, Tony Summers interviewed him for his BBC documentary "What Do We Know Now That We Didn't Know Then?"

Most of the filming was done on the sixth floor of the TSBD. At one point, Tony says, they planned to film Curry from the street as he leaned out the Oswald window. He must have gotten dizzy and slowly started slipping out the window when Tony grabbed him. "It was an embarrassing moment," he recalls. "You can imagine the headlines 'Former Police Chief Leaps



To Death From Assassin's Window. Critic Watches In Horror!"

One day during the HSCA public hearings I switched to one of the news stations during the lunch recess and heard that Curry had been in a traffic accident just an hour earlier. He apparently blacked out while driving and his car struck a street sign. There were indications he had suffered a mild stroke. My first thought was of Curry calmly listening to the hearings on radio and being startled by something being said.

As is usual when the Kennedy case becomes newsworthy, the local television stations dig into their film and video tape files for some background footage. CBS affiliate KDFW (then KRLD-TV) showed Curry being interviewed in the police department, Oswald's midnight press conference, the shooting of Oswald and Curry's announcement he was dead. It's all very weird seeing, via videotape, live television 17 years later. As far as Curry was concerned, the FBI knew Oswald wasn't a threat. It's too bad he didn't live long enough to see all the truth come out.

BOOK REVIEWS

This issue we're glad to present two book reviews: Top Secret Documents, reviewed by Tom Dodge, and Good Cops/Bad Cops, reviewed by Dr. Robert Platt.

TOP SECRET DOCUMENTS

by Christy Macy and  
Susan Kaplan

Penguin Books, 1980  
440 pp.

Operating in the shadowy world of espionage, men chosen expressly for their cunning, cynicism and duplicity, slither here and there, in red wigs, speaking and writing in code, wielding firearms with silencers, opening private mail, tapping phones, bugging and burglarizing, composing "anonymous" hate letters, experimenting with deadly drugs on mental patients, infecting the New York subway system with poisonous bacteria, assassinating foreign and domestic -- all in the name of "national security."

Most of the information contained in this book of previously classified documents has come to light through the Church Committee's investigation of the CIA, but still, reading through these chilling and cynical memoranda, one cannot but shudder at the thought of his own file, lying neatly somewhere among the 300,000 names on the CIA computer index, or perhaps, if he is important enough, among the 7,200 personality profiles. (Don't scoff, you may be a dangerous threat to the government and not know it. The FBI had a file on Helen Keller.) This "vacuum cleaner" strategy, called Operation CHAOS, was terminated in 1973--or so they say.

All this nefarious work is not carried out on a shoestring budget. Experts guess that the

CIA's annual budget, including its secret military agencies, amounts to more than \$10 billion, with more than 150,000 spies to perpetrate all that mischief. What are some of the more specific ways in which these billions of tax dollars are spent?

Well, for one, the Kennedy assassination. In 1966, the CIA, along with the FBI, carried out a massive campaign to discredit the critics of the Warren Commission Report. In a lengthy document sent to CIA stations around the world, Jay Epstein is singled out to be discredited, along with Mark Lane. Although Lane's book is "less convincing than Epstein's...it is also much more difficult to answer as a whole..." The memorandum goes on to discount critics because they "tend to place more emphasis on the recollections of individual eyewitnesses ... and less on ballistic, autopsy, and photographic evidence."

As for eyewitnesses who refused to get with the program and ended up dead, well that can be explained. The memorandum counters Penn Jones' assertion on national television that "more than ten people have died mysteriously" (Jones now had extended his list to over three hundred) by stating that "two of the deaths on his list were from heart attacks, one from cancer, one was from a head-on collision on a bridge, and one occurred when a driver drifted into a bridge abutment." A ludicrous rebuttal in light of documents 53 a and b, dated November 29, 1949, which outline the most expeditious ways to murder



someone and make it impossible to detect:

(1) bodies left with no hope of the cause of death being determined by the most complete autopsy and chemical examination, (2) bodies left in such circumstances as to simulate accidental death, (3) bodies left in such circumstances as to simulate suicidal death, (4) bodies left with residua that simulate those caused by natural diseases.

The following are some of the document's more creative methods for arranging for "bodies to be left in such circumstances":

Sodium fluoacetate ingested cannot be detected and tetraethyl lead causes quick death when dropped on the skin and leaves no traces. Also lock subject in tight room with a block of CO2 ice...exposure to X-ray, freezing, smothering with a pillow or strangulation with a wide piece of cloth, such as a bath towel...

The attempt by the former memorandum to rebut critics' conspiracy theories is equally ludicrous. It states that Robert Kennedy, as Attorney General "would be the last man to overlook or conceal any conspiracy." This document is dated 4/1/67--just fifteen months before Robert Kennedy would be murdered, preventing his certain election to the presidency in 1968.

Some of the more sensational hits on foreign leaders include those on Patrice Lumumba in the Congo, code-named W1/Rogue; Allende in Chile (CIA Director Helm set aside \$10 million for this project); Trujillo in the Dominican Republic; and of course the sopomoric attempts on the life of Fidel Castro. The bearded one was designated for "elimination" by the CIA as soon as that brilliant organization discovered that he was not exactly a born-again Baptist.

Martin Luther King, Jr., was also identified early as a dangerous threat to the government, and in 1964 the Bureau sent him an "anonymous" letter, represented by Doc. 62 and heavily censored by that agency. The letter pressured him to commit suicide or else:

King, like all frauds your end is approaching...there is only one thing left for you to do. You know what it is....You are done. There is but one way out for you. You better take it

before your filthy, abnormal fraudulent self is bared to the nation.

When these scare tactics failed, stronger ones were apparently needed. Doc. 63b, a later memorandum to W.C. Sullivan, Hoover's number two man, suggests the need for the formation of a group "capable of removing King from the scene."

In order to perfect these assassinations, or Health Alterations, as they are called in a document, the CIA felt it necessary to experiment on unwitting mental patients with deadly drugs:

Three teams of two senior professional men, each... team working with the selected group of patients will use straight interrogation, hypnosis and LSD and hypnosis and a tetrahydrocannabinol acetate derivative.

But of all its odious schemes, perhaps the most despicable "dirty trick" of all was treating of fruit designated for the Panther Party's "Breakfast for Children" program with "a mild laxative-type drug by hypodermic needle or other appropriate method, and shipping the fruit as a donation from a fictitious person in Miami, Florida, to Jersey City headquarters."

Although seasoned CIA-FBI-watchers will find but few revelations in Macy and Kaplan's book, it may clear their sinuses to read the actual words of these amateur Nazis as they coolly speak of poisoning, drugging, dirty tricking, spying, and murdering. The uninitiated who read it may be rendered sleepless.

--Tom Dodge

Other books by Tom Dodge include:  
LITERATURE OF SPORTS published by D.C. Heath Co  
A GENERATION OF LEAVES -- GREEK LYRICS OF LOVE AND DEATH



what Oswald was wearing that day. And one, an observer added, "appeared to have darker skin than a white American."

To this must be added the issue of Oswald's skill as a marksman. He had taken Marine training six years earlier, but his scores were undistinguished and he spent most of his enlistment at desk assignments. While he obviously owned a rifle and brought one to the Depository, no evidence has emerged that he ever practiced with it. (Oswald could not drive a car, and rifle ranges or similar places for practice tend to be far afield.) If he was in fact the one who took a shot at General Edwin Walker, he missed a sitting target at a very easy range. In short, it seems most unlikely that Oswald could have done all that damage at Dealey Plaza in the space of several seconds. And while his palmprint was found on the weapon, it was on a surface that is only accessible when the gun is disassembled. Apparently some trouble was taken to ensure that a rifle owned by Oswald would be in the Depository, perhaps to be used by someone else and then left for the police.

Unknown to the Warren Commission, a motorcycle policeman in the Plaza had left his transmitter open while the shooting was taking place. Hence a soundtrack of what was happening was radioed in to headquarters and routinely kept on tape. Its value was not recognized until early in 1978, when the House Committee asked acoustical experts to make sense of the various sounds. Summers describes the processes, which not only timed the shots but fixed their source. Yes, there were three shots from the area of the Depository, just as the motorcade had passed. But there was also a fourth report, coming from a knoll facing the presidential car. The people who drew this conclusion from their analysis of the tape knew the difference between gunfire and a backfire, between an original shot and its echo. If there was a fourth shot, there had to be a second marksman.

However that finding became something of a letdown, because the fourth shot simply missed. It hit neither the president nor Governor Connally and apparently went astray. Whoever fired it ran to a waiting car and quickly drove away. There has been a continuing controversy over whether Kennedy was also struck from the front, especially as he lurched backward at the time of the

crucial hit. However Summers accepts the forensic finding that both bullets which reached Kennedy entered from the rear, which means they came from the Depository or a building adjacent to it. (The backward movement was a "neuromuscular reaction" of a kind that can occur.) Still the presence of a second rifleman, even if he muffed his job, means that at least two people were involved, which implies some prior planning.

Given that there had been planning, Oswald played some part in at least some of the proceedings. The full story starts six and a half years earlier, when Oswald joined the Marines at the age of seventeen. This saga has received its full recounting in Edward Jay Epstein's *Legend*, a source Summers draws on and regards with respect.\* As a teenaged Marine in Japan, Oswald led an atypical life. He spent much of his spare time with a high-priced nightclub hostess, whose normal rates ran to more than a private earned in a month. Upon hearing of his unit's transfer to the Philippines, Oswald shot himself in the arm and got twenty days' hard labor. Even so, he was kept at his sensitive radar job, and took an uncommon interest in the U-2 flights originating from his base. Upon reassignment to the United States, he subscribed to Marxist publications and started studying Russian on his own, regaling his fellow Corpsmen with how the Soviet Union had "the best system in the world." Apparently none of this troubled anyone in charge, even though these were the late 1950s when files on subversive activities were being kept on kindergarten teachers. Upon his discharge he applied for a passport, specifically stating his intention to travel to Russia and Cuba. It came without delay.

Did all this mean that Oswald was, as Summers suggests, "merely masquerading as a Marxist," working up a background so the Soviets would accept him as a defector? The Pentagon claims to have destroyed all its files on the assassination, which presumably included its observations on Oswald's curious antics. As Richard Schweiker, who had been on a Senate panel investigating the CIA, put it to Summers: "Either we trained and sent him to Russia, and they went along and

pretended they didn't know to fake us out, or in fact, they inculcated him and sent him back here and were trying to fake us out that way." The former seems more probable. Indeed, when Oswald returned thirty months later, with a Russian wife who got her Soviet passport also with surprising speed, the CIA showed an "extraordinary lack of reaction" toward a disillusioned defector. They made no attempt to debrief him, if only for a little mundane data on traffic conditions in Minsk.

However Summers found another connection which, even if circumstantial, has serious implications. While in the Dallas jail, Oswald was allowed two telephone calls, one of which went to the house where his wife was staying. The other was to a number in Area Code 919, which covers the eastern half of North Carolina. Neither his address book nor any other inquiries have shown that Oswald had contact with anyone in that region. However as it happened, his freedom to make calls was not wholly unrestricted. Two men with federal credentials stationed themselves by the switchboard and, on hearing the request for the 919 number, instructed the operator to tell Oswald that the call could not get through. Who might Oswald have been calling in his final hour of need? The only hint comes from Victor Marchetti, who recollected to Summers that Naval Intelligence had a program at Nags Head, North Carolina, for selected sailors and marines, "who were made to appear disenchanted, poor, American youths who had become turned off and wanted to see what communism was all about."

If Oswald had some kind of intelligence relationship, indeed a continuing one, then he wasn't the absolute loner he so often sought to seem to be. The same suspicion applied to his sojourn in New Orleans, where he made a very visible show of supporting Fidel Castro, handing out "Hands Off Cuba!" leaflets and engaging in a not-so-spontaneous fistfight at a public intersection. One problem is that the pamphlets he passed out gave as an address a building which housed several anti-Castro operations. More than that, Oswald showed up there at least once to volunteer his services. Nor, considering that he held erratic, ill-paid jobs, is it clear where he got the kind of cash required for his New Orleans activities. Similar questions surround his equally strange trip to Mexico City, where he (or someone like him) made a memorable fuss at the

\*McGraw-Hill, 1978. Reviewed by Andrew Hacker ("Who Was Oswald?") in *The New York Review*, May 4, 1978.



Cuban Embassy demanding permission to go to Havana. This was toward the end of September 1963, two months before the assassination. Everything he was doing had to do with Cuba.

It is Summers's contention that three groups came together to arrange the murder of the President of the United States. All had an interest in ending John Kennedy's tenure before the year was out, and for all death was already a stock-in-trade. One element consisted of Cuban exiles, based both in Miami and New Orleans, who realized that the only hope for overthrowing Castro was a stepped-up paramilitary campaign with strong support from the White House. Yet by 1963, Kennedy had become their enemy rather than an ally. They believed that the Bay of Pigs invasion ended in disaster because the President himself refused the necessary aircover. (They saw nothing untoward in dropping loads of bombs bound to hit civilians.) To them even the missile crisis was handled in a halfhearted way, with only a verbal assurance from Khrushchev that the ships were in fact taking the weapons back. And now Kennedy was moving toward "normalization of relations" with Cuba, permitting unofficial meetings of intermediaries and envoys.

Some of the most extreme members of the Cuban exile community decided that Kennedy had to die. Even if they had no specific knowledge of his successor's views, they had reason to believe that if the person arrested as the assassin were found to have a pro-Castro record, Cuban-American relations would inevitably deteriorate.

The American intelligence community is so sprawling a creation that it spawns compartments where not even those in charge can be sure what is going on. One such was its anti-Castro division, consisting in 1962 of 600 Americans, most of them case officers, plus upward of 3,000 contract agents in and out of Cuba. The Americans no less than the exiles were committed to their cause. Summers takes time out to describe in detail the extent to which they would go. There was the proposal, for example, to infuse Castro's shoes with a chemical compound which would cause his hair to fall out. (Once bald and unbearded, his charismatic charm would disappear.) Also a specially treated cigar, to make him incoherent during one of his speechmaking marathons. Or spraying LSD in his broadcasting studio for much the same effect.

But it was not all fun and games. Within the American intelligence network there existed a "renegade element" (Summers's phrase) with no qualms at all about subverting White House policy. For them, undoing the Cuban revolution was still the order of the day, even if it required eliminating their chief executive. Needless to say, these agents kept in contact with some of the bitterest of exiles. And it is also entirely plausible that they held Oswald on some string. As one CIA officer told the House Assassinations Committee, someone like Oswald "could have been run as part of a vest pocket operation without other Agency officials knowing it."

Moreover, the anti-Castro operation had already established ties with representatives of organized crime, who had reasons of their own for bringing capitalism back to Cuba. For them, Havana had been a lucrative port, not only from its casinos but also as a staging area for drugs slated to move north. Castro had ended these enterprises, and here was Kennedy exploring possible relations with a communist administration bent on keeping its capital city clean. No less important, the President's attorney-general had expanded his Organized Crime Section, raising racketeering indictments to an unheard of level. While both brothers were objects of enmity, the warning of crime boss Santos Trafficante concerned the President: "Mark my word, this man Kennedy is in trouble, and he will get what is coming to him.... He is going to be hit."

Putting a contract out on the President of the United States? It's one thing to rub out a competitor who moves in on your side of town. From time to time, organized crime will do in local prosecutors who get a bit too zealous. However Floyd Fithian of Indiana, a member of the House Committee and also a professor of history at Purdue, believes they were quite ready to take on a head of state. "Organized crime had the means to kill John Kennedy," he wrote in the spring of 1979. "It had a motive. And it had the opportunity." Professor Robert Blakey of Cornell Law School, who served as chief counsel to the House Committee, puts it even more positively: "I am now firmly of the opinion that the mob did it."

If they did, or joined with others, they covered their tracks at Dealey Plaza. However Summers makes a persuasive case that organized crime took

an active part in one respect: making sure that Oswald would not live to tell whatever it was he knew. Fortunately they had someone on the scene who could carry out that job.

Jack Ruby got his start as a small-time hood running errands for Al Capone. Later he was transferred to Dallas, which was then opening up as syndicate territory. However he never made it big, running a series of seedy nightspots which plunged him into debt. Still, to keep these clubs going he cultivated Dallas policemen, particularly those prepared to avert their eyes at propitious times and places. In addition, Ruby had helped to run guns into Cuba, making several trips to Havana as part of that assignment. As Summers reconstructs it, Ruby got a call soon after Oswald's arrest instructing him, very simply, to rub the young man out. The deal was that Ruby's debts would be paid off forthwith. Indeed later that day he appeared with \$7,000 in bills, considerably more cash than he had ever been seen to have. Ruby learned from one of his police informants when Oswald was to be transferred, and then that obliging officer let him in by a seldom-used sidedoor. Ruby announced he did the deed to spare Jacqueline Kennedy from having to appear at Oswald's trial, a story he later recanted. During his last days in prison he worried aloud to a visitor, "Now they're going to find out about Cuba, about New Orleans, about everything." But he died without elaborating.

And Oswald in all this? After his arrest he claimed he was a fall guy ("I'm just a patsy") although he never said for whom. A retired CIA operative who had followed Oswald to Mexico City told Summers: "I think he was set up." A Miami businessman who worked with the CIA as well as organized crime remarked that "the anti-Castro people put Oswald together," adding that "Oswald didn't know who he was working for." It seems clear that Oswald was constantly working. From his performance as a Marxist Marine, through his New Orleans and Mexico City capers, down to his decision to go for a Coke as the motorcade was coming. If he was "set up," it was as someone on whom the assassination could be pinned. If he was "put together," it was to appear as a left-winger and a strong supporter of Castro. And if all this is in any way true, he was being handled by extremely skillful people, who may have let him think that he was using them.



NAME INDEX (to 26 Volumes and Commission Documents)  
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- Hummer, Donald Lester - CD 47, pp. 57-59
- Humphrey, Sen. Hubert H. - Night of Nov. 21, 1963, Humphrey said, "...the act of an emotionally unstable person or irresponsible citizen can strike down a great leader." (Death of a President, p. 102)
- Hunt, H. L. - Wealthy Dallas oil man and right-winger. (Warren Report, p. 343; Forgive My Grief I, pp. 130, 160; Rush to Judgment, pp. 237, 249, 261; Who Killed Kennedy? p. 15; Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? pp. 119, 146, 148; CD 1542; CE 1753; CE 1814; CE 1885; CE 2285; CE 2291; CE 2400; CE 2709; CE 2980)
- Hunt, Everett Howard, Jr. - CIA. "...no basis to [rumor] that Hunt was in Mexico at same time as LHO..." (CIA 1188-1000; CIA 1351-1059-B)
- Hunt, J. C. - Dallas Police Department officer.
- Hunt, Dr. Jackie H. - Warren Report, p. 66
- Hunt, Lamar - Son of H. L. Hunt; his name was in Jack Ruby's notebook. (Warren Report, p. 344; CE 2291; CE 2400; Hall Exhibit 3; CD 105, p. 268; Forgive My Grief I, pp. 130, 160; Rush to Judgment, p. 261; Vol. 13, p. 305; Vol. 14, p. 298; Vol. 26, pp. 470, 474; Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? p. 205)
- Hunt, Nelson Bunker - Son of H. L. Hunt; contributor to Weissman's anti-Kennedy ad of Nov. 22, 1963. (Warren Report, p. 276; CE 1885; Forgive My Grief I, p. 130; Rush to Judgment, p. 249; Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? p. 202)
- Hunt, Parker L. (wife Joyce M.) - Accountant, 1331 Dallas Athletic Club Bldg., RI 8-1167. Res.: 705 Oak Park, FR 4-8155. McLean Hair Experts were at 1323 Dallas Athletic Club Bldg. Ralph Paul called Hunt Nov. 6 and Nov. 7 at his home. Mrs. Joyce Hunt was legal secretary for Johnson, Guthrie & Stanfield, 1410 Republic National Bank Bldg. (Vol. 25, pp. 257, 260)
- Hunt, Sherman M., Jr. - Nephew of H. L. Hunt. Born in Miles City, Montana. Grew up in Tyler, Texas. President of Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Asso.; President of Empire Drilling Co.; partner with his brother Stuart Hunt in Headwaters Oil Co. and Tribal Oil Co., and a director of Lone Star Steel. (Dallas Morning News, Tues. Oct. 9, 1973, p. 9-A)
- Hunter, Clint - of Lubbock, Texas. Employed by Denison Mattress Co., 101 West Owings, Denison, Texas. (CD 7, p. 665)
- Hunter, Diana - Alias of Marilyn Owens; also known as Marilyn Wysong, Mrs. Harry Edward Wysong; Res: 814 Ryan, Dallas, FR 1-2291; On 6/19/64, during interview at her mother's home, she gave her address as 501 Carrier Parkway, Grand Prairie, Texas. (CD 1150; Vol. 26, p. 262; Jack's Girls, pp. 30, 34; Jack Ruby, p. 23)



- Hunter, Eugene Everald - Also known as Roel Everald Thompson. Visa records American Embassy Kingston Jamaica indicate he was deported from USA in February 1963. (CD 1081d)
- Hunter, Gertrude (Mrs. J. T.) - Irving, Texas, resident at furniture store in Irving when the Oswalds allegedly came in. (Warren Report, pp. 294-295; Rush to Judgment, pp. 327-330; White-wash I, p. 262; CE 1334-1337; CE 2454; CE 2976; CE 3089; CD 1527)
- Hunter, Dr. M. E. "Mac" - CD 7, p. 583
- Hunter, William B. - Reporter for Long Beach, Calif., newspaper. Following assassination, he was at Jack Ruby's apartment with Jim Koethe, George Senator and Tom Howard. Killed April 23, 1964, in press room of Long Beach police department by Creighton Wiggins, Jr. (Forgive My Grief I, pp. 5-7, 22, 24; Forgive My Grief II, pp. 8, 109; Rush to Judgment, 284)
- Hunting Societies (Soviet) - CIA's report to Warren Commission on rules, etc. (CD 1356)
- Hurry, J. T. - CD 488d
- Hurt, John (or Heard, Hurd?) - Raleigh, North Carolina. 834-7430 or 833-1252. Does Lee Harvey Oswald attempt to call him? See affidavit of Mrs. Alveeta A. Troon.
- Hurwitch, Robert A. - State Department. (Interim Report on Assassinations, p. 161 footnote)
- Huskins, Charles Franklin "Ike" - Downtown Lincoln-Mercury. (CD 329, p. 75)
- Hussell, - Mt. Clemens, Mich. HO 3-4850. Earl Ruby called him several times. (Vol. 26, p. 309)
- Hutcheson, Skip - Friend of Jack Ruby. LA 8-0561 in Jack Ruby's old memo. (Vol. 19, p. 75; Vol. 22, p. 520) Listed to W. C. Hutcheson, 4539 N. Central Expressway. LA 8-9302 in Jack Ruby's notebook. (Vol. 22, p. 499) Listed to S. L. Hutcheson, Jr., 4539 N. Central Expressway.
- Hutchison, Leonard Edwin - Irving Grocer. (Warren Report, pp. 309-310; CD 1508; CE 2789; CE 2862; CE 3129)
- Hutson, Thomas Alexander - (Warren Report, p. 165)
- Hutton, Bill - Witness to assassination of President Kennedy. (Vol. 7, p. 106)
- Hyde, Dr. Carl Dudley - Brother of Mrs. Ruth Paine. (CD 509; CD 510; CD 511; CD 512; CD 513; CD 514)
- Hyde, Bishop George A. - Nominated David Ferrie for ordination as a priest in the Old Order Catholic Church. (Kennedy Conspiracy, p. 39)

- Hyde, J. E. - Route 2, Box 322, Warren, Texas. (CD 7, p. 209)
- Hyde, Mrs. Jack D. - Re: Downtown Lincoln-Mercury. (CD 329, p. 70)
- Hyde, Captain Joe E., Jr. - 33 year old pilot from LaGrange, Georgia. Pilot of U-2 plane believed to have been on recon mission over Cuba and crashed November 20, 1963, in Gulf of Mexico 40 miles northwest of Key West, Florida. (Dallas Morning News, November 22, 1963)
- Hyde, Lella - Re: toll calls to or from Thomas J. McKenna. (CD 1121, p. 25)
- Hyde, Mrs. Marie Loretta - 74 year old tourist separated from her tour in Moscow in 1961. Accompanied Rita Naman and Monika Kramer out of the USSR. From Port Angeles, Washington. Took a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald in Minsk. (CD 859; CD 1022, pp. 1-3; CD 1066, p. 591)
- Hyde, William Avery (Carol Elizabeth Hyde) - Parents of Ruth Hyde Paine and Sylvia Hyde Hoke. William Hyde born 1902; Carol Hyde born 1900. He was former chemist; insurance executive in 1963. He visited Irving, Texas in June 1963. (CD 504, p. 5; CIA 646-277)
- Hydell, Dorothy M. - Filed 1040A tax return in 1960. Address: General Delivery, New Orleans, La. Income from Van Rees Book Binding, N.Y., N.Y., and from Covey Laundry Service, Portland. (CD 75, p. 416)
- Hyland, Arthur W. - New Orleans Cotton Exchange, 231 Carondelet, New Orleans, La. (CD 1351, p. 7)
- Hypnotism - Summary of Oswald case re Hypnosis. Letters between doctors. (CD 206, pp. 76-89)
- I
- Ichord, Rep. Richard H. - Chairman, House Committee on Internal Security. He made a request to see classified material in March and April 1972. (CIA 1177-994; CIA 1178-994A)
- Ignacio Rivero, Jose - Former owner and publisher of Diario La Marina in Havana. Cuban exile in Miami. A rally in his honor was held in Bayfront Park, Miami, on evening of Nov. 17, 1963, the night before John F. Kennedy visited Miami on Nov. 18, 1963.
- Ikard, Frank - (Who Killed Kennedy? p. 183)
- Imhoff, Arthur G. - 18 E. 14th Street, Tucson, Arizona. 57-year-old (in 1964) self-employed geologist on Mount Lemmon, near Tucson. Formerly lived in San Diego, Calif., and Mexicali, B.C., Mexico. Apparently had room with Lydia Paquette. (CD 1181 a, b)



- Income Tax Returns - "K-41 includes 1963 income tax return for Lee Harvey Oswald." (Probably 1962 return) CD 7, p. 360
- Inconsistencies - in material furnished by CIA and State Department. (CD 1273)
- India - Soviet Intelligence in India. (CIA 326-127; CIA 383-157; CIA 384-159)
- Infante, Henry (Ezequiel Enrique) - Assigned by Christian Democratic Movement to check out Fernando Fernandez (from Kansas City) when Fernandez joined the Christian Democratic Movement. Infante reported to the FBI. (Oswald in New Orleans, pp. 154-155, 159)
- Informants (Cuban) - Pedro Alvarez Gandarilla (Re: Savedra) (CIA 147)
- Ingersoll, Cora Belle - Larry Crafard's sister. Married to Chauncey Ingersoll who is in Michigan State Prison at Jackson, Mich., on June 5, 1964. She lives in Clare, Mich., on June 5, 1964. On Nov. 26, 1963, Crafard hitchhiked to Kalkaska, Mich., to visit Cora Belle. (CD 1079)
- Ingram, Hiram - Witness to assassination of John F. Kennedy. (Vol. 3, p. 282)
- Ingram, John Charles - 1806 Durham, Irving, Texas. BL 5-2717. Employed by Childs Construction Co. (CD 301, pp. 120-123)
- Inman, Joseta Rodriguez - 75-year-old woman from San Antonio, Texas. Going to Monterrey, Mexico, on Sept. 26, 1963.
- Insua Fernandez, Joaquin - 66 year-old, Director of Catholic Relief Cuban Resettlement in Dallas. Res: 5223 Oram, Dallas. Came to Dallas in April 1962; died December 17, 1964. (Vol. 26, p. 402; CD 1546, pp. 181-182)
- Insua, Marcela - Daughter of Joaquin Insua Fernandez. Schoolteacher. Knew Sylvia Odio. Marcela told Mrs. Connell about two men from Cuban underground coming to her door on Oram looking for Mrs. Odio. CD 1546, pp. 179, 182)
- Interarmco, Ltd. - 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Virginia. One of the four main importers of guns in United States. Cogswell & Harrison, London, England, is a subsidiary of Interarmco. (CD 7, p. 226)
- Interian, Leovino - Oswald in New Orleans, p. 156; CIA 1227-512, p. 2; CIA 1228-513, p. 5)
- International Firearms Corp. - Large importer of weapons. Offices in Montreal, Canada, and in St. Albans, Vermont. (CD 7, p. 226)

But to assign Oswald so crucial a part raises some serious problems. Summers says that a group of very seasoned men planned the President's murder, investing an impressive amount of effort. One of the things they did was to get someone to go around Dallas passing himself off as Oswald, first at a firing range and later at a gunsmith's, and then taking a wild test drive at an automobile salesroom. But is it likely that so complicated a plot would all depend on the unwitting cooperation of one mercurial young man? Suppose on November 22 he awoke with a temperature of 102 and called in sick? The whole plan would have fallen apart.

Then there is the very remarkable coincidence that the man they had been putting together ended up with a job in a building that would overlook the motorcade. Neither Summers nor anyone else has suggested that it was the conspirators who led Oswald to obtain employment at the Depository. (The idea came from the woman with whom his wife was staying.) Moreover, according to Summers the setting up of Oswald began long before Kennedy decided to come to Dallas, let alone when anyone knew what his local route

would be. Perhaps having Oswald in the Depository was, for the plotters, a fantastic stroke of luck. Yet one wonders what they would have done had Kennedy deleted Dallas from his travel plans. For that is where Oswald was, and he was essential to the plan.

Summers opens with a passage from Francis Bacon: "Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted... but to weigh and consider." *Conspiracy* deserves no less. It is a book that must be read with as open a mind as possible, for it contains enough evidence to compensate for the still-unanswered questions in this tangled, scary story. If it is only a half-told tale, will we ever know the rest?

That the Warren Commission was less than interested in the truth is now fairly well accepted. Its charge from Lyndon Johnson was to show that the slayer was a lone, unstable drifter. For at the time the alternative explanation was that Castro had ordered the killing; and that, Johnson feared, could lead to "a war which would cost forty million lives." The more recent House Assassinations Committee was always a stepchild of the Congress, loaded with junior represent-

atives who could never arouse their parent body. In his preface, Summers remarks that the American press has never risen to the challenge posed by the assassination. The problem, as noted at the outset, is that it is a story which requires, from reporters and readers alike, a willingness to keep abreast of all those countless details involving events and persons and places. (Summers prints a lengthy "cast of characters" containing 186 names, and even that is incomplete.) Moreover there is the ambiguity of whether the identity of the participants is a puzzle to be solved, or an outrageous act of treason crying for justice to be done. Summers talks as if it is both, but they evoke two quite different temperaments which do not always work in tandem.

If even a fraction of what Summers writes is true, then there are people still around who know what really happened. While none of those in on the scheme has fully broken silence, Summers has recorded enough elliptical statements to show that much more can be said. We may never know who fired the fatal bullets, but we are closing in on why the deed was done. It is not a case at rest. □

Thanks to Gary Mack for passing along this UPI story from the KFJZ-FM newswire.

JAN-WEBSTER 5-13

THE FBI AND MEDIA INFORMANTS

BY GREGORY GORDON

WASHINGTON (UPI) - FBI

DIRECTOR WILLIAM WEBSTER SAID TUESDAY HE IS AWARE OF AT LEAST SIX MEMBERS OF THE NEWS MEDIA WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED INFORMATION TO THE BUREAU AS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS - THREE OF THEM IN THE LAST YEAR.

NONE RECEIVED AN INFORMANT'S FEE. "ALTHOUGH ALL WOULD BE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE IT IF THEY CHOSE TO ASK FOR IT," WEBSTER TOLD A NATIONAL PRESS CLUB LUNCHEON.

HE ADDED HE DOES NOT CONSIDER USE OF MEDIA INFORMANTS "A MAJOR PROBLEM FOR THE PRESS - THAT PEOPLE ARE GOING TO BE LOOKING AT YOU AND WONDERING WHETHER YOU'RE AN FBI INFORMANT."

WEBSTER STRESSED THE BUREAU

HAS NO INTENTION OF INTERFERING WITH JOURNALISTS' RELATIONSHIPS WITH THEIR SOURCES OR OF TRYING TO USE NEWS MEDIA INFORMANTS TO INFLUENCE EDITORIAL POLICIES OR INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING EFFORTS. "WE'RE SIMPLY ON THE RECEIVING END OF VOLUNTEER INFORMATION," HE SAID.

"WE HAVE A VERY SMALL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE BROAD SPECTRUM OF THE MEDIA, NOT ALL REPORTERS, WHO, FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS, HAVE ACCESS TO VERY SPECIALIZED INFORMATION - SOME OF IT ORGANIZED CRIME INFORMATION - THAT THEY ARE WILLING TO SHARE WITH THE FBI."

WEBSTER BLAMED THE RELUCTANCE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS TO AID THE CIA OVERSEAS TO CONCERNS ABOUT BEING "PICKED UP OFF THE STREETS AND ACCUSED OF BEING A SPY." HE SAID "THAT CONDITION DOES NOT APPLY WITHIN

THE UNITED STATES."

A PROPOSED FBI CHARTER NOW BEFORE CONGRESS WOULD REQUIRE THE BUREAU'S DIRECTOR OR A SENIOR BUREAU OFFICIAL TO APPROVE THE USE OF A MEMBER OF THE NEWS MEDIA AS AN INFORMANT AND TO NOTIFY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN WRITING OF THE DECISION.

DURING A SPEECH AND QUESTION-AND-ANSWER SESSION, WEBSTER ALSO SAID FBI AGENTS HAVE DISCOVERED SOME INTELLIGENCE OPERATIVES AMONG THE FLOOD OF CUBAN REFUGEES POURING INTO FLORIDA, BUT HE DECLINED TO SAY HOW MANY.

HE SAID HE HOPES TO CONVERT SOME OF THE OPERATIVES TO "RECRUITS TO ASSIST US IN FURTHER UNDERSTANDING AND PENETRATING THE CUBAN INTELLIGENCE NETWORK."

UPI 05-13 07:22 PED



Dallas Morning News, July 5, 1980

## Oswald's captor hanging up his badge

By JAMES EWELL

Almost 17 years after he was credited with capturing Lee Harvey Oswald, Maurice (Nick) McDonald is retiring from the Dallas Police Department still firm in his belief that Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

McDonald, who drew worldwide acclaim as the patrol officer who fought and subdued Oswald with the help of other officers in the Texas Theater Nov. 22, 1963, said he has studied all the conspiracy theories and remains convinced Oswald was nothing more than an "egomaniac" out to make a name for himself in history.

McDonald, who was promoted to detective two years later and now is a sergeant supervisor in the communications division, filed a formal request this week for his pension.

He will end a 25-year career with the force later this month and said he plans to resettle with his wife, Rose, at a condominium he purchased 10 years ago near Hot Springs, Ark., as his retirement home.

McDonald said he does not plan to write a book on his role in Oswald's capture and said of all the honors bestowed on him, nothing means more than being recognized by his peers.

"My highest and greatest honor was being awarded the (police department) Medal of Honor. Nothing can swell your pride more than being applauded by your own kind," McDonald said.

He said a Los Angeles reporter once asked him, "What can you accomplish now, now that you captured the most wanted man in America?"

"My response was, 'I don't know if I will ever be able to top it, but you

can bet I will continue to be the best police officer I can be.' "

McDonald was named to the National Police Hall of Fame in 1964 during a ceremony in Chicago, and his story was published around the world.

In a recent interview, McDonald recalled Nov. 22, 1963:

"Right after the police radio began carrying news of President Kennedy being shot, the alerts in different parts of the city began jamming the radio," he said.

McDonald was cruising toward Oak Cliff when he got a call about 1:30 p.m. to check alleys for a suspect in the shooting of officer J.D. Tippit. At the time it was not known that the Tippit murder was tied to the assassination.

A report, which later proved wrong, said the suspect was seen going into a branch public library at Jefferson and Marsalls.

"The next one (report) said a man acting funny was holed up in the balcony of the Texas Theater," McDonald said. "I headed that way in a hurry. I went in through the rear and came in through the curtain on the side of the screen."

There were about 10 to 15 people sitting spread out in the main area of the theater downstairs. A man sitting in the front, whose name McDonald never learned, tipped him that the suspect police wanted was sitting in the third row, not the balcony.

McDonald said he went up the aisle and first pretended to be looking at some other men in the theater, which was showing the film *War is Hell*, while all the time he had his eyes on Oswald.

"I was crouching low and holding my gun in case any trouble came," the officer recalled.

He walked further, turned suddenly into the row where Oswald was sitting and ordered him to stand. Oswald stood up, raised his hands and blurted the now-famous quote: "It's all over now."

At that moment, Oswald hit McDonald across left side of his face with his fist. As they struggled, McDonald felt Oswald's gun in the waistband of Oswald's pants. Oswald pulled the gun, which later proved to be the .38-caliber revolver used to kill Tippit, and pointed it at McDonald's stomach as they struggled.

But McDonald said as the trigger was pulled his hand prevented the hammer from striking the primer hard enough to detonate the shell.

McDonald wrestled the gun away from Oswald, arrested him and hustled him out of the theater, which is situated at 231 West Jefferson in Oak Cliff.

He said his most vivid memory of his fight with Oswald was being shown the bullet in Oswald's revolver that misfired. McDonald said he presumed the bullet was placed in the National Archives in Washington with other assassination evidence.

McDonald said it is sad to look back and realize that only a few Dallas officers directly involved with the historic events of the assassination and the slaying of Oswald in the police basement by nightclub operator Jack Ruby remain on the force today.

He said only two remain who entered the movie theater and helped to subdue Oswald.

The officers are Thomas Hutson, now an assistant chief, and Ray Hawkins, a police traffic investigator.

McDonald has experienced personal tragedy since those years.

His first wife, Sally, died of a sudden illness in 1976. She was 44.

Their two daughters, then elementary school students, since have married.

The present Mrs. McDonald, whom he married in 1978, is an emergency police telephone operator.

McDonald said if he had any parting words to express they would be: "Thank you, Dallas, for allowing me to be a small part of your history."

## NAME INDEX (to 26 Volumes and Commission Documents)

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- Herbers, John - With New York Times. (Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? pp. 80, 94)
- Herbert, Arthur Albert - 1524 S. Carrollton, New Orleans. Went to Junior High School with Lee Harvey Oswald from 1952 to 1955. (Volume 22, pp. 587, 713; Volume 25, p. 8; Warren Report, p. 359)
- Herd, Dr. James F. - 1114 N. Winnetka, Dallas, Texas. Delivered Audrey Rachel Oswald on October 20, 1963. (Vol. 22, p. 230)
- Herd, W. E. "Buddy" (also known as Heard) - 100 N. Florence, El Paso, Texas. KE 2-4671. Singer/Comedian performed at Carousel Club in May 1961. Jack Ruby phoned him in El Paso as KE 3-6827 on November 6, 1963. (Vol. 19, p. 44; Vol. 25, pp. 237, 239, 243, 244, 246, 247, 253, 254)
- Hermick, John - Anonymous called said "Check at 7613 Sycene Road [Dallas]. John Hermick can give you info re LHO." No such address. Could not locate Hermick. (CD 7, p. 561)
- Hernandez (Carlos Eduardo Hernandez Sanchez) - See LaCombe Raid in August 1963.
- Hernandez, Celso Macario - White male, 47 years old in 1963. Born Jan. 8, 1916, in Cuba. Came to U.S. via Miami Oct. 9, 1962. Was traveling book salesman in Cuba. Moved to 519 Adele St., New Orleans, La., Jan. 8, 1963. Wife: Maria De La Caridad Valero, 41. Three children. Fought with Lee Harvey Oswald on August 9, 1963. (Vol. 22, pp. 822-823; CD 7, 164; CD 365, p. 42; Vol. 10, pp. 37-38, 53; Vol. 11, pp. 343, 356; Vol. 26, pp. 348, 578; Portrait of the Assassin, by Ford, pp. 237-238; Red Friday, by Bringuier, pp. 26, 27, 28)
- Hernandez Armas, Joaquin - Cuban Ambassador in Mexico City. (1976 CIA release No. 69; CIA 441-763; CIA 1224-511)
- Hernandez de Curbelo, Norberto - Cuban DGI (CIA 687-295)
- Hernandez, Frances - 1917 Annex, Dallas, Texas. Employee of McKell Sportswear, Second Floor of Dal-Tex Building. (CD 205, pp. 276-277; CD 206, pp. 104-106)
- Hernandez Garcia, Ignacio - Re: Ramon B. Cortes. (CD 227, p. 11)
- Hernandez, Pete - Radio Dispatcher, Eagle Pass Police Department, Eagle Pass, Texas. (CD 7, p. 669)
- Hernandez, Victor Dominador Espinosa - (See LaCombe Raid in August 1963)
- Herndon, Bell P. - Special Agent, FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C. Conducted Polygraph examination of Jack L. Ruby in Dallas County Jail, July 18, 1964. (Vol. 14, p. 504; CE 2651; Herndon Exhibits; CD 1315; Forgive My Grief I, pp. 13, 19, 76-77)



- Herndon, Margaret Krochmal - Nick Krochmal's sister. On July 15, 1943, FBI's Cleveland office was notified that Mrs. Herndon was on national mailing list of the "Ohio Weekly Review" and was apparently a member of the West Side Branch of the Young Communist League. (CD 1173, p. 6)
- Herrera, Giullermo - Sylvio Odio's husband. In 1967, he was living at 2541 St. Louis, Chicago, Illinois.
- Herring, J. H. - 231 Countryside Drive, Irving, Texas. BL 5-3400. Was registered at Sportsdrome Gun Range one of the days Lee Harvey Oswald was alleged to be there.
- Herrington, L. G. - Re: Downtown Lincoln Mercury in Dallas. (CD 329, p. 72)
- Herrington, Mrs. L. G. (Roberta) - Re: Downtown Lincoln Mercury in Dallas. (CD 329, p. 71)
- Herrmann, Gunter Walter - Born July 1941 in Dittersdorf, Kreis Chemnitz. Occupation: School teacher. Address: Leipzig, Grunickestrasse 36. On Feb. 10, 1964, CIA requested a check on him. (CIA # 224; CIA 531-224)
- Herrmann, Richard Jack - Maintenance Foreman, Ethyl Corporation, Ethyl Corporation, Pasadena, Texas (Houston). Born: Feb. 5, 1916, Fort Worth, Texas. (CD 7, pp. 562-563)
- Herrod, Jay - CR 4-5647, Los Angeles. Jack Ruby's old memo. (Vol. 19, p. 75; Vol. 22, p. 520)
- Hershey, Robert B. - Attorney at 211 North Ervay, Dallas. Residence: 9841 Valley Meadow Court, Dallas. 351-6535. (CD 1481, p. 34)
- Herzog, Erwin - Purchased round-trip Greyhound bus ticket, Vancouver to Mexico City via El Paso. Departed Vancouver 8:00 a.m., Nov. 23, 1963, on Seattle express bus. Suspected of being Soviet. (CIA 74; CIA 183-74; CIA 184-74A; CIA 186-75A)
- Hester, - "...current member of Communist Party." (CD 1085A7, p. 4 - released Jan. 16, 1976)
- Hester, Mr. and Mrs. Charles - 2619 Keyhold St., Irving, Texas. Husband and wife standing on south curb of Elm Street. Witnessed assassination. (Vol. 19, p. 478; Vol. 24, p. 523)
- Hester, Luke Christopher - NBC News in Chicago. Residence: 1211 Michigan Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. (CD 47)
- Hickenlooper, Senator Bourke B. - Republican from Iowa. Ranking GOP member of Senate Foreign Relations Committee. (Dallas Times Herald, Nov. 25, 1963, p. 12)
- Hickey, J. Edward - (Vol. 26, p. 742; Coup d'etat In America, p. 281)

- Hickey, George W., Jr. - Secret Service Agent riding in rear seat of President Kennedy's follow-up car. (Warren Report, p. 64; Vol. 18, p. 762; CD 1095)
- Hickman, Barbara - Fort Worth, Tex., WA 4-6568. Jack Ruby's old memo. (Vol. 19, p. 75; Vol. 22, p. 521)
- Hickox, Linda - Grapevine, Texas, BU 9-2429. Jack Ruby's old memo. (Vol. 19, p. 81; Vol. 22, p. 519)
- Hicks, James - In Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, in Dealey Plaza. In 1967, was living in Enid, Oklahoma, and went to see District Atty. Jim Garrison in New Orleans. Could he be related to Mrs. Karen (wife of James Daniel Hicks) Hicks? She was employee of TSBD on Nov. 22, 1963. (Tulsa Tribune, Friday, May 29, 1970, p. 2-A)
- Hicks, Mrs. Karan (Mrs. James Daniel Hicks) - 926 N. Marsalis, Dallas, Texas. Southwestern Publishing Company employee standing on Elm. Witnessed assassination. (Vol. 22, p. 650; CD 702(22) )
- Hidell, Alek James - Alias of Lee Harvey Oswald. (CD 1132; Rush to Judgment, pp. 131-136; 137-138; 141, 196)
- Higbee, Ralph D. - Salt Lake City, Utah. (CD 1107, p. 303)
- Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Donald R. - Witnessed Tippit slaying. (Rush to Judgment, p. 194)
- Higgins, Marguerite - Columnist in Saigon. (Interim Report on Assassinations, p. 218)
- High, Adrian Klein - Oil man from Tulsa, Oklahoma. Close friend of Jack Ruby. His wealthy brother-in-law in Chicago formerly owned night club called Chez Paree. High said Marty Gimple died in 1961(?) in Veterans Administration Hospital. (Vol. 20, p. 677; CD 360, pp. 38-39)
- Hightower, Cato S. - Fort Worth, Texas. (Rush to Judgment, p. 323)
- Hilburn, Robert - Witnessed assassination according to Fort Worth Star Telegram, Nov. 23, 1963)
- Hildebrand, Patrick J. - 516 E. Common Street, New Braunfels, Texas. (CD 7, p. 208)
- Hill & Martin Ice & Cold Storage - 226 W. Fourth, Irving, Texas. 252-5191. Bruce Carlin called on October 21, 1963. (Vol. 25, pp. 265, 269)
- Hill, Clinton J. - Secret Service Agent. Clint Hill was advance man on Jackie Kennedy's March 1962 trip to India. (Ambassador's Journal, by Galbraith, p. 588) (Whitewash I, pp. 34, 328; Witnesses, p. 40; Vol. 2, p. 138; Rush to Judgment, pp. 57, 64, 66; Warren Report, pp. 21-22, 60, 63-64, 66, 71, 109, 429; Inquest, p. 45; Farewell America, p. 299)



- Hill, Coleman - Manager of an apartment building at 114 Plant Avenue, Tampa, Florida. (CD 7, p. 646)
- Hill, G. R. - CD 1444
- Hill, Gerald Lynn - Dallas Police Sergeant. Interviewed by Sacramento, Calif., radio station soon after assassination. (CD 1210, p. 3) Had been transferred to Personnel Department of Dallas Police in October 1963. (Vol. 22, p. 920; CD 1191, pp. 86-88; CD 7, p. 224; CD 1395, pp. ii, 2; Vol. 7, p. 46; Vol. 24, p. 234; Vol. 7, p. 54, 57; Vol. 17, p. 442; Vol. 21, p. 397; Whitewash I, pp. 123, 127-128, 159, 189; Warren Report, pp. 111, 167; Rush to Judgment, pp. 135, 197)
- Hill, Gladwin - TV Reporter. (CE 1757; Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? pp. 58, 63-64)
- Hill, Herman - Property Room Supervisor, Dallas Police Department. (CD 1215)
- Hill, Jean Lollis - 9402 Bluffcreek, Dallas, Texas. EV 1-7419. Was standing with Mrs. Mary Ann Moorman on south curb of Elm Street. Witnessed assassination. (Vol. 6, p. 207; CD 711; CD 897, pp. 43-45, 47-48; Whitewash I, pp. 96, 278; Rush to Judgment, pp. 41, 262, 285, 345, 389; Inquest, p. 70; Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? pp. 173, 176, 182)
- Hill, Jo Beth - (CD 7, p. 575)
- Hill, John Henry - (CD 7, pp. 572, 575)
- Hill, L. L. - Dallas Police Officer at Continental and Industrial at 12:48 p.m. (Whitewash I, p. 283; Who Killed Kennedy? p. 94)
- Hill, Ralph - FBI Special Agent in charge of the investigation of Sam Giancana. (Interim Report on Assassinations, p. 329)
- Hill, Seaborn William - 2311 Fairmont Street, Dallas, Texas. Musician with Joe Johnson's band. (Vol. 22, p. 882)
- Hill, Thomas - 385 Concord Avenue, Box 1757, Belmont, Mass. EM 1-1197; DA 1-0467. (Vol. 22, p. 500; Vol. 25, p. 213; Vol. 26, p. 472)
- Hill, Virginia - (Forgive My Grief I, p. 102)
- Hill's Liquor Store - Boll and Ross, Dallas, Texas. (CD 84, pp. 91-92)
- Hillenbrandt, Mr. A. - Buffalo. (CD 798c)
- Hi-Lo Supermarket - 740 W. Pipeline Road, Hurst, Texas. 282-2162. (Vol. 25, pp. 264, 268)
- Hine, Mrs. Geneva L. - TSBD employee on 2nd floor of TSBD at 12:30 p.m., Nov. 22, 1963. (Vol. 6, p. 395; CD 706bb; Whitewash I, p. 210)



# PENN JONES' THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

VOLUME VI, NUMBER 10

May 22, 1982

## EASY SHOT

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I have been taken to task for making the statement that Dealey Plaza is a shooter's nightmare and no ordinary shooting gallery into which one can walk and get 3 chances at a Kewpie Doll for 50 ¢. It seems that a number of researchers regard the assassination of President Kennedy in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963, as an 'easy shot'. The statement is not supported by the facts which can be presented logically and mathematically. It is not a matter of hitting a stationary target but the question is: "Can a gunman of Oswald's ability, firing a cheap Italian carbine equipped with a telescopic sight which may not be properly aligned, consistently hit a human target moving slowly down Elm Street toward the triple underpass? The answer is NO! The degree of difficulty is far more real than apparent and the definition of 'easy' has not been properly established.

### A Review of The Shots

The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald acted alone in the assassination and fired three shots, two of which struck Kennedy and the other missed. Either the first or second shot, probably the second, hit Kennedy in the lower part of the neck or the upper back and after emerging from just below the Adam's Apple, turned sharply to strike Connally immediately below the right armpit. The third and fatal shot struck Kennedy in the back of the head and removed a large portion of his skull at frame 313 of the Zapruder film. Oswald's score: 2 hits out of 3 tries which would not appear to be too shabby, perhaps, but one was a total miss.

### Where Did the Bullets Go?

With two exceptions, examination of the car afterward in Washington by the FBI revealed that there was no damage caused by a bullet striking any part of the car but particularly the interior, passenger area. The windshield was cracked at a spot about 8 inches to the left of the rear view mirror with the focal point level with the top of the mirror. There was also a dent in the chrome across the top of the windshield to the left of the rear view mirror. Although the dent in the chrome may have been present prior to the assassination, Robert A. Frazier, FBI firearms expert, testified that the dent "had been caused by some projectile which struck the chrome on the inside surface." The windshield had also been struck from the inside and the FBI determined that neither point of damage could have been caused by a bullet traveling at full velocity or even at 1,772 to 1,779 feet per second, the exit velocity from the President's neck.

At a high velocity the bullet would have easily penetrated the windshield and, in the case of the chrome framing, a bullet would have torn a hole in the chrome. Frazier was thus able to conclude that each damaged area had been caused by a bullet fragment traveling at "fairly high velocity"; perhaps a fragment such as found in the car. The WC claimed that the 'Miracle Bullet', found in almost pristine condition at Parkland Hospital, was the bullet which passed through both Kennedy's and Connally's bodies. This bullet had no place to go and in order to get to the hospital it had to lodge in the cuff of Connally's trousers, if he was wearing cuffed pants. Fantastic!

The Fourth Shot. The acoustics analysis showed that a fourth shot was fired by a gunman on the Grassy Knoll, to the right and front of the car, between the second and third shots fired from the Book Depository Building. This shot missed and ran the tally to 2 hits out of 4 attempts, with two complete misses. How does an ordinary gunman firing

(Continued on Page 3)



## THE ELABORATE KILLERS LAIR

By: Penn Jones

All elements on assassination as outlined by Edward Luttwak in his book COUP de ETAT were present in the Dallas assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

For convenience and security, the entire assassination personnel were housed in the HIGHLANDER Hotel in Highland Park. It was an exclusive and expensive hotel which was destroyed shortly after the assassination. It stood for years as a shell, but has now been rebuilt on the same spot.

To make sure the assassination personnel lacked for nothing, including money for any whim, an executive Vice President of the Riggs National Bank of Washington (known as the CIA bank) was moved to Dallas and to the Highlander Hotel. Money problems, thus, were easily solved. So, by November 22, 1963, this Executive had returned to Washington. This banker showed no surprise or concern when told by his wife that the President had been assassinated in Dallas.

It is easy to understand that advance knowledge of the killing of the President was an opportunity to make money, big money. This, then, must have been the reason for the greatest "short-selling" in the history of the stock market which took place on the morning of November 22, 1963. Those with knowledge could not resist the safe opportunity to make money, or at least to pay for the entire and enormous costs of the assassination.

We have previously published the fact that Ben Phelper, a World War II pilot, and a 43 month prisoner of the Germans, notified the FBI that Secret Service Agent Howard

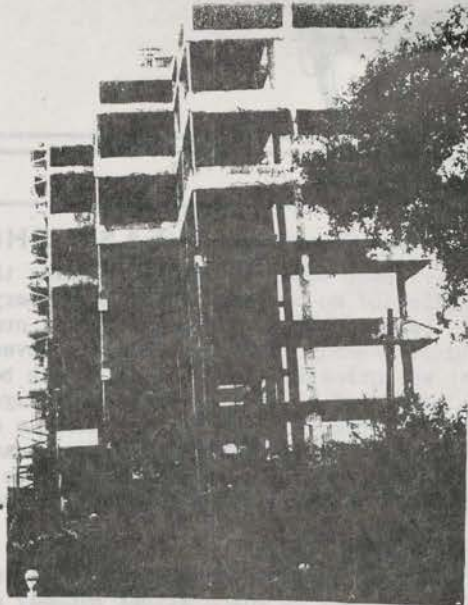
W. "Skip" Chilton had told Phelper that Kennedy was to be killed. The FBI man on the telephone said to Phelper: "You are a kook!"

We do not want to infer that Ben Phelper's statement reached the New York Stock Exchange. But the enormous "short-selling" that morning of November 22, 1963 is prime evidence the assassination plot was known among the money boys of New York. They could not resist the opportunity to make money.

Our estimate of 27 men for the rifle teams, plus overhead for pilots etc. could run to a total of probably forty personnel. These needed to be housed in splendor and in private. What could be better than taking over a classy hotel in an exclusive area of Dallas-- and especially in an area which totally despised the President.

Dallas was the perfect patsy for the destruction of democracy.

Now the fancy and exclusive Highlander Hotel has been demolished and a totally new hotel stands in its place. But the stink of betrayal will seep from its doors and windows as long as Dallas stands as an insult to friends of democracy anywhere in the world.



LAS"

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Food!

From 1960 Telephone Directory



down into a car from an elevated position miss not only his human target but the car as well? Apparently it can be done with a modicum of ease according to some observers.

In truth the shot described above is not an easy one, even facetiously stated, but an incredibly difficult shot. The gunman is behind a five foot high, wood stockade fence and has just one point (variously placed at 8 to 18 feet from the northeast corner of the still present fence) where there is an opening in the shrubbery and trees through which he can poke a gun and have a clear shot at a car coming down Elm Street. He may also be firing over a 4 foot high concrete wall (depending upon the time of the shot), the opening in the trees-shrubbery severely limits his maneuverability with the gun and the sloping side of the Grassy Knoll in moments cuts off his view of the car. The car literally disappears from sight. The gunman has time for only one shot and he must aim at a spot below and to the right of his intended target spot.

-----THE LOGIC

The Fifth Shot By simple deduction the bullet fragments found in the car had to come from the head shot, which means that one shot fired by Oswald missed the car completely. Easy Shot? The largest bullet fragment in the car, weighing 44.6 grains, was found on the seat beside the driver and was the nose cone of a bullet. Another fragment, weighing 21 grains, was found along the right side of the front seat and consisted of the base portion of a bullet. Three small fragments, weighing less than a grain each, were found under the jump seat occupied by Mrs. Connally. If these fragments were not all from the same bullet, we introduce another shot which missed hitting the car and its occupants but somehow deposited fragments. The score would then be 2 hits out of 5, with 3 bullets missing everything. How easy is easy?

The Sixth Shot A bullet or bullet fragment struck the curb at the feet of James T. Tague, a spectator standing on the south curb of Main Street, some 524 feet from the window on the 6th floor of the Book Depository. If it was a fragment, by WC and HSCA standards it would have to come from the same bullet as the fragments found in the car. Since these included the nose cone and base of a bullet, it is extraordinarily unlikely that a fragment would have separated from the center portion of the bullet and continued for several hundred feet with considerable velocity. By all odds this was a whole bullet and if it was not the missed shot attributed to Oswald, it is yet another bullet which makes the tally 2 hits out of 6 shots with 4 complete misses.

Evidence was submitted by the FBI and the Warren Report to indicate that Oswald did not fire the shot. FBI experts examined the metal smears on the south side of Main Street and found them to be essentially lead with a trace of antimony. They concluded that the mark on the curb could have originated from the lead core of a bullet but the absence of copper precluded "the possibility that the mark on the curbing section was made by an unmutated full metal-jacketed bullet such as the bullet from Governor Connally's stretcher."

If the Tague shot is considered as the bullet fired by Oswald that missed, it is a difficult conclusion to swallow. Assuming that its origin was the 6th floor window of the Book Depository and that it was fired at frame Z-225, where we have some accurate WC measurements, its trajectory is incredible. The bullet would have passed approximately 21 ft. to the right of the President and more than 30 feet overhead. That is an easy shot! Simply point the gun out the window toward the south, turn your head, shut your eyes and fire.

The Seventh Shot Neither the Warren Commission or the HSCA could prove the absurd 'single bullet theory' of a lone bullet causing the almost simultaneous wounds of Kennedy and Connally. It is impossible to support (see my article in the January, 1982 issue of TGI) and adds another bullet and gunman to an already cluttered scene. Presumably Connally was shot by a gunman who led his target (Kennedy) too much and wounded the Governor instead. The final tally becomes 3 hits - two on Kennedy and one on Connally - out of 7 shots with 4 misses. Make it 5 misses if Connally wasn't a target. EASY does it.

-----THE MATHEMATICS

Continued



A good researcher can often prove his case in at least two different ways and thus have a double check on his findings. So much for the logic, which is revealing but consists of nothing more than common sense conclusions. The mathematics may be a bit more startling to the average observer.

- There are several known data which are essential to the mathematical determinations:
- Speed of the car - 11.2 MPH or 16.43 feet per second
  - Slope of Elm Street - 3 degrees
  - Angle of car to line of fire - 12.7 degrees from right to left
  - Velocity of bullet - 1904' per second after 180' and 1858' after 210'.

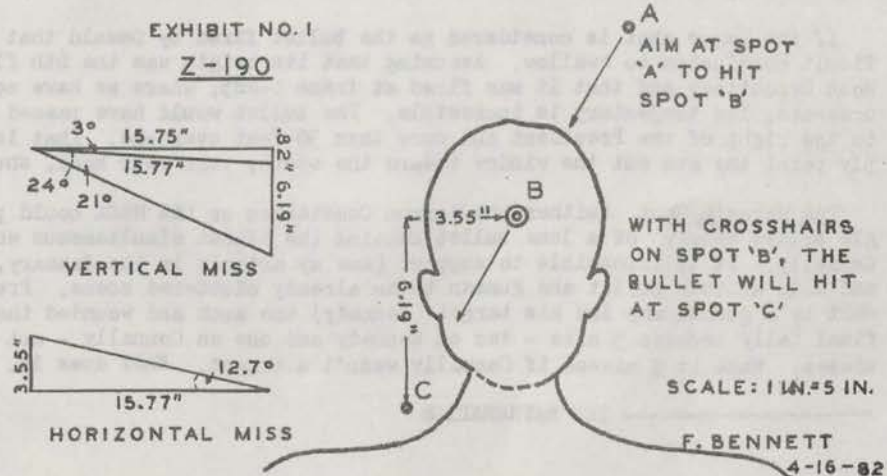
The original proponents of the 'easy shot' were four marksmanship experts who testified before the Warren Commission and included M. Sgt. James A. Zahm, of the Marine Corps School at Quantico, Va., and Robert A. Frazier, FBI agent. Zahm described the shot which struck Kennedy in the neck as 'very easy' and the shot in the head as an 'easy shot.' Frazier provided the classic statement, "I mean it requires no training at all to shoot a weapon with a telescopic sight once you know that you must put the crosshairs on the target and that is all that is necessary." As Zahm said, "and then it is a quick squeeze (of the trigger)." These statements are the purest of pure baloney, to use the least offensive of the vernacular, and our esteemed experts seemingly gave little thought to whereof they spoke.

Zapruder Frame No. 190 The HSCA stated that Kenneqy and Connally were shot at frame Z-190. At frame 186, which can be used as a close reference point, the WC determined that the distance from the window to the car was 156.3 feet. The angle of fire to the car vertically was 24.03 degrees or an angle of 21 degrees below horizontal in relation to the car and its occupants, after deducting the slope of the street. The HSCA used the angle of 21 degrees below horizontal at Zapruder frame 190.

At frame 190, from the time the marksman starts to squeeze the trigger until the bullet arrives at its destination, it takes the bullet approximately 8/100ths of a second to hit its target. The car was moving down Elm Street at a speed of 16.43 feet or 197.16 inches per second and at an angle of 12.7 degrees to the line of fire. During the .08 second interval the bullet was in the air, the car will have moved 15.77 inches ahead or 15.75 inches measured on the horizontal. It also moves further to the right of the target point. Using the angle of 21 degrees below horizontal, the bullet will strike 6.19 inches below the target point and 3.55 inches to the left. That means that the marksman must aim at a point 6.19 inches above and 3.55 inches to the right of the target point to score a bullseye at a distance of about 160 feet.

Exhibit #1

In Exhibit #1 imagine that the width and height of the upper body has been extended to form a flat body plane, providing a background for indicating the target point and the actual point at which the bullet will strike in relation to the body. From photographs Kennedy's head appears to be approximately 9 inches or slightly more from the chin to the top





of the head, and about 5 inches from mastoid process to mastoid process. The latter can be confirmed on a pair of ordinary eyeglasses, by measuring the distance between the ear pieces when extended. The distance from chin to shoulder line is approximately 2 inches.

Here's news for the experts! Placing the crosshairs on about the center of the back of the skull, where the head is slightly wider than 5 inches, will cause the bullet to miss the head to the left by approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch and strike the body plane about 1 inch above the left shoulder.

The Exhibit is not intended to depict Kennedy's head and body alignment with a gunman in the Book Depository Building and shows only where a bullet will strike under given conditions. Actually, as stated before, Kennedy was turned 12.7 degrees to the right toward Oswald by the direction the car was moving with respect to the line of fire and was turned another 5.3 degrees by the HSCA. The right side of his face and head would show in the crosshairs of the scope but the results are almost identical to Exhibit #1.

Frame Z-225 This is a crucial frame and will eventually be proven to be the approximate frame and point in time that Kennedy received the neck wound. The car is 190.8 feet from the window and it requires about  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a second for the bullet to reach its target. The presidential limousine, in  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a second, will move forward 19.71 inches or 19.68 inches on the horizontal.

With the crosshairs centered on Point B (Exhibit #1), the center of the back of JFK's skull, the bullet will strike the body plane about 6.2 inches below the target point and 4.44 inches to the left. It will miss the president's head by almost two inches on the left and pass about 1 inch above the left shoulder. The angle of  $20^{\circ}11'$  from the window to the car, as determined by the WC, was used for the mathematical calculations. The result - A Total Miss Of The Body.

The Oak Tree at Frame Z-190 On May 24, 1964, agents of the FBI and the Secret Service conducted a number of precise tests to determine exact conditions under which Oswald could have shot Kennedy and at what time. A now famous oak tree was found to effectively screen off the assassin's view and abort any attempt to assassinate the President between frames 166 and 210 of the Zapruder film. The agents ascertained that the President came back into view for just a fleeting moment at frame 186; a frame at which the Warren Commission supplied the angle of fire to the car and the distance of the car from the 6th floor window.

The HSCA states positively that Kennedy and Connally were shot at frame 190 but the committee has no evidence to back the claim. A Texas researcher told me that it was possible, since on November 22, 1963 the leaves of the tree were thinned out and a strong north wind was blowing. The conditions might have provided an opening for a long enough period in which Oswald could have gotten off a clean, successful shot. However, the circumstances surrounding such a shot make it almost physically impossible and employing the reasoning advanced by firearm experts Sgt. Zahn and FBI agent Robert A. Frazier, it becomes impossible. Period.

Even if the marksman knew in advance that he could fire a head shot at frame 190, relatively unhindered by the oak tree, he would have to aim at a spot approximately 6 inches above and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches to the right of the president's head. The chances are that the crosshairs of his scope would be trained on a tree branch and that is where the bullet would hit. To actually hit Kennedy, Oswald or the unknown marksman had to fire through the opening a split second before the President came into view. If Zahn and Frazier didn't know what was involved in the shot, it is hard to believe that Oswald did.

Conclusion: "It is hard to make an easy shot in Dealey Plaza, because it is so doggone difficult"

END



P.O. Box 207  
Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387

May 8, 1982

Fern Jones, Jr.

Dear Fern:

I am sorry my handwriting is so poor. You had better return my letter to me to make it right. But if there is other information that would tend to substantiate or invalidate what I wrote I would like to improve on what I wrote and not go off half cocked and add to the confusion from inadequate and mistaken thinking.

Seven years ago Ray Palmer in his Newsletter listed five other people other than President Kennedy who were hit by bullets at the time of the assassination: Malcolm Couch on the sidewalk (Vol 20, p410); motorcycle officer on north side of motorcade (Vol 18., p. 763); child at curb on north side of Elm St. (Vol 11, p 218); John Wiseman (Vol 19, 0 535); Secret Serviceman in Kennedy car (Agent Bettett testimony and Vol 20, p 163) and James Tague (Vol. 7, p 553). This evidence should be added to make it clear that whatever the taped sounds of bullets revealed did not limit the amount of shooting at the time. The use of silencers would have been reasonable if the conspirators sought to focus the suspicion on Oswald. This large number of shots also makes it the more reasonable to conclude that the head shot from the rear came from a lower elevation than from high in a building. My idea that radio communication was essential to the assassination has been discounted by a variety of people including Weisberg and Josiah Thompson. I think that two assassins hitting Kennedy's head within an eighteenth of a second absolutely requires radio communication rather than going by some location or signal given by some person on the street. For a rifleman would have had his sight on the head and not on the person giving the signal. The signal would have had to come by ear and the riflemen then respond in that almost perfect timing. So the idea of radio communication and the evidence of it is needed to make plausible the fact of there having been two simultaneous hits to the head. And for there to have been this radio communication a second person had to be present to handle communications, and that second person was present at least two of the sites of the assassins-- the Depository Building and the wooded knoll site (from which the man with radio communication equipment was seen running afterward).

Sometime around 1967 I wrote an introductory chapter to a booklet I helped publish in which I tried to draw a historical conclusion from the assassination coverup. I was advised to leave this reference to the Kennedy assassination out because most people were not ready to take it. I will inclose a copy of the page I replaced which makes the point that I think is still relevant.

How good it is to come into contact with Gary Shaw. You must have a lot of such fine people on your subscription list--the hope of the future. The Continuing Inquiry can be a focus of that hope.

With best wishes,

*Griscom Morgan*  
Griscom Morgan

Do you have any idea where the source of the shot to Kennedy's head from the back would have been if it was near the ground level?

I am glad to be back in communication with you and hope we can get some accomplishment from shared thinking.



## THE KENNEDY IMPRISONMENT: A Review of the Book,

After dying a most brutal death at the hands of an assassin (assassins), John F. Kennedy's soul should be able to rest in peace. Not so, Garry Wills, in his latest book, THE KENNEDY IMPRISONMENT, assassinates John Kennedy again. Is the power of John Kennedy and his brothers so great that many fear with such intensity that they must continually condemn each act of their lives?

Wills begins by portraying Joseph Kennedy as a ruthless, power monger who womanized into the social circles necessary to help pave the way for his son, John Kennedy, to be President of the United States. Yet, John was not the first son Joseph elected to take the position. Joe Jr. died during a WWII mission when his plane exploded in the air.

We must not forget that, not one, but three Kennedy sons served in WWII. Perhaps John's war record could be "pumped up", but what about Joe Jr? Wills sees fit to leave out the strange facts of Joe Jr.'s death fully detailed in the book APHRODITE. Joseph Kennedy also lost his daughter, Kathleen, during WWII in a plane crash over France.

How much can be faked? Certainly not the deaths of Joe Jr. and Kathleen. Joe Kennedy dreamed of making one of his sons President. John Kennedy won the election by such a slim margin that no one could accuse Joseph Kennedy of using his power to get his son elected.

As for Joseph Kennedy's moral conduct, he was not the first and won't be the last rich man to keep a mistress while his wife remained totally ignorant of the whole situation. Wills paints a picture of a man totally unaware of morals and who would set the pattern for his sons.

How odd he suggests this since each one of Joseph's sons turned out totally different. Joe Jr. never married before his death at age twenty nine. John Kennedy, (however many mistresses he had) stayed married to Jacqueline and had a normal life with her.

Bobby married Ethel and had a large family much like the one from which he came. Last of all Ted, married and after a crumbling marriage, divorced, which would never have been accepted by father, Joseph. No matter, Wills claim, Joseph may have tried to set a style, but each son had his own individual style.

Wills first claims that Joseph would have preferred young John to have been an Englishman. Totally untrue, the Kennedys were proud of their heritage and humble roots. John returned to Ireland as President for a four day visit in June 1963. He had tea with Mrs. Mary Ryan in her simple cottage. Since John had two of his sisters along, Jean and Eunice, no philandering could be carried out. According to Wills, John Kennedy wasn't entitled to have a normal, average, male sex drive.

When a man has thousands of women initiating sexual overtones, is he suddenly to become celibate? Wills uses gossip to make his point about John Kennedy's sexual philandering. Gossip is all he has.

The world does not remember John Kennedy for all the dirt that surfaced after his death. The world remembers his thick wavy brown, hair, his quick mile, and the way his eyes shined. The world remembers Paris with Jacqueline, Germany and his speech to enthusiastic thousands, Ireland and his roots, the Cuban missile crisis, and Viet Nam. The world remembers the day he died. Never before in history did the death of any man so shock and stun the world. Never before have so many grieved over one man.

It can not be denied that John Kennedy and Jacqueline brought a style to the White House that has not been repeated. Grace, culture and youth captured the attention of the world.

John Kennedy was "man of the year" in 1961 and his popularity did not fade. Few can forget his presidential campaign. He sat with coal miners in West Virginia, visited Harlem, Chicago, Detroit, spoke at colleges throughout the country, made whistle stops and debated with Nixon. Such a man after winning the election, could

( continued )



only be greatly loved by millions and deeply hated by a few.

Almost everyone knows the pros and cons of the Kennedy Camelot years, but Wills must have had a lot of hate behind his writing. He says John Kennedy did not write PROFILES IN COURAGE and states young John Kennedy's war record was "bumped up". Facts remain, John Kennedy did not have his own PT boat shot out from under him.

Hind sight is 20/20. The Cuban Missile Crisis today, could have been solved by simply dismantling our Turkish bases, which was actually done later. But John Kennedy wanted to get tough with the Russians and call their bluff. That's something that has not been done since.

It was Lyndon Johnson who escalated the war in Viet Nam, not John Kennedy. Whatever his downfalls, John Kennedy's sex life did not harm the people, it did not touch their lives. Millions hung on every word the President spoke, they watched his lovely wife take on the pressures of public life, when John Kennedy died, the world wept-- while his enemies breathed a sigh of relief. It can be said, that for a weekend--- the world stopped to grieve for a man whose dreams and the dreams of the people died with him.

Robert Kennedy, the man who took second place to his brother, tried to carry out the legacy of his brother. The beloved family man, Bobby, then won the admiration of the world almost as his brother had done. The torch still burned!

Wills portrays Robert as an intense, jealous heir with the charisma to carry on his brother's policies. During the time immediately following President Kennedy's death, Bobby respectfully worked with Lyndon Johnson. His brother's death according to Wills, caused him to recoil against violence. Wills almost insists it was Robert's ideas that settled the Cuban Missile Crisis, that Bobby was the backbone behind John.

The killers of John Kennedy knew they had to rid themselves of the threat of Bobby Kennedy--- he was getting too near the Presidency. There was no stopping of the conspiracy myth. With Bobby's death, there were more obvious reasons to believe conspiracy was involved.

Lyndon Johnson had a hard time adjusting to the White House with Bobby nearby according to Wills. The Kennedy "ghost" haunted him. Perhaps guilt haunted him, not a Kennedy ghost.

Finally, there is Ted Kennedy. Wills uses his same old tactics. Wills goes over issues that are well known. Ted let a classmate stand in for him on a Spanish exam. Ted was unable to make a good marriage with Joan. Chappaquiddick ruined his political career.

Wills states that because of the past events in his life, Ted Kennedy has a fear of appearing too friendly to women. He claims Ted has no character and that is why he lost the Presidential nomination. Ted's only fault, in Wills' opinion, is that he outlived his brothers.

Actually Ted is much like his brother, John. Both had poor health and back problems, both had many family tragedies and both were determined to go on despite the odds. Wills says reporters keep a death watch on Ted. Ted is a failure in the worst sense of the word, in Wills' opinion.

Ted is doomed by the Kennedy "imprisonment", that image of politics set by his brothers, something unreachable for Ted. His loss in his attempt for the Presidency, shows that the people aren't willing to accept a Kennedy brother who doesn't have "character", states Wills.

Wills says that all Ted can do is blunder about stumbling around in the shadows talking, when he has to--- to the Kennedy ghosts.

In the end, Wills surprises all by putting the man least due the position, above the Kennedys. That man is Martin Luther King. Wills claims Dr. King did not need an eternal flame because his power lives on without a flame.

Wills goes on to say that "The Kennedy Era" was really the age of Dr. King. Just what he means by that statement is not clear.

Wills says King's power is not dead; neither is John Kennedy's or Wills

(Continued)

would not have a subject for his book.

Wills, and we, will never know if John Kennedy could have done great things for this country! The legend of Camelot still lives and there are those who constantly try to diminish even the memory of it.

The End

We proudly print a letter from Charles A. Spears written bravely hoping to try and show the subversion we are under in this country. (May 10, 1982)

Criton Zoakos  
Editor in chief  
E.I.R.  
304 W. 58th St.  
New York, New York 10019

The April 20th, 1982 E.I.R. Special Report on the Fascist International--just ignores too much. Why do you smoke-screen with the bullshit that 1976 was a beginning date--when this crap was set-up in 1943? Why leave out Generals Maxwell G. Taylor, Richard Stillwell and Nazi Edward G. Lansdale? Why soft pedal the sequence logic of four U.S.A. presidential elections controlled by subversion? Why not expose the murder of Nelson (January 1979) and the wrecking of Nixon (1973) for "Detente" with U.S.S.R.? How can you ignore the Richard Nazi Helms program of mind-control called M.K.U. and relation of that to Jonestown? Why don't you show that Licio Gelli came out with S.S. Gen. Martin Bormann in 1946--came back in 1966 to set up the Nazi control center--and absconded in 1981 back to Bormann in his 300,000 acre command center in Argentina? Why not show the 1944 relation of Ve Do Dis to Fritz Kraemer and his 1945-46 relation to S.S. Armies-East Gehlen before we made him a three-star U.S. General in 1946?

Much obliged for information on Buckleys---he is the present-day H. R. Luce--a more evil force being difficult to imagine.

Frankly--I believe your growing disability away from credibility is that East and West and over the Cuckoo's nest ego-maniac called Lyndon LaRoche.

*Charles A. Spears*

Charles A. Spears  
Student of History and Economics  
P.O. Box 430  
Sherman, Texas 75090

( More from Charles A. Spears )

For 36 years we have been a victim of the Hitler plan of continuance of his 1000 year Reich. Don't hoot and holler and say crackpot!! A key segment of this O.D.E.S.S.A. special operation is economic destabilization of U.S.A.--which is near to fruition via the gigantic military-munitions cumulated now into next four years of deficits which will double U.S. Federal debt. This is vengeance on us for interfering in 1917 and again in 1942. The ultimate goal, of course, is World War III to unify Der Fadderland Ubberalles and end the communist structure in Russia as Der Fuhrer originally intended.

Continued



How could it be? Well, Fritz Kraemer, old Prussian Junker Nazi sitting in the Pentagon all these years with his monocled eye, relates to Ve Do Dis right back to 1944 Battle of the Bulge, and Ve Do Dis then worked for S.S. Gen. Armes-East Gehlen in Bavarian intelligence back in 1946. Then Allen Man-From-Uncle Dulles in 1946 brings that S.S. murdering bastard over here and makes him a three star U.S. general to set up the N.S.F.-C.I.A. over-rule of our executive department. So, if you count Nelson Rock's 1979 M. K. Ultra demise for quick cremation with no autopsy, we have had four presidential elections controlled by "subversion of the political" which that great West Point Gen. Maxwell Taylor, after the 1959 sabotage of Ike's Crusade for Peace, said was, "The fourth dimension of the military." Gary Powers (U-2 pilot) in 1977 on national T.V. news said, "My plane was not brought down by a Russian missile--but by a bomb placed on board." Two months later Powers got the same altimeter wired to the detonator that killed Cong. Hale Boggs for saying, "I'm cooling on our Warren Commission Report."

Basic to this Hitler O.D.E.S.S.A. game plan, of course, is money. For some 25 years the C.I.A. had from Congress ten billion dollars a year unbudgeted and unaccounted for. But the real source of Nazi power has been the transfer of all the liquidity of Germany, starting in '43, after the Stalingrad failure, into secret entities in North and South America. Hitler's only trusted man and his top financial genius was S.S. Gen. Martin Bormann. Bormann had two slaves (of similar size to him) from a nearby labor camp brought in so his dentist could fix their teeth like his. Then he killed them and planted the bodies so there was "proof" of his demise. Now at age 81 with a staff of young S.S. command officers he controls the largest financial structure in world history operating from a 300,000 acre compound in Argentina. He uses Jewish business men (Shaul Eisenberg--Mystery Man--Business Week, Nov. 16, 1981) to make his world-wide big deals. Two other sources of funds are: (1) the hundreds of millions of barrels of Saudi oil allotted annually at 25¢ a barrel to this cause; (2) the billions of dollars in illegal drugs handled by C.I.A. secret operators such as the Nugan-Hand Bank and such related scams as Air America.

Hitler taught "Terror rules over all," so in Panama we have set up the torture school for educating world police. Bormann's special "school" for fun and games is at Colonia Dignidad in Chile. Some of the nice things done there (such as the starved rats eating through your stomach) were recently described on P.B.S. interview with old C.I.A. hacks Terpil and Korkola. Of course Jonestown was part of this Dr. Mengele mind-control and human-behavior experiment game about which George Berdes, the reputable congressional assistant, said, "There are 120 white brainwashed assassins out from Jonestown awaiting the trigger word to pick up their hit." (A.P. 5/16/79)

Along with Ve Do Dis--the other two fascistic keys have been Zbigniew Big-Mouth Brzezinski, maker of the John Paul II Pope, and Alexander (General) Haig, who back in 1957 was operating Committee 54-12 in Ike's White House with Nixon and Frank Dealey-Plaza Sturgis. These three cats meow to Fritz Kraemer's pull and Kraemer is just a stooge for S.S. General Martin Bormann's O.D.E.S.S.A. Of course the Nazi game has plenty of cooperative assistance basically being four powers:

- (1) The super-wealthy not-too smart as shown in the film Executive Action where was seen among others Clint Murchison, H. L. Hunt and old "Now Harold" Byrd. The Permindex 9 guards (having Secret Service credentials) at Dealey Plaza were tools of Sir Louis Mortimer Bloomfield and Sir William Stevenson of Jamaica's Tyrall Bay who relate closely to the Bronfman family, infamous for crooked super-wealth dealing since Prohibition days. Charles DeGaulle withdrew France from N.A.T.O. when he discovered that he was to follow John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy on their hit list.
- (2) The crime syndicate whose principal attorney Murray Chotiner promoted that flake Richard Milhouse Nixon all the way right into the White House. Tricky-Dick Rebozo-Boy got the Watergate (after he and Chotiner pardoned and released in one year some 500 crime syndicate figures) exit because he went on Nelson Rock's advise to China and Russia for detente. Rocky-Boy got paid off in

Jan. 1979 for this detente reversal, and Smiley Reagan got the White House cat-bird seat. Then in March 1981 someone put a 2-gun attack, much like the 2-gun Ambassador hit on Robert Kennedy, on Smiley Reagan who then said, "The right doesn't understand what the hard-right intends." The crime-syndicate-Nazi game was played out by his honor J. Edgar Seat-of-the-Government Hoover who was a homo buddy of Sir Bloomfield and a Nazi man back to 1936 Olympics as was H. R. Luce, Gen. Lansdale and Richard Helms. Ironically, Luce and Hoover both got the M. K. Ultra toothbrush trick where you scream just once and hit the bathroom floor as dead as those 900 who were shot and let rot at Jonestown.

Continued

(3) The Vatican, which incidentally was ripped off of some 600 million \$ by crime syndicate man Michael Sindona who among other financial scams bankrupted the Franklin Square Bank. It seems that Pope Paul VI and Sindona were old Genoa boyhood buddies. But two secretarial cats of the Vatican, Montenni and Wojtyla, back in 1945-46 assisted some 10,000 S.S. command officers to escape to North and South America. Then Montenni became Pope Paul VI and Wojtyla, after Brzezinski eliminates John Paul I, becomes John Paul II. In 1981 just before Reagan and the Pope were shot--we had the Licio Gelli exposure in Italy of a gigantic Nazi structure. Gelli went out in 1946 with Bormann to Argentina-- came back in 1964 to set up the P-2 operation of O.V.R.A., which Haig is said to relate to--and absconded back to Bormann in 1981 with some 2000 million dollars of Italian energy funds.

(4) The tightly controlled news media is where even small town papers are being bought out by crime syndicate money and where the big boys like C.B.S. Paley seem to have been under N.S.C.-C.I.A. control. There are six national columnists, headed by William Mont-Pelerin Buckley, who are C.I.A. people. The little exposure that comes is written as fiction-for-film in such pictures as Executive Action, Three Days of the Condor, Parallax View and recently Missing. The whole scam of Nazi C.I.A.-N.S.C. over-rule is so ridiculous and so powerfully all inclusive that a single investigative reporter can do little about it--but there have been some 60 to 70 of these media patriots murdered by the secret-team. Just say "Commie-gonna-get-you" and the entire U.S.A. goes into it's 20th century inquisition dance. The truth is not that the Russians are going to get us--but that we are destroying ourselves in this frenzy.

Why worry about this T-R-E-A-S-U-R-E--if nothing can be done about it?? Well--don't be the dumb-ass that these goons think that you are. Demand that we stop this self-destruction and go for a program of real national security by:

(1) Total unification of military into one service, one uniform, one command officer school. We don't need 3000 per year of these brainwashed, illogical zealots. Make one school into a school for international law and diplomatic service and one school into an international trade and foreign business school-- put all military command-officer education at Colorado Springs.

(2) Close the 10 miles of building corridors called the Pentagon and move the military control center to underground at Colorado Springs--for everyone who knows anything about that conglomeration of chaos says it is impossible. Eliminate the double-dipper generals and admirals who sell their souls to the manufacturers of military hardware.

(3) Take the National Security Council and it's arm the Central Intelligence Agency along with the 5 or 6 other so-called "intelligence" agencies and reconstruct into one agency called Information for National Security with absolutely no power to action to create secret scams as bombing Cambodia secretly for 6 years, operation Phoenix in South Vietnam, operation Suharto Conspiracy in Indonesia, etc. As presently conceived we are Wink'em, Blink'em and Nod flying east and west over the cuckoo's nest. Congress has proliferated these secret 007 goons until they have actually practiced treason against the people, the executive department, and the constitution of these States United.

(4) By law limit military-munitions including veterans and military retirement to 50% of non-Social Security dollars. That's enough. Let them use it how ever they choose.

(5) Wipe out, by treaty permitting international inspection, all nuclear weapons--but for 18 years of this century remaining each super power is allowed to keep 10 nuclear submarines having no more than 120 individually targeted nuclear missiles on each sub.

You hoot and you hooter--and you say that the world cannot exist half communist and half capitalist. Well, as Arnold Toynbee taught, it is population explosion (and illegal migration) and excessive non-use production of military that is promoting inflation to destroy us economically even without nuclear war. The world spends more on militarism each year than half the people on earth have to subsist on. If that is our answer--then God help us!!

Charles A. Spears  
Student of History and Economics  
P.O. Box 430, Sherman, Texas 75090  
April 26, 1982



To the Editor, TCI:

( A self explanatory letter---)

5-12-82

I may have been a little late getting my March 22nd issue of TCI, containing Robert B. Cutler's caustic comments anent my article in the January TCI. My, my, that man does get mad easily - infuriated as he put it - and he will become more so as time goes on.

If Mr. C can't accurately locate a wound described as 1 3/4 inches to the right of the midline of the spine on a flat drawing of the body, he needs to go back to grade school math. I will bet him \$10,000.00 that I can locate every wound described, within precise limits on a two dimensional drawing, without the wounds 'wandering' a hair's breadth. The location of JFK's belly button or the cleft in his chin is immaterial.

The description of Connally's wound was in 3 dimensions. Also, according to the HSCA his body was turned 30 to 45 degrees to the right at Frame 190. I will take a mere 32.3 degree turn and bet Mr. C that for \$10,000.00 I can tell him to the fraction of a foot how far east of Oswald's position the bullet would come from. Mr. C can measure it off and determine for himself from what building the bullet had to originate. "That," says he, "is not responsible research." No? It's good enough to empty his pockets. It is a bet that no one but a babbling idiot would accept. Please call it, Mr. C. Please! Pretty PLEASE?

As any fool could plainly see from reading the article, I didn't create the 'wandering wounds' but simply recorded them. Mr. C is one of those who couldn't see the fact.

His #2 statement of infuriation which mentioned the course of Seymour's first bullet is the most asinine drivel I have ever seen in connection with the assassination. Another \$10,000.00 he can't prove it. In this business you state what you can prove.

#3 remark. Let's leave Jim Garrison out of the 'Single Bullet Theory'. It's just you and me, buddy boy, and the loser will slink off with his tail between his legs. Do you have a tail just for that purpose?

I don't like the tone of Mr. C's letter. He takes 'cheap shots' without explaining exactly what he is criticizing and fails to offer what he thinks is the correct information. That is an old ploy used by bumbling politicians to discredit competent opponents.

Odd - that Cutler should point the finger. The first good article I read about the assassination was 'The Guns of Dallas' by L. Fletcher Prouty in the October, 1975 issue of Gallery Magazine. Well written and profusely illustrated. Prouty was 'snookered' into making some false statements of distances because of a map of Dealey Plaza prepared by Robert B. Cutler. For example, when Prouty said "the shot traveled 260 ft." he meant approximately 520'. The map scale was about 1/2 of what it should have been. For Mr. C that was a No-No, an unforgiveable Boo-Boo as a man of his announced ability.

If anyone is feeling sorry for me - Don't Be! I am a highly trained professional with 46 years of solid experience in work similar to this and am one helluva mathematician. Cutler's so-called "living room critic" is a full grown, mean, vicious, thoroughly capable tiger with long claws and sharp teeth. The article was but a harbinger of things to come.

P. T. Barnum always said, "There's one born every minute" but I never expected to have one dropped into my lap immediately. Dear readers, I am going to take Mr. C and he will wind up with egg on his face or empty pockets - or both. I will pluck this turkey myself and it will be both a pleasure and child's play.

Mr. C - state through the pages of TCI the exact data which infuriate you. I will have a lawyer prepare an agreement for our mutual approval, outlining the terms of the bet and calling for the escrow of certified checks in the amount of \$10,000.00 each in the bank. Penn Jones or someone mutually acceptable can select a panel of 3 top-flight mathematicians to determine the winner. The identity will remain unknown to either of us.

To Mr. Robert B. Cutler: I am calling your hand.

PUT UP or SHUT UP!

Good Luck,

Frank O. Bennett  
Frank O. Bennett

P.S. I will welcome constructive criticism if it is well stated. Let's not forget that in all cases, including Connally's tortured seating arrangement at frame 190, I am tearing down HSCA data - not approving.

(We proudly print more of Charles A. Spears' brave letters)

\* For those of you who think we were rid of the Nazis after WWII, it just ain't true!\*

May 17, 1982

John Crawford, Editor  
Denison Herald  
Denison, Texas 75020

Your May 9th column about the prosperity in Dallas economy is pertinent to the fact--on first glance it is an enigma wrapped in a quandry boxed in a paradox.

But--Dallas-Midland-Houston have the oil money. They also are using a good part of the 300 billion \$ annual drug trade (mostly Canadian) with South America. In that regard it is astonishing to know that the U.S. domestic marijuana crop alone brings in over 8 billion dollars annually?

The people are much maligned by, and seriously misinformed about, the clandestine over-rule of the power structure. The only truth to any degree comes from a few film makers with such movies as "Parralax View", "Executive Action", "Three Days of the Condor", "Missing", etc. People are encouraged to think these presentations are fiction when in fact they are about 90% of what T-R-U-T-H they are allowed.

Independent newsmen do not now intend to lose either their jobs or their lives. Some sixty so-called investigative reporters have already lost their lives including Dallas' own Lou Staples. Soon to be silenced columnist Dorothy Killgallen after one hour with Jack Ruby said, "I'm horrified at what I've learned--I'm going to bust this thing wide open." Jack Ruby said to Gerald Ford, "Take me to Washington where I can talk--or the entire form of our government will be changed." Rose Chermi, Ruby's dance-girl stripper, after being thrown out of a speeding auto, said to the doctors in the hospital, "Tomorrow they are going to kill the president." Then the next four presidential elections are controlled by assassins. And March 31, 1981 there was the 2-gun attack on Pres. Reagan--almost an exact M. K. Ultra replica of the Ambassador Hotel "incident".

If good people are willing to accept this traitorous Nazi O.D.E.S.S.A. subversion as routine happenstance--then the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse are coming to rule over us--war, pestilence, starvation and desolation.

Charles A. Spears  
Student of History and Economics  
P.O. Box 430  
Sherman, Texas 75090

---



**NATIONAL**

DALLAS TIMES HERALD, Saturday, May 15, 1982

**Recording  
of slaying  
disputed****Study debunks theory  
of 2nd JFK assassin**

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Sound recordings cited by a congressional panel as evidence of a second gunman in the 1963 slaying of President John F. Kennedy were made a full minute after the shooting and reflect no proof of a conspiracy, the National Academy of Sciences has concluded.

The study released Friday said the recordings made by Dallas police at the time of the 1973 assassination "do not support a conclusion that there was a second gunman" shooting from the grassy knoll area of Dealey Plaza.

The study also said there is conclusive evidence that the recording, made when a motorcycle officer left his radio transmitter open for 5½ minutes, took place about one minute after the actual shooting.

"The acoustic analyses do not demonstrate that there was a grassy knoll shot and in particular there is no acoustic basis for the claim of a 95 percent probability of such a shot," said the panel of experts assembled by the academy's National Research Council.

The conclusions about the recording conflict with those of two teams of acoustic experts who examined the evidence for the now-defunct House Select Committee on Assassinations in 1978.

These experts then said it was probable the recording showed evidence of a second gunman and a fourth shot fired at Kennedy. They even said there was 95 percent certainty of a second gunman.

First I must admit that I have been angry at Dallas since November 22, 1963. I am not trying to get over that mad. In fact, I get more angry at stories like the one in The Dallas Times Herald of Saturday, May 15, 1982. The headline stated RECORDING OF SLAYING DISPUTED, but in the second paragraph the sentence read: "..... The study released Friday said the recording made by Dallas Police at the time of the 1973 assassination...." (Did we miss one?)

All this reminds me of an event which happened in THE DALLAS NEWS more than fifty years ago. A linotype operator was irked at a certain proof reader and hopefully to get even, he set a line of type which read: "That proof reader makes my ass tired." The proof reader missed it and out it came in print on P1 the next morning.

While talking to a prominent Dallas attorney a few months ago, the attorney turned and seriously asked: "Didn't the President get killed on a Wednesday?"

The fact that DTH couldn't get the year right and the lawyer couldn't remember the day, shows Dallas total lack of concern or interest in the events of November 22, 1963. Any person who is old enough to remember and can't should have a damn good excuse. But of course Dallas likes to forget President John Kennedy was gunned down on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963.

**THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY**

On May 29, 1982 President John F. Kennedy would have been sixty five years of age. The President and two of his brothers gave their lives for the country they loved. There is strong evidence that all three were murdered as the result of conspiracies by persons who despise democracy. Our country may return to its true path of representative government, but not yet.

\*\*\*\*\*

If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.

--- Inaugural address, Washington, D. C. January 20, 1961





LEST WE FORGET!!!

JOHN F. KENNEDY  
Born May 29, 1917  
Assassinated November 22, 1963



TCI now has a new printer in a new location and we hope that we can be on schedule, and that we can continue to add to the vast amount of material which shows that President John Kennedy was shot down in Dallas as the result of a giant conspiracy involving the United States government.

We wish it were not so, but honest citizens must have the courage to face the facts of life on a dangerous planet.

If you feel you can contribute in this effort, we urge you to act now. If you simply have a mild interest, we hope you will suscribe to TCI.

We plan to keep it alive, and we plan to point a finger when we find the evidence to back it up.

Penn Jones Jr.  
Editor

We need more subscribers!

We hope you find TCI valuable. We want your original research articles. We will try to publish all of them. Annual subscriptions are: \$24, Students \$12, Teachers \$12, School Libraries \$6. Free samples upon request. Our address is:

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY Penn Jones, Publisher, Rt. 3 Box 356  
Waxahachie, Texas 75165

FYI - Page 2 is repeated this month.

For they speak not peace: but they devise deceitful matters against them that are quiet in the land. PSALM 35-20

**THE CONTINUING INQUIRY**

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# PENN JONES' THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

VOLUME IV, NUMBER 10

MAY 22, 1980



Editor's Note: All JFK researchers are familiar with the "umbrella man" seen above in the famous Bothun 4 photo. Likewise most of you are familiar with the attempt to identify this man by researcher Robert Cutler of Massachusetts. Cutler's theory of the umbrella as a "flechette" poison dart launcher certainly deserves serious consideration (although TOI prefers the theory that the umbrella man was a signalman). In 1979 Cutler named his chief suspect on radio, TV and in print (see December 1979 "Grassy Knoll Gazette") as a well-known former CIA man long associated with the case. Now Cutler is being threatened with a libel suit by this man. We print the following letter from Cutler to keep researchers informed about the unresolved mystery of Cutler's TUM, The Umbrella Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CONTINUING INQUIRY" □

Dear Penn:

In response to your welcome suggestion for a bit on The Umbrella Man, we must start at the beginning. First, Bond 9 was printed in "Six Seconds in Dallas"; next, on page 67 of your "Forgive My Grief IV" you wrote the caption under Bothun 4, which shows the umbrella man sitting next to another fellow "holding the first of several after-action conferences." Following is my update of your correct evaluation.

TEK (my acronym for The Egocentric Kid) is my candidate for TUM (The Umbrella Man). He denies picking up an umbrella, sitting on the grassy knoll's grass, talking to someone sitting next to him, holding an open umbrella over his head, launching a self-propelled flechette, tracking the president, designing the covert firing system, knowing where the OFL (Overhead Flechette Launcher or umbrella) is today. He denies being in Dealey Plaza on 22 November 1963, saying that he had lunch with friends in New York City that day and names four witnesses to back him up.

These questions were among 155 asked of him by Psychological Stress Evaluator Examiner R. K. Brondum of Metairie, Louisiana, on September 7, 1979 (see complete transcript of PSE examination in "The Grassy Knoll Gazette"). His answers to the above questions, when analyzed by PSE expert Brondum, indicate deception. To put it another way, TEK (TUM) is a liar; some consider him a pathological liar.

TEK is not the only liar. TFUM (The Fake Umbrella Man) is a liar too. TFUM is an introverted, middle-aged man dredged up by HSCA (House Select Committee on Assassinations)



so the "umbrella theory" could be laughed out of existence before it became fact. I hope it will occur to someone other than myself that with two "umbrella men" alive and well and living in this country, both of them lying, that it just might be each is being paid to lie for the same reason: Coverup of Who Killed JFK!

My pointed avoidance in this letter of names of TUM and TFUM is for two very good reasons:

1. Vis-a-vis confrontation, in the photo section of Bantam's version of HSCA's Final Report, between TFUM's smug smirk and one of my favorite drawings is reason enough for me to avoid and ignore his name; the same goes for the man responsible for TFUM's perjury: Counsel, HSCA.
2. TEK has already been identified in print, on radio and TV. Frequent conversations with him have engendered a healthy respect for his capabilities and ire. He has given me a year of grace in which to prepare a defense of his threatened suit. Because he was not specific about when his year started, it seems prudent to maintain a low profile now.

Current thinking on my defense "brief" welcomes any helpful hints; "ridiculous" has already been digested:

- A. TEK has agreed to take another PSE exam, this one under more controlled conditions; when and where is under discussion.
- B. At my request, Jack White prepared an excellent enlarged photo-analysis of TUM in Bothun 4 with a police mugshot of TEK. Dubious of my thesis before he did the photo-analysis, White now believes within 95% certainty that the two photos show the same man, based on close resemblance and exact matching of all important facial measurements.
- C. The argument that the government has already identified TUM (as TFUM) is countered by the photographic evidence which shows:
  1. TUM's umbrella was 32" long, 38" in diameter, and had 8 ribs.  
TFUM's umbrella measures 35" long, 45" in diameter and has 10 ribs; it was admitted in evidence as exhibit F-405.
  2. TUM was about 25, about 160 lbs., about 68" tall, and left-handed. This fits TEK like a wet-suit.  
TFUM was 38, about 150 lbs., about 66" tall, and right handed.
  3. TUM was standing still holding the umbrella (weapon) over his head at Z-202, 3.2 seconds after the first shot and 5.3 seconds before the last shot. TFUM testified that he was "moving forward" and did not get his umbrella up until after the shots had been fired.
  4. TUM calmly walked away from the grassy knoll toward downtown Dallas. Based on his unknowledgeable testimony, TFUM was not on the grassy knoll that day.
- D. To argue narrowly that the question of TEK equals TUM, and vice versa, is to miss entirely the ramifications of this identification. Coverup depends on three important actions:
  1. Elimination of the umbrella man as a participant in the assassination of the president.
  2. Elimination of the Overhead Flechette Launcher (umbrella) which caused the president's first wound, the wound of entry in his throat. Harold Weisberg's "Post Mortem" makes it clear that the throat wound was above the clothing line and the FBI's Exhibit 60, showing the slits in the shirt collar caused by the exiting bullet, is Coverup at its zenith. Dr. J. J. Humes removed the flechette at autopsy and gave it to two FBI agents

Kennedy being shot three times. And a guard definitely pulled out his gun and fired."<sup>53</sup>

Schulman's description of the guard's position leaves no doubt that the guard specified was Thane Eugene Cesar, Schulman told Charach,

He [Cesar] wasn't very far from Kennedy. He was just behind Mr. Uecker and on Kennedy's right side, but there was another guard in front of Senator Kennedy and one on Kennedy's left side in the very crowded sardine-like conditions.<sup>54</sup>

But how was it possible that, of all the many persons in the pantry, Schulman was the only one to have seen Cesar fire? Schulman told Charach:

Everything happened so fast but I saw what I saw. I thought there were bodyguards, but I was alone, and they only had Sirhan in custody. Even the police in their book [i.e., Special Unit Senator] admit it was a case unparalleled [sic] in the history of Los Angeles -- with extreme confusion, chaos, noise, and everyone started to fight with each other in hysteria and duck, with the guard dropping to the floor, then getting up and getting out,\* no wonder so many witnesses missed seeing what I saw...<sup>55</sup>

Schulman further noted to Charach that a woman had anonymously called up Dr. Noguchi's (and also Charach's) attorney Godfrey Isaac at the time of the Coroner's

civil service hearings in mid-1969 to "corroborate" Schulman's "testimony."<sup>56</sup> Schulman suggested that this woman may have been the same one whom he had observed next to him -- "in shock"-- immediately after the shooting.<sup>57</sup> Unfortunately, this woman has never been identified.

As noted earlier, Karl Uecker, who had only seen Cesar draw, but not fire, his revolver, had a similar explanation for why the security guard had gone so unnoticed. As quoted above, Uecker told Charach that at the time the shots were fired, "witnesses screamed and ducked so there was too much confusion. This is why, while concentrating on the short suspect Sirhan, many witnesses missed the guard behind me pull up his weapon."<sup>58</sup>

#### The LAPD "Sound Level" Tests

The fact that Schulman swears Cesar fired three times is supported by the results of "sound level" tests conducted in the shooting area by the LAPD, and by a tape recording made by the American Broadcasting Company in the Embassy Ballroom where Kennedy had spoken.

Most persons in the Ballroom heard the sound of at least a few shots.<sup>59</sup> Additionally, Kennedy campaign worker Sandra Serrano had told the police, a member of the District Attorney's staff, and reporters that she had heard a number of shots while standing on a fire escape behind and to the north of the Ballroom-- a most considerable distance away from the location where Kennedy was shot. In an alleged effort to determine whether Ms. Serrano could have heard Sirhan's shots from so far away, the police elected to perform their sound level

\* Cesar left the scene almost immediately after the shooting.

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tests. SUS chief Houghton described the procedure:

[On] June 20 [1968], [Lieutenant Manny] Pena ordered sound level tests to be conducted at the Ambassador to determine whether a gun fired in the pantry could be heard by the stairs outside the opposite end of the Embassy Room. The two locations were approximately a hundred yards, and many walls, drapes and doors apart.

(To be continued in a future issue.)

- 
37. Ibid., p. 90.  
 38. Ibid., p. 91.  
 39. Houghton with Taylor, p. 302.  
 40. Charach, Part 2, *Knave*, Vol. I, No. 11, p. 91.  
 41. Cited in Sprague, *Computers and Automation*, October, 1970, p. 55.  
 42. Charach, Part 2, *Knave*, Vol. I, No. 11, p. 23.  
 43. Ibid., p. 24.  
 44. Ibid.

45. "The Robert Kennedy Case," Assassination Information Bureau, information leaflet; Anderson, *The Bald Eagle*, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 10.  
 46. Lowenstein, *Saturday Review*, Vol. 4, No. 10, p. 7.  
 47. LAPD Board of Inquiry report, p. 5.  
 48. Charach, Part 2, *Knave*, Vol. I, No. 11, p. 92; Blumenfeld, Part IV, *New York Post*, May 22, 1975, p. 35; author's telephone interview with Richard E. Sprague, February, 1977.  
 49. "Seven Years Later: Experts Still Arguing Case," *Midnight*, June 9, 1975, p. 31.  
 50. Ibid.  
 51. Brogan, *Los Angeles Free Press*, Vol. 7, No. 27, p. 7.  
 52. Ibid.  
 53. Ibid., p. 31.  
 54. Brogan, *Los Angeles Free Press*, Vol. 7, No. 27, p. 7.  
 55. Ibid.  
 56. Ibid.  
 57. Ibid.  
 58. Ibid., p. 6.  
 59. Sprague, *Computers and Automation*, October, 1970, p. 55.

This footnote goes with material on page 19 of last issue. Sorry.

\* It is worth noting, however, that it is quite possible to build a .22 revolver into the frame of a .38. Such guns look like .38s and are commercially readily available.

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 Penn Jones, Editor  
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EDITOR: Penn Jones

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principals, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption. Always fight demagogues of all parties. Never belong to any party. Always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. Never lack sympathy with the poor. Always remain devoted to the public welfare. Never be satisfied with merely printing news. Always be drastically independent. Never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

Joseph Pulitzer  
April 10, 1907

who signed a receipt for it. Except for Weisberg's diligence, we never would know of that receipt for a "missile" which the FBI has "lost".

- Continuation of the Single-Bullet Theory, the sole prop of the Lone-Assassin Lie written by the Warren Commission and ballooned by HSCA. The latter's "probable conspiracy" is undefined, unproven and totally unrelated to Who Killed JFK?

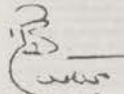
In 1964 Arlen Specter lied to turn the throat wound of entry into one of exit; 14 years later HSCA's experts--ballistic, trajectory, photographic, and medical--individually and collectively lied to prove this transvestation "scientifically". Cyril Wecht's lonely truth and Christopher Dodd's single dissent stand as the one hope, the last chance we have to expose this cesspool a-stinking in the political arena. An aroused public must convince the Department of Justice to continue the investigation by reporting to the House Judiciary Committee that the HSCA findings are based on fraud.

I personally informed DOJ through FBI Boston of this fact several times since last June. Anyone else who feels impelled to help should write Philip B. Heymann, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530. Congratulate him on the current review of the acoustical evidence and insist that he examine the appalling "evidence" which begat the following finding:

"Lee Harvey Oswald fired three shots at President John F. Kennedy. The second and third shots he fired struck the President. The third shot he fired killed the president."

Nothing is further from the truth; the world knows it is a lie. Coverup can allow its umbrella man and his weapon to be exposed; TEK is expendable. What Coverup cannot afford is exposure of its 21-year-old secret, its primary fear, its worst horror-story:

Lee Harvey Oswald was murdered four years before John F. Kennedy was assassinated.



R. B. Cutler  
Box 1465  
Manchester, MA 01944



## NEW BOOKS

Serious researchers will want to hurry to buy these two books as soon as available at your favorite bookstore:

DOCUMENTS, "A shocking collection of memoranda, letters, and telexes from the secret files of the American intelligence community", by Christy Macy and Susan Kaplan, a Penguin Books Original, an 8 1/2 x 11 paperback, \$8.95.

CONSPIRACY, by Anthony Summers, published by McGraw-Hill, \$17.95.

At press time for TCI these two important books were so new that we haven't yet had time to completely read them and write reviews. Perhaps next issue we'll have reviews. For now we'll whet your interest with a few choice excerpts.

From DOCUMENTS, this choice 1967 CIA paper re project MKNAQMI (chemical warfare). Robert Cutler should take particular note of item 6, about a "nondiscernable microbioculator... Early tests have proven its feasibility and practicality for use at ranges up to 50 feet." Could this be Cutler's OFL?

500/22 173-61  
13 October 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR : Chief, ISD  
SUBJECT : MKNAQMI: Funding, Objectives, and Accomplishments

1. Program: The basic annual expenditures for FY 1966 and FY 1967 have been indicated as \$90,000 with supplemental monies transferred to pay for any ad hoc investigations which necessitated expenditures beyond those anticipated. Supplemental monies were \$10,000 in FY 1966 and \$10,000 in FY 1967. Basic annual allotment for FY 1968 is \$75,000.
2. Objectives:
  - a. To provide for a covert support base to meet clandestine operational requirements.
  - b. To stockpile severely incapacitating and lethal materials for the specific use of MKNAQMI.
  - c. To maintain in operational readiness special and unique items for the dissemination of biological and chemical materials.
  - d. To provide for the required surveillance, testing, upgrading, and collection of materials and items in order to ensure absence of defects and complete predictability of results to be expected under operational conditions.
3. Accomplishments and Goals: We have a relationship and a working agreement which provides a full range of information on technical developments, materials, and commodities available to meet our military and intelligence needs. It and its activity has been reduced substantially and is currently held at an absolute basic support level. The program is dedicated to maintenance of a state of operational readiness of a selected materials and means for their delivery. The current program is directed towards a research and development competency in the biological and related sciences in a special country environment as well as the needs of the clandestine services. Research on severely lethal and incapacitating materials, in particular, is being carried out in order to ensure a capability which is currently maintained for the clandestine services if to meet all our present and future needs. Of course, once developed, such materials are not easily reversible.
4. In 1967 and (6) basic dry agents were developed. These agents were designed for stability and toxicity and replaced with fresh material when required. Some of these materials are available through other sources and can only be produced in the controlled environment and facility existing in Port District. In addition, some (2) other materials and toxins are held in small amounts. The latter are unique and not available anywhere except in this stockpile. Upgrading for improved stability and resistance to antibodies is underway.
5. Such response items which do not adversely affect biological or chemical materials and which can be incorporated into microencapsulated systems include fragile devices and special microbioculators loaded with dry lethal and incapacitating materials. These systems are tested periodically to assure reliability and are routinely surveilled to ascertain their effectiveness and suitability of loading and coating processes. Among the many delivery systems held in readiness at present are silent electrical launchers, mechanical launchers, sprays for loading into the launchers, automatic communication sprays which fit into carbines and rifles, and ultrasonic disseminators. Various configurations are being upgraded as part of a product improvement program.
6. A nondiscernable microbioculator has been developed especially for use by the Clandestine Services and has been demonstrated successfully. The disseminating device is capable of ranges up to 50 feet and has a very low sound level. A very small version (.015 inch diameter) carrying a .50 gram load and capable of being used in a noise-free disseminator has been developed. Early tests have proven its feasibility and practicality for use at ranges up to 50 feet. Further improvements must be carried out before we will have a ready-to-go system.
7. Three methods and systems for carrying out a covert attack against crops and causing severe crop loss have been developed and evaluated under field conditions. This was accomplished in anticipation of a requirement which later developed but was subsequently cancelled just prior to putting into action.
8. The dissemination of a unique code for identification and its utilization to identify a study on the vulnerability of enemy systems to covert attack and development of a means to carry out such an attack was completed. The utilization of the system was assessed and validated covertly, utilizing the New York City subway as the test case. Results provided information on distribution and concentrations of organisms which are obtained. The data provided a means of assessing the threat of infection to subway passengers. The study provided a broad base and information on uses of dissemination and methods of delivery which could be used elsewhere.
9. Activity in FY 1968 is being restricted to maintenance of a biological stockpile and an operational readiness of existing dissemination systems for chemical and biological materials of widely varying reactions and activities. When funds permit, adaptation and testing will be conducted of a new, highly effective disseminating system which has been developed to be capable of introducing materials through light clothing subcutaneously, intramuscularly, and silently without pain.

Chief  
ISD/Biological Branch

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- a. No significant new evidence has emerged which the Commission did not consider. The assassination is routinely compared (e.g., by Joachim DeSteno and Bertrand Russell) with the Brexton case; however, unlike that case, the attacks on the Warren Commission have produced no new evidence, no new suspects have been convincingly identified, and there is no agreement among the critics. (A better parallel, though an imperfect one, might be with the Helmsberg fire of 1973, which some competent historians (Tricia Holmes, A.J.P. Taylor, D.C. Watt) saw Helmsberg was set by Van der Lubbe on his own initiative, without acting for either Nazis or Communists; the Nazis tried to pin the blame on the Communists, but the latter have been much more successful in convincing the world that the Nazis were to blame.)
- b. Critics usually overplay particular items and ignore others. They tend to place more emphasis on the recollections of individual eyewitnesses (which are less reliable and more divergent) and have often gone hand-in-hand for either Nazis or Communists; the Nazis tried to pin the blame on the Communists, but the latter have been much more successful in convincing the world that the Nazis were to blame.)
- c. Conspiracy on the large scale often suggested would be impossible to execute in the United States, say. Since informants could expect to receive large payments, etc. Note that Robert Kennedy, Attorney General at the time and John F. Kennedy's brother, would be the last not to overlook or conceal any conspiracy. And as one reviewer pointed out, Congressman Gerald R. Ford would hardly have held his tongue for the sake of the Democratic administration, and Senator Russell would have had every political interest in exposing any mischief on the part of Chief Justice Warren. A conspirator career would hardly choose a location for a shooting where so much depended on conditions beyond his control: the route, the speed of the cars, the moving target, the wind when the assault could be discovered. A group of wealthy conspirators could have arranged much more secure conditions.
- d. Critics have often been enticed by a form of intellectual pride: they light on some theory and fall in love with it; they also score at the Commission because it did not always answer every question with a flat decision one way or the other. Actually, the setting-up of the Commission and its staff was an excellent, unprejudiced, over-consistent to any one theory, as against the illogical representation of probabilities and certainties.
- e. Oswald would not have been any suitable person for a co-conspirator. He was a "loner," almost, of questionable reliability and an unknown quantity to any professional intelligence service.
- f. So to charge that the Commission's report was a rush job, it emerged three months after the deadline originally set. But to the degree that the Commission tried to speed up its reporting, this was largely due to the pressure of irresponsible speculation already appearing, in some cases coming from the same critics who, refusing to admit their errors, are now putting out new criticisms.
- g. Such vague accusations as that "more than ten people have died mysteriously" can always be explained in one more natural way: e.g., the individuals concerned here for the most part died of natural causes; the Commission staff questioned 118 witnesses (the FBI interviewed far more people, conducting 25,000 interviews and reinterviews), and in such a large group, a certain number of deaths are to be expected. (When Penn Jones, one of the originators of the "ten mysterious deaths" line, appeared on television, it emerged that two of the deaths on his list were from heart attacks, one from cancer, one was from a head-on collision on a bridge, and one occurred when a driver drifted into a bridge abutment.)
- h. Where possible, counter speculation by encouraging reference to the Commission's Report itself. Open-minded foreign readers should still be impressed by the care, thoroughness, objectivity and speed with which the Commission worked. Reviewers of other books might be encouraged to add to their accounts the idea that, checking back with the Report itself, they found it far superior to the work of its critics.

Tony Summers' book CONSPIRACY appears to be one of the very best books written on the JFK assassination. It is full of new information, such as the following excerpts:

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## CONSPIRACY

Army's spy operation had been conducted and who had been doing it. Something of how the system worked did, however, get into the press, even in 1963.

One newspaper article, ironically published in Dallas, Texas, outlined exactly how somebody like Oswald could have been used. It states that in cities across America, military intelligence teams from the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force — working in liaison with the FBI and the police — were assigned to guard against "subversives seeking to harm the nation's security." One way of doing it, the article added, was by penetrating "subversive" groups. This was done by undercover agents who "actually joined these groups to get names, addresses, past activities and future plans, or have established networks of informants to accomplish the same result. . . . Often one small tip from an individual has meant bringing the pieces together for some intelligence agency." The date this information was published was August 5, 1963 — the very week that, in New Orleans, Lee Oswald and Carlos Bringuier engaged in that unconvincing fracas over Fair Play for Cuba. Other records make it clear that U.S. military intelligence was deeply involved in monitoring domestic activity involving Cuba. Against that background, and with today's alarming knowledge that Army intelligence has destroyed its "Oswald-Hidell" records, it seems possible that Oswald was part of a military intelligence operation. Was he being spied upon, or was he himself engaged in spying? Today, such speculation about Oswald's little games is wholly justified. Buried in the text of a Congressional report, and hitherto ignored, lies a story and a personality with remarkable similarities to Oswald's.

In November 1963, just four days before the Kennedy assassination, a young man called John Glenn appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. His questioning revealed that he had joined the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in autumn 1962, that he had tried to visit Cuba, at first by traveling through Mexico, and that he eventually succeeded. In summer 1963, at the very time Oswald was becoming active in New Orleans, Glenn did reach Cuba. He overstayed his original visa and then tried to travel on to another citadel of the left, Algeria. The parallels with the Oswald case are numerous. Just as Oswald's fare home from Russia had once been paid by the State Department,

VIVA FIDEL!

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so Glenn's was paid from Europe. Like Oswald, Glenn used a post-office box as mailing address and subscribed to *The Militant* newspaper. Like Oswald, he had previously traveled to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, in his case supposedly as a guide for an American "travel agency." While it remains possible that Glenn was a genuine supporter of left-wing causes, his background is highly suggestive. Glenn had abruptly interrupted his university career to join the U.S. Air Force, where he became an intelligence operative. He received a "crypto" clearance and studied Russian. His career as a left-wing activist began soon after he left Air Force intelligence. The result of his foray to Cuba was an emotive appearance before the Un-American Activities Committee, one which effectively smeared Fair Play for Cuba as a Communist-front organization. As soon as Oswald had been revealed as a former defector to Russia, the anti-Castro militant Carlos Bringuier issued a shrill call for a Congressional inquiry into his activities. While we cannot draw firm conclusions, the striking similarities between Glenn and Oswald demand proper official scrutiny. Meanwhile, several pieces of information about the New Orleans affair — hitherto either unknown or inexplicable — fit neatly into the scenario of deliberate subversion against the FPCC.

Carlos Bringuier, the exile in the New Orleans clash with Oswald, certainly had contact with the CIA. He was New Orleans delegate of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil, the outgrowth of a militant Cuban student group. The group had naturally been deeply involved with the CIA at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion and continued to receive funds afterward. The Assassinations Committee found that Bringuier had reported his contact with Oswald to his group's headquarters in Miami and that the information had in turn been relayed to the CIA. A document obtained from the Agency reveals that the CIA had "past contact with . . . Carlos Bringuier. . . . Contact was limited to Domestic Service activities." As we noted in the case of George de Mohrenschildt's CIA contacts, the Domestic Contacts Division is best known for its efforts to obtain information from travelers returning from Communist countries. However, CIA spokesmen have in the past confused inquirers by using that title rather than "Domestic Operations Division," the clandestine

## THE "IT'S A SMALL WORLD" THEORY

by Gary Mack

There may be no significance whatever, but a recent news article brings full circle some interesting names and organizations. The full impact can best be appreciated with the known facts put in chronological order:

- Summer 1963 - Jack Ruby buys advertising time for his clubs on his favorite radio station, KLIF. It's owner is Gordon McLendon, well-known for his conservative viewpoint and radio editorials. Friends and acquaintances of Ruby will later remember his great admiration for McLendon. The commercials were written and produced by evening disc jockey Russ Knight, popularly known as the "Weird Beard".
- Summer 1963 - Lee Harvey Oswald plays both sides of the fence in New Orleans, publicly aligning himself with the Pro-Castro movement (if any) but privately mingling with the Anti-Castroites.
- September?*  
Late Summer 1963 - Antonio Veciana, former Cuban exile leader and a founder of Alpha 66, meets his CIA case officer, Maurice Bishop, in the lobby of the Southland Center in downtown Dallas. Accompanying Bishop is Lee Harvey Oswald.
- November 21, 1963 - Wealthy Dallas businessman Clint Murchison throws a party at his exclusive home and one of his guests is Richard Nixon. One witness still maintains J. Edgar Hoover was also present. Murchison then, as now, owns the not-yet-legendary Dallas Cowboys football team.
- November 22, 1963 - Gordon McLendon, in an unusual move, becomes a temporary KLIF newsman and is waiting at the Trade Mart to cover Kennedy's arrival. When he learns of the shooting, he phones in to KLIF a brief description of the pandemonium, then persuades a Dallas Police officer to drive him, in a squad car, back to the KLIF studios. While the police are scouring the city for a suspect, the officer says police currently think more than one man was involved. They arrive at KLIF in downtown Dallas just before 1:15pm.
- November 22, 1963 - Among the many radio newsmen to descend on Dallas after the assassination is Ike Pappas of WNEW, New York. Pappas arranges to use an office at KLIF as a base of operation and to feed his reports to WNEW.
- November 23, 1963 - Russ Knight leaves KLIF around 1am for the police station to get an interview with District Attorney Henry Wade. Jack Ruby greets Knight, then manages to get Wade's attention so Knight can tape record the interview. Knight returns to KLIF about 1:45am where Ruby joins him a few minutes later with some sandwiches for the staff. Ike Pappas is also there and is seen talking with Ruby. At 2am the interview is broadcast and Knight publicly thanks "local nightclub owner Jack Ruby" for arranging it.
- November 23, 1963 - Early in the afternoon, Gordon McLendon flies from Love Field to Cleveland for the next day's football game at Municipal Stadium.
- November 24, 1963 - Ike Pappas, standing with his portable tape recorder a few feet from Lee Harvey Oswald, is the last person to ask him a question before Jack Ruby shoots the accused assassin. A few minutes later, with



- tape machine still running, Pappas learns for the first time the name of the man who did the shooting. All he could say was "I know him; he gave me that card the other day. I know him."
- November 24, 1963 - After the shooting, but before Oswald died, McLendon phones in a report from an executive office at Cleveland's Municipal Stadium to KLIF that, of all the people he had talked to, none believed that Oswald was guilty. McLendon assured KLIF listeners that Dallas Police had uncovered strong evidence that Oswald was the assassin. He went on to note that Cleveland fans were already curious about the Cowboys and the City of Dallas.
- Mid 1970's - Russ Knight moves to Cleveland to become program director of radio station WHK.
- Around 1977 - Ike Pappas leaves WNEW to join CBS News, New York.
- Early 1979 - Russ Knight is named program director and operations manager of WNEW, New York.
- Summer 1979 - Among the 12 volumes of evidence published by the HSCA is a study of Maurice Bishop and the Committee's attempt to identify him. Although no firm conclusion was reached, evidence and testimony indicates Maurice Bishop was a pseudonym possibly used by David Phillips, Mexico CIA officer at the time of "Oswald's" visit to the Cuban and Russian embassies in Mexico City.
- Spring 1980 - Clint Murchison and other investors finalize plans to start a new television station, Channel 33, for the Dallas - Fort Worth area. Daytime programming will be limited to business and financial news with guest editorials and comments by several people, including Gordon McLendon.
- Spring 1980 - Gordon McLendon and an executive with Columbia Pictures announce a partnership with other investors to supply primarily movie and special programming on a pay-as-you-watch subscription basis on Channel 33. This is only available at night following the business and financial news.
- May 1980 - Zodiac News Service, a responsible "alternative news" publication, releases the following story:

## ZODIAC

MAY 6, 1980

PAGE 5 5 5 5 5

(ZNS) A TEXAS MILLIONAIRE AND A FORMER C-I-A AGENT ARE PUTTING TOGETHER A NEW TELEVISION SERIES CELEBRATING THE EXPLOITS OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

PRODUCING THE PROPOSED WEEKLY SERIES ARE WEALTHY DALLAS-AREA BROADCASTER GORDON MCLENDON AND EX-C-I-A OFFICER DAVID PHILLIPS.

SYNDICATED TELEVISION COLUMNIST GARY DEEB SAYS THAT THE TWO PRODUCERS HAVE HELD DISCUSSIONS WITH THE AGENCY, AND THAT THEY ARE WILLING TO HAVE THE C-I-A CLEAR EACH SCRIPT PRIOR TO BROADCAST. IN RETURN FOR THIS COOPERATION, THE C-I-A WOULD REPORTEDLY GIVE THE SHOW ITS STAMP OF APPROVAL.

DEEB SAYS -- IN HIS WORDS -- "THE C-I-A WANTS TO CONTROL THE PROGRAM, SUPPOSEDLY FOR REASONS OF NATIONAL SECURITY, AND TO INSURE THAT THE C-I-A LOOKS LIKE A WONDERFUL ORGANIZATION FIGHTING A NEVER-ENDING BATTLE FOR TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND THE AMERICAN WAY.

"IN OTHER WORDS," DEEB ADDS, "DON'T LOOK FOR ANY TRUE-LIFE TALES OF HOW THE C-I-A HAS ASSASSINATED FOREIGN LEADERS, PROPPED UP SO-CALLED 'FRIENDLY' DICTATORSHIPS, SPIED ON LAW ABIDING CITIZENS IN THIS COUNTRY, OR TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO MURDER CUBAN PRESIDENT FIDEL CASTRO."

AT LAST REPORT, NO MAJOR NETWORK HAD EXPRESSED MUCH INTEREST IN THE PROPOSED SERIES. -- ZODIAC (5/6/80)

THE TANGLED WEB: An Inquiry Into The Assassination Of Senator Robert F. Kennedy

By: S. Duncan Harp

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(Continued from a previous issue)

In October of 1969, Cesar had in fact admitted to Charach that he had owned a .22 at the time of the shooting; he said it was "just like the one that was used on Kennedy by Sirhan."<sup>37</sup> Cesar's revolver, a cheap Harrington and Richardson Cadet model, is physically very similar to the one fired by Sirhan, and its muzzle blast is thus very similar to the kind emitted by Sirhan's .22.

The LAPD's investigation of the sale of Cesar's .22 must have been perfunctory at best. Sgt. Phil Sartuche -- the same man who had helped to block Vincent Bugliosi's efforts to find out the truth about the alleged bullet in the pantry door frame -- was put in charge of determining whether Cesar was telling the truth when he said he had sold his gun before the assassination. After allegedly conducting an investigation into the matter, Sartuche told District Attorney Busch that Cesar was telling the truth.<sup>38</sup>

For "possibly the most extensive investigation ever conducted by any local law enforcement agency," as Robert Houghton put it,<sup>39</sup> this was a rather large lapse. Authorities dismissed the discrepancies in Cesar's accounts by claiming he had simply been "confused" and had had a "mere failure of recollection."

An examination of Cesar's .22 could perhaps explained many things about the RFK murder. Unfortunately, according to Yoder,

the gun was later stolen from his home on October 4, 1969, so it is now impossible to examine it.<sup>40</sup>

#### Cesar's Political Views

We have heretofore presented evidence to show that the official explanation of how Sirhan Sirhan shot Senator Robert Kennedy, alone and unaided, is so critically amiss in so many areas as to be virtually worthless as an account of the events which took place in the kitchen pantry. We have also presented some evidence to show that there may have been more than one gun fired, and that, if so, the probable perpetrator of this action was security guard Cesar. But did Cesar have a motive to kill Robert Kennedy? After all, if he did not have one, he would have been a rather unlikely candidate for an assassin.

SUS Chief Houghton stated in his book Special Unit Senator that there were no persons of right-wing connections or beliefs in the pantry at the time of the shooting.<sup>41</sup> This statement was incorrect; and if anything, the person who most put the lie to it was Thane Eugene Cesar. An admitted admirer and '68 campaign worker for George Wallace, Cesar had associations with American Nazis.<sup>42</sup> During Cesar's interviews with Charach, Cesar revealed himself to be both a reactionary and a racist. Cesar told Charach:

The black man now, for the past four to eight years, has been cramming this integrated idea down our throat and ...so you've learned to hate him. And one of these days, at the rate they're going, there is going to be a civil war in this country. It's going to



be white against black, and the only thing I'd say is, the black will never win. I mean, me as an individual I'm fed up, and I know a lot of people that I work with have the same feeling. It's just that we...had it shoved down our throat enough. But one of these days, it's going to be shoved too far, and then...we're going to fight back!...

First of all, I think the white man is going to try and do it with his voting power. And if they can't do it by getting the right person to straighten the thing out, then he's going to take it in his own hands. I can't see any other way to go!...

The blacks...the minorities have gone too far. One of these days the white man is going to get tired of...and the minorities aren't going to like what's coming up! We've had it up to here. There's going to be war in this country between black and white, and the black's ain't never gonna win!<sup>43</sup>

Said Cesar, "You couldn't put in a book what I think of those student protesters. They'd censor it."<sup>44</sup> He further told Charach that he "definitely wouldn't have voted for Bobby Kennedy because he had the same idea that John did, and I think John Kennedy sold the country down the road. He gave it to the commies; he literally gave it to the minority. He said, 'Here, you take over, you run the white man...'. One of these days, it's going too far."<sup>45</sup>

In sum, Thane Eugene Cesar hated Bobby Kennedy and almost everything he stood for. And he was virulently opposed to Bobby's positions on the war and civil rights -- the two major issues upon which Kennedy had based his campaign for the presidency.

#### The Testimony of Eyewitness Donald Schulman

##### Schulman's Original Story

The Los Angeles Police Department interviewed almost five thousand persons in the course of their year-long investigation of the assassination. The Los Angeles authorities have continually repeated the claim that "every eyewitness" saw Sirhan kill Bobby Kennedy.<sup>46</sup> Concluded the 1971 Police Board of Inquiry,

"not one of the persons present observed a second gunman firing a weapon."<sup>47</sup> These assertions, however, are not true -- a fact of which the authorities were well aware.

In June of 1968, a young man by the name of Donald Schulman was employed as a "news runner" for the CBS television station KNXT in Hollywood.<sup>48</sup> On the night of the shooting, Schulman was working in this capacity at the Ambassador Hotel. When the shots rang out, Schulman was, by his own account, "six to ten feet away from Senator Kennedy."<sup>49</sup> What Schulman saw then was to irrevocably change the course of his life.

Schulman, first of all, saw other guards besides Cesar with guns drawn; within minutes of the shooting, Schulman told a reporter, "I...saw the security men pull out their weapons...there were several shots fired."<sup>50</sup> This statement was of great importance in and of itself -- but a vastly greater importance was the statement Schulman made to Jeff Brent, a reporter and co-worker of Theodore Charach. Approximately twelve minutes after the shooting, Schulman gave Brent the following account of the events in the kitchen pantry:

I was standing behind Kennedy as he was taking his assigned route into the kitchen. A Caucasian gentleman stepped out and fired. The security guard hit Kennedy all three times. \*Kennedy slumped to the floor. The security guard fired back and I saw the man who shot Kennedy in the leg, he -- before they could get to him, he shot a -- it looked like he shot a woman and he shot two other men. They then proceeded to carry Kennedy into the kitchen and I don't know how his condition is now...he had -- was definitely hit three times.\* The thing happened so quickly that -- there was another witness standing next to me -- and she is in shock and very fuzzy, as I am, because it happened so quickly.<sup>51</sup>

Brent specifically asked Schulman, "Is this the security guard firing?" Replied Schulman, "Yes."<sup>52</sup>

When he gave this interview, Schulman was plainly in shock, and obviously somewhat in error on some points -- Kennedy had not been shot in the leg, for example. On one point, however, Schulman was positive: "Well, I didn't see everything that night, but the things I did see, I'm sure about. And that is about





# PENN JONES' THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

VOLUME IV NUMBER 7

FEBRUARY 22, 1980

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/30/63

1

Lt. CARL DAY, Dallas Police Department, stated he found the brown paper bag shaped like a gun case near the scene of the shooting on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building. He stated the manager, Mr. TRULY, saw this bag at the time it was taken into possession by Lt. DAY. TRULY, according to DAY, had not seen this bag before. No one else viewed it. TRULY furnished similar brown paper from the roll that was used in packing books by the Texas School Book Depository. This paper was examined by the FBI Laboratory and found to have the same observable characteristics as the brown paper bag shaped like a gun case which was found near the scene of the shooting on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building. The Dallas police have not exhibited this to anyone else. It was immediately locked up by DAY, kept in his possession until it was turned over to FBI Agent DRAIN for transmittal to the Laboratory. It was examined by the Laboratory, returned to the Dallas Police Department November 24, 1963, locked up in the Crime Laboratory. This bag was returned to Agent DRAIN on November 26, 1963, and taken back to the FBI Laboratory.

Lt. DAY stated no one has identified this bag to the Dallas Police Department.

on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN Date dictated 11/29/63  
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FBI DOCUMENT DL 89-43 ON FILE IN NATIONAL ARCHIVES

## "THE CASE OF Q-10" or "THE FBI COVER-UP IS IN THE BAG"

---By Jack White

All students of the JFK case are familiar with "the curtain rod story." This is the allegation of the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald constructed a brown wrapping-paper bag or "gun case" to conceal the rifle he allegedly brought into the TSBD on November 22, claiming the package contained "curtain rods."

This bag, identified as "Q-10", was scientifically analyzed by the FBI, which told the Warren Commission that Q-10 was constructed from the same wrapping paper and gummed tape available in the TSBD shipping department November 22. On the basis of this, the Warren Report concluded that Oswald took paper and tape from the TSBD to Irving where he transferred the gun from its blanket wrapping to the paper bag.

Researcher J. Gary Shaw has recently discovered FBI documents which cast doubt on the credi-



bility of the official FBI story about Q-10. Several years ago Shaw had obtained from Dallas researcher Mary Ferrell FBI document DL 89-43, allegedly dictated on 11/29/63 by Special Agent Vincent E. Drain, typed on 11/30/63 by "cab", and initialed "VD" by Drain. This report supports the official FBI story with this key sentence, "This paper was examined by the FBI Laboratory and found to have the same observable characteristics as the brown paper bag shaped like a gun case which was found near the scene of the shooting on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building." (emphasis added)

When in Washington recently, Shaw obtained from the National Archives another copy of FBI document DL 89-43. This archives copy was word-for-word the same as the other document with one shocking exception. The key sentence of the archives copy (which we believe to be the original wording) reflects the exact opposite meaning from the document the FBI made public! It says, "This paper was examined by the FBI Laboratory and found not to be identical with the paper gun case found at the scene of the shooting." (emphasis added)

In sanitizing documents released to the public, did the FBI forge a new version of DL 89-43 to avoid the embarrassment of conflicting with what had been told to the Warren Commission? Or did Agent Drain in 1963 produce two opposite versions of the same report so the official version could go either way? In either case it smells of FBI cover-up. And it stinks.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO ANALYZE BRONSON AND DANIEL FILMS

--by Gary Mack

The following letter was prepared at the request of Dallas copyright and patent attorney John Sigalos. Both Charles Bronson and Jack Daniel have authorized him to handle their films in any investigative or business negotiations.

My involvement began when I accompanied Earl Golz to Oklahoma to see the Bronson film in October 1978; since then I've been fortunate to show the films and slides to various people including local critics and, a week before the following letter, Udo Specht of the Dallas FBI. Robert L. Keuch, now Special Counsel to the Attorney General, first contacted Sigalos (through the Bureau) last September and confirmed the Justice Department's plan to analyze the Bronson film. Sigalos' reply was simply "Tell us what you want to do and how and we'll work it out from there." Since then there was no reply until early last month when Specht asked Sigalos if he could see the films and negotiate their release to the Justice Department.

Sigalos has never been a "buff" but has always thought there was much more to the assassination than Lee Harvey Oswald. Between Earl and I he's acquired a good knowledge of the case and some healthy skepticism of the various agencies involved. From the beginning, Sigalos and partner Harold Levine have planned on making the films available for any responsible analysis and investigation; naturally they're protecting their clients' interests and the valuable information the films contain.

They have offered to make prints available to the Justice Department for preliminary study; then, when Justice decides who will do the complete analysis, Sigalos will personally deliver the originals to that company (he's hoping it's the Jet Propulsion Laboratory which has already done computer enhancement of one frame and revealed two people on the 6th floor). The films will never, at any time, be out of his sight, since it only takes a few minutes to transfer the films to computer tape. Copies of all reports on the analysis methods and results must also be given to Sigalos. Once this happens, the films may be generally available to researchers for study.

For those who have not seen any of the published Bronson pictures, he took 3 slides and 4 movie sequences from the southwest corner of Main and Houston. Frames from the Daniel film are in HSCA VI and the July 1979 issue of Gallery Magazine.

As for the letter, there's no excuse for Justice to "miss" seeing or studying any significant area of evidence. Some of the suggestions are purposely easy; others, if answered truthfully, could exonerate Lee Harvey Oswald.



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EDITOR: Penn Jones

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principals, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption. Always fight demagogues of all parties. Never belong to any party. Always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. Never lack sympathy with the poor. Always remain devoted to the public welfare. Never be satisfied with merely printing news. Always be drastically independent. Never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

Joseph Pulitzer  
April 10, 1907

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January 17, 1980

John Sigalos,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
United States Department of Justice

Gentlemen,

Once the film and slides taken by Charles L. Bronson and Jack Daniel become available, researchers will be studying them for important new information. While the following areas may not include all potential questions, they are some of the first that critics will examine.

## SLIDES OF MAIN - HOUSTON INTERSECTION

These should be examined to identify spectators who have indicated over the years they were standing at or near the northeast corner: Deputy Sheriffs Roger Craig, Harry Weatherford and Buddy Walthers, newsman Hugh Aynesworth, Dallas Attorney Frank S. Martin and others. This may be of some help in assessing their credibility on the ensuing events.

Particular attention should be given to locating and identifying as many photographers as possible. One witness told me about every 3rd or 4th person in the intersection had a camera. Some probably took more pictures as, or after the shots were fired.

Known or suspected criminals, like Jim Braden (also known as Eugene Hale Brading) may also be visible in the crowd; the presence of organized crime figures in Dealey Plaza could well be significant.

## SLIDE OF ELM STREET DURING SHOOTING

Potentially as important as the "windows" film sequence, this slide already has yielded significant new information. Bronson's camera, a Leica, has a focal-plane shutter, which means the left side of the image is exposed before the right side. Bronson vividly remembers being startled by a shot (the first one he heard) and the resulting blur in



the right side of the picture confirms this. Using the FBI plat of Kennedy's position at specific frames of the Zapruder film, it appears this slide corresponds to either frame 229 or 230.

Allowing .3 seconds for sound to reach Bronson (350 feet from the TSBD) and .2 seconds as an average reaction time (both figures based on HSCA information), Bronson's picture was taken .5 seconds or about 9 frames after the shot was fired. Was a shot fired at that time?

According to the HSCA acoustic analysis, shots were fired at Zapruder frames 161, 191, 303 and 312; or, if the grassy knoll shot was the "head shot", frames 170, 200, 312 and 321 (these frame numbers have been adjusted to match the tape speed correction filed by Bolt, Beranek & Newman to the HSCA in February 1979). Neither sequence matches Bronson's picture; however, the acoustic scientists ignored a potential 5th shot (#3 in the series) because it was fired 1.10 seconds after the 2nd shot. Since Oswald's rifle could not be refired that quickly, they reasoned, the recorded impulse could not have been a shot. A more logical conclusion would be that yet a third gunman may have been firing. This extra shot would have occurred at frame 220 if the grassy knoll shot were the head shot and is, therefore, supported by this slide. Comparison of this picture with the acoustic evidence is an absolute necessity.

Other areas of interest include the "Umbrella Man", who testified that he was opening his umbrella as the limousine was passing and could not see anyone in the car. This slide (and the movie footage which followed) show his testimony to be in error. Great doubt must, therefore, be cast upon this man's credibility and testimony before the HSCA, as he is clearly seen with the open umbrella raised over his head.

As for other spectators lining Elm Street, they would have heard the shot a split-second before Bronson and some would be expected to react. Any sudden movement may, therefore, show up as a blurred image.

Researchers are still curious about the image of a possible gunman in the area between the picket fence and the west end of the North Pergola. This possible shooter is most visible in the well-known film taken by Orville Nix, and Bronson's slide also shows this area. Since it was taken from a slightly different angle (about 20 feet east of Nix), it may reveal new information one way or another.

The area at the end of the concrete retaining wall and the picket fence seem to be obscured by leaves from a nearby tree. Still, enhancement should be performed in the chance that an opening might reveal the picket fence gunman or the mysterious person behind the retaining wall with an object similar to a rifle.

Another area of interest might be the east side of the pergola along the south side of the Elm Street extension. It's in heavy shadow and a vehicle is visible and possibly the image of a person.

Although it's mostly obscured by trees, the western portion of the TSBD can be seen at the right side of the slide. One of the HSCA Autopsy Panel members, Dr Cyril Wecht, believes one shot came from this area on a floor below the 6th (possibly the 4th). Some windows were open on the west end and a clear image, through enhancement, might be possible.

Finally, the dark-complected individual standing immediately in front of the Umbrella Man is still of some interest, including the HSCA. He has never been identified and no clear picture of his face is known to exist. Since known objects are visible and can be measured, we might learn the man's height and approximate weight.

#### FILM OF HOUSTON STREET BEFORE MOTORCADE ARRIVAL

Since the correct timing of the Dallas Police tape is now known, it might be possible to ascertain precisely when this sequence was taken. The presumed time is 12:24, but the actual time might be one or two minutes either way. Time is important because of the two statements given to the FBI by Mrs. Carolyn Arnold (now Johnston).

In the first interview she said she saw Oswald eating lunch in the 2nd floor lunchroom of the TSBD at exactly 12:25 (she had checked her watch so she wouldn't miss seeing the President). The agent's report, given to the Warren Commission but not published, misquoted the time as 12:15 and said she only caught a glimpse of Oswald on the 1st



floor. She repeated the incident and time in a second FBI interview and this time the agent deleted 12:25 entirely. As far as is known, the Warren Commission never saw the second report.

No matter how many people are, or are not visible on the 6th floor, Oswald's innocence in the assassination must be very seriously considered. Oswald or anyone else would certainly not be in the lunchroom at the time the President was due to reach Dealey Plaza (the Trade Mart appearance was for 12:30) if he had any plans to shoot him.

As for the window sequence, the analysis should include all visible windows. One of the failures of the HSCA was in not studying any other windows in the Robert Hughes film. It's not likely that "photographic artifacts" would only be visible on the 6th floor. The direction and velocity of the artifacts should be compared with whatever is found in the Bronson film. If both are similar, the motion may not be attributable to artifacts.

Also, just like with Bronson's slides, Dealey Plaza spectators should be studied for any interesting individuals. Particular attention might be paid to the TSED doorway and the man in the reddish-brown colored shirt. He looks like Billy Lovelady, the man who strongly resembled Lee Harvey Oswald.

#### FILM OF HOUSTON STREET AND MOTORCADE

Again, identification of spectators may be possible, although Bronson's wide-angle lens (which was slightly out of focus) makes the task difficult. The front door of the TSED is visible as is the man resembling Billy Lovelady.

The west side of the Dal-Tex Building, on the northeast corner of Elm and Houston, has long been of interest to researchers as a possible location for a gunman. Activity on the fire escape or in the windows could be of importance. For that matter, all building windows on the east side of Houston need to be examined.

Several frames show the face of a young woman standing on the same concrete pedestal as Bronson. She, too, was taking pictures and has never been identified. All heretofore unknown photos need to be found and analyzed.

#### FILM OF ELM STREET AND MOTORCADE

This sequence begins about 5.5 seconds after Bronson's last slide and shows the same area; therefore, items of interest in the slide are also important in this film with three additions.

First, there is a flash of light at the top edge of the retaining wall about halfway between Zapruder and the wall's end. It corresponds to the gunman image in the Nix film and is most visible in the Bronson frame corresponding to the head shot. Not only can the image and light be sharpened, adjacent frames can be viewed stereoscopically to determine depth.

Secondly, the speed of the limousine at the time of the head shot should be determined. FBI analysis of the Zapruder film did not include this segment because no fixed objects were visible (other than stationary spectators). The known speed of Bronson's camera was 12 frames per second and plenty of measurable landmarks are visible. This information can be applied to the acoustic evidence, which should yield more precise data.

Finally, sudden movements or reactions by spectators to shots might be visible. If the fatal head shot was the 4th shot (as the HSCA concluded), then the picket fence shot occurred at Zapruder frame 303. This is the approximate starting point of Bronson's film which might, therefore, indicate some reaction.

It appears the Umbrella Man is still pumping the umbrella up and down, but clarification of the image is necessary. Also, his mysterious accomplice, the man standing directly in front of him, should be studied to learn his movements.

#### FILM OF HOUSTON STREET THE NEXT DAY

Bronson returned to Dealey Plaza shortly after 4pm the next day and took some more footage from his same location. Although the light and shadows on the TSED are considerably different, it would be interesting to learn if more "photographic artifacts"



can be seen on it's windows. Other footage shows areas of Houston Street and many, many people who may be of interest.

#### JACK DANIEL FILM WEST OF TRIPLE UNDERPASS

This movie is most significant for it's confirmation of part of the acoustic analysis. The Dallas Police motorcycle officer with the open microphone remembers speeding off with the motorcade as soon as the shots were fired. If this were true, he has to be visible in the Daniel film; however, the only motorcycle seen is the one in the south lane of Elm Street immediately behind the Johnson Secret Service follow-up car.

By comparing the Daniel film with those of Orville Nix and Mark Bell (both of which were obtained by the HSCA), the officer is undoubtedly B. J. Martin, who was riding to the outside left rear of the Kennedy limousine. The Nix film clearly shows the other 3 escort cycles coming to a stop while Martin continues. The Bell film shows Martin from the point Nix's film loses sight of the officer.

When looking through the walkway on the north side of Elm, one can see almost halfway up Elm to the point where the grassy knoll steps meet the street. No vehicle of any kind reached that point while Daniel was filming. This image is still visible in the area between the sprocket holes of Daniel's original film. When his film (taken at 18 frames per second) is added to the end of the Zapruder film ( plus 2-3 seconds while the limousine is not visible), an additional clock of at least 15 seconds after the last shot is formed. Since no other motorcycle is visible, McLain's recollections are therefore incorrect - he did not speed up immediately; he was cruising slowly down Elm, exactly as the acoustic analysis indicated.

Visible only on the Daniel original is a thin wisp of smoke drifting south across the grass between Elm and Main Streets. This smoke or haze is barely noticeable, but could be either part of the smoke some witnesses saw by the picket fence, or it could be exhaust from the accelerating cars.

The wounded bystander, Jim Tague, can be seen just east of the Triple Underpass on the Main - Commerce divider. His precise location is important because of his injury from a missed shot or bullet fragment.

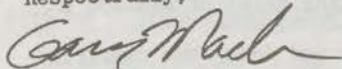
Several severely underexposed frames also show the interior of the limousine as it passed within a few feet of Daniel. Although enhancement may not reveal anything of significance, an attempt should be made.

#### JACK DANIEL FILM ONE WEEK LATER

Daniel returned to his position a few days later and took some more footage, focusing primarily on the TSBD. Although his original footage did not show the TSBD at any time, the later footage does. Other sequences were taken in Dealey Plaza, mostly of people and flowers.


I sincerely hope this information proves useful and of course will be available for any other assistance you may require.

Respectfully,



Gary Mack

Program Director

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**MYSTERIOUS CRASH**

Rogers and Kheel did their job well. Within six months of his arrival in America, the obscure, uncouth Graiver was established as the owner of an international bank chain which recycled tens of millions of dollars in ill-gotten "hot money" each month.

But there were some things even they could not fix. Graiver soon became known as the sort of unprincipled swindler who steals even from his own mob. It was discovered that between \$50 and \$100 million had been diverted by Graiver from the bank funds under his control to "personal use."

Then Graiver vanished and was reported dead in a private plane crash among the basalt boulders of a Mexican mountain—a fatality now known among Wall Street insiders as "rocky justice" (SPOTLIGHT, Jan. 21, Feb. 8, 1980).

With Graiver gone, the banks under his control collapsed. Among them was American Bank and Trust of New York City, whose insolvency became the fourth-largest bank failure in U.S. history.

But for some reason—perhaps because Graiver's legal protector, William Rogers, was among its directors, perhaps for other reasons—the "Times" did not do much investigative reporting on this immense scandal. This scam involved the Rockefellers and their top retainers, high Democratic power brokers such as Abe Feinberg—one of Jimmy Carter's top fundraisers—and Philip M. Klutznick, the recently appointed secretary of commerce.

Nor did other national news organizations develop the details of this super-scandal. It fell to The SPOTLIGHT to break the coast-to-coast news blackout in this affair—as in a number of other hushed-up corporate crime scandals.

**OIL SECRETS**

In the area of foreign affairs, the most pervasive and prolonged cover-up imposed by the American mass media has blanketed the seething Middle East and its vital product: oil. Here The SPOTLIGHT's national readership has been for years the only segment of the American news public to have learned of these crucial underlying developments:

● The seven-year-old oil crisis, which has choked the economy of the entire world into a deepening recession and has raised the specter of World War III, is not the product of "natural forces" or a sudden change of heart among the petroleum-exporting countries known collectively as OPEC. It is the outcome of

a secret 1973 deal between then-President Richard M. Nixon, his Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and the shah of Iran. They agreed to raise oil prices in order to fatten Iran's revenues, for which David Rockefeller and the Chase Manhattan Bank—Kissinger's patrons—served as the principal bankers (SPOTLIGHT, Nov. 26, Dec. 24, Dec. 31, 1979 and Jan. 7-14, 1980).

● Despite the chain effect of the behind-the-scenes deal between the shah and Kissinger to bump up petroleum prices, American motorists could have avoided gas shortages if Jimmy Carter had been willing to moderate the administration's blind and obsequious pro-Israel policies, which the Arab nations consider hostile and threatening.

● Apart from a tiny handful of Arab sheiks, the principal beneficiaries of the crippling oil crisis have been the senior members of the Rockefeller consortium. They own major blocks of shares in the oil and banking conglomerates which doubled and tripled their immense profits last year while the rest of the nation groaned under the lash of 20-percent-plus inflation. Some affiliated Carter cronies, such as Treasury Secretary G. William Miller, also benefited when their companies sold the Mideast nations billions of dollars worth of unneeded armaments (SPOTLIGHT, Dec. 31, 1979).

● The only possible positive side effect of the Arab oil piracy—that of strengthening the Middle East against communism and Soviet incursions—has been nullified by the uncontrollable greed and corruption of the Rockefeller interests and their conglomerate allies. Using widespread bribery and distributing tens of millions of dollars in kickbacks and payoffs, the megabanks and multinational corporations subverted the Arab leaders into spending their windfall oil profits, not on the real needs of their peoples, but on those purchases of super-sophisticated ordnance which produced the largest possible profits for the Rockefellers and their allies. The result: a catastrophically weakened, divided and unstable Middle East, where Soviet troops are now within 300 miles of the Persian Gulf—and gaining (SPOTLIGHT, Nov. 26, Dec. 24, Dec. 31, 1979).

American television network audiences did not have an inkling of this global scam, until Treasury Secretary G. William Miller was summoned to testify in February before the Senate Banking Committee about the enormous bribes

paid out by companies under his control, in Iran and a dozen other nations.

**THE 'LOST' REUTERS DISPATCH**

● At about 8:05 Eastern Standard Time, on the morning of Thursday, February 7, 1980 the Reuters news wire snapped out a report on a speech given by Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the oil minister of Saudi Arabia. Yamani, reported Reuters, said that OPEC planned to depart from its policy of using exclusively the dollar in its oil dealings, and this would be made official at its next meeting.

The Reuters report confirmed the exclusive lead story in The SPOTLIGHT of January 28 (which was delivered to many subscribers as early as January 18).

The following day, the paper which brags that it carries "all the news fit to print" somehow missed this highly important news story. No mention of the Reuters dispatch is to be found in any of the 92 pages of the New York "Times" for February 8.

The Washington "Post" also failed to carry any mention of the Reuters dispatch in spite of its self-vaunted reputation for complete news coverage.

Only the Wall Street "Journal" carried any mention of the Yamani speech. However, the meaning of what he said was only obliquely referred to, and buried in the middle of the story.

The Reuters dispatch even "disappeared" from the file of the Reuters office in Washington.

It appears as if George Orwell's memory hole is stuffed with the Reuters news wire for the morning of February 7.

The American media's cover-up of the catastrophic Middle East situation—perhaps the most pervasive and prolonged example of news censorship ever known—has helped protect the unethical and criminal profiteering of the U.S. megabanks and arms speculators from the glare of public scrutiny. But it is already apparent that in the long run this blatant blackout, news distortion and malfeasance may lead to the ultimate crisis: World War III.



THE TANGLED WEB: An Inquiry Into The  
Assassination Of Senator  
Robert F. Kennedy

By: S. Duncan Harp

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(Continued from a previous issue)

Among the most important materials so far released by the Bureau are a number of photographs of the area in and around the kitchen pantry which were taken shortly after the shooting. Pictured in these photographs are two of the alleged bullet holes discussed earlier (those in the center divider), plus at least four more not mentioned--comprising, in all, a total of perhaps six "extra" bullets beyond the eight Sirhan could have fired. Of the most extreme importance is that the text prepared by the FBI to accompany their photos clearly identifies four of the holes pictured as being definite bullet holes. Four of the photographs, together with photocopies of the actual documents prepared by the FBI which describe those areas depicted (including official diagrams showing these areas in terms of their placement on the Ambassador's floor plan), are reproduced on the pages following.

Mentioned in these documents for possibly the first and only time as far as I am aware are the "reported location of another bullet mark" on the "upper hinge on door leading into kitchen area from back of stage area (photograph E-4)," and the "reported" existence of still another bullet in a wall panel to the left of the same double doors; the FBI text notes, and the relevant photograph (E-1) clearly shows, that the portion of the wall containing this latter "reported" bullet had been removed by parties unknown before the photograph was taken.

Said Dr. Robert Joling, a former president of the prestigious American Academy of Forensic Sciences who had appointed a commission to study the evidence in the case in 1975, "this new evidence fully compliments and supports an enormous body of other evidence that refutes the original conclusions about this case by Los Angeles authorities. The Congress of the United States should re-open this investigation without further delay."<sup>132</sup>

As even District Attorney Busch had admitted, the discovery of additional bullets in the pantry area would necessarily mean that there was another gun firing in the pantry that fateful night.<sup>133</sup> Yet the release of

these FBI documents and the startling information they contained, received no attention in any news medium at the time outside of a short article distributed by the underground Pacific News Service. When the documents were released, Vincent Bugliosi had been running against John Van de Kamp for the office of Los Angeles District Attorney. Early on in the campaign, Bugliosi had pledged himself to a reopening of the investigation if elected; he was, he said, of the opinion that "if we discovered there was a conspiracy to kill Robert Kennedy, it could ultimately make Watergate look like a one-roach marijuana bust."<sup>134</sup> But Bugliosi unfortunately ultimately came to believe that his association with the RFK assassination issue was hurting him with the voters, so in deference to his wishes a number of the most prominent critics, Allard Lowenstein among them, did not attempt to have the documents publicized as much as they might have done. Given the news media's record on this issue, it is quite possible that these developments might not have received any other coverage in any event, but now we will never know.

So thereby hangs a tale, and there the matter has pretty much rested to the present day. The critics' nonaction did not help Bugliosi anyway, as he went down to a more than resounding defeat at the polls.

Some photos for Part II  
will be continued next month.

### PART III

#### INTRODUCTION

As we have seen, if the eyewitnesses' testimony in court on Sirhan's distance from Kennedy is compared with the official findings on the distance from which Kennedy's wounds were inflicted, we find a large discrepancy. As we have also seen, to assume that both sets of evidence are indeed valid is to conclude that Sirhan was not in a position to have fired all the shots which struck Kennedy.

But is it possible that both sets of evidence do not really contradict one another, and that the contradiction between the two was not real, created by an insufficient hypothesis (i.e., the "lone gunman" hypothesis)? Some of those who doubt the official account have come to just this conclusion.

If Sirhan was not in a position to have inflicted all of Kennedy's wounds, then there





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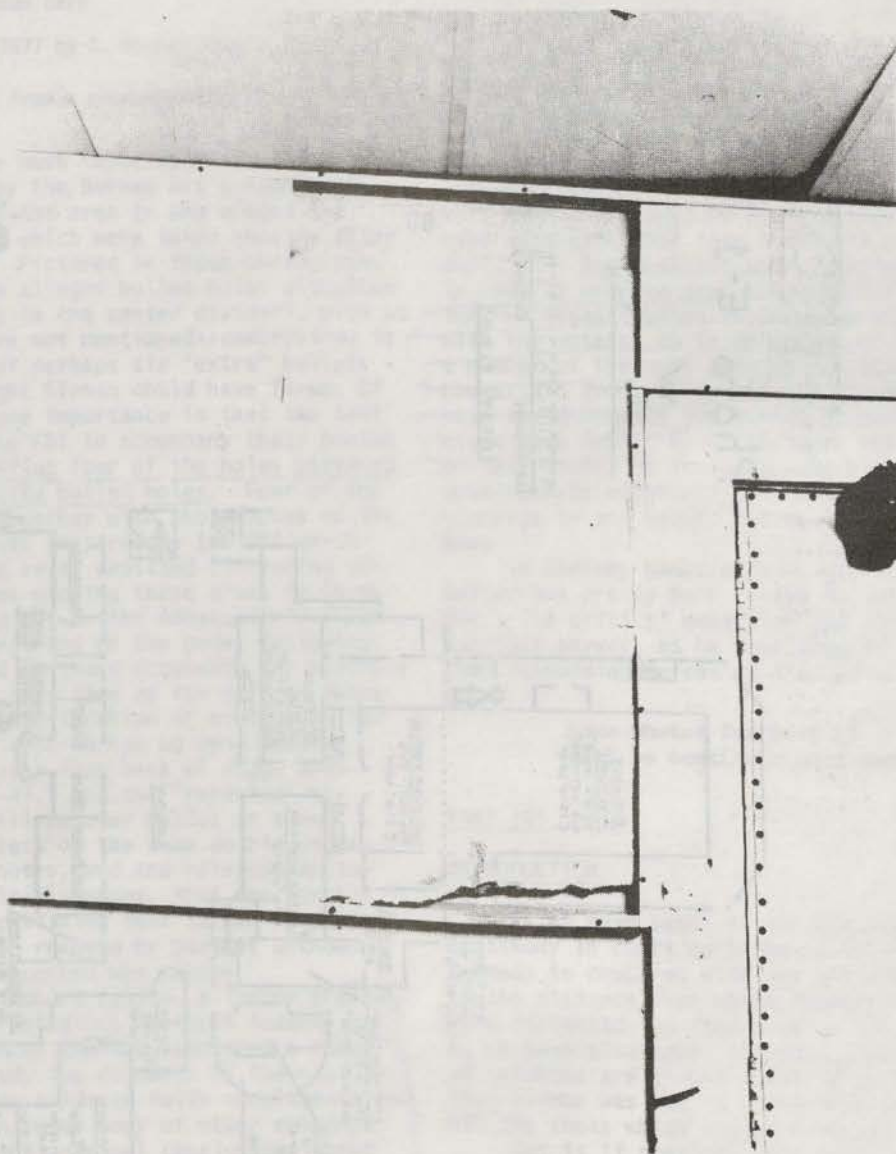
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E-1 View taken inside kitchen serving area showing doorway area leading into kitchen from the stage area. In lower right corner the photo shows the bullet holes which are circled. The portion of the panel missing also reportedly contained a bullet.

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1980

# Carter seeks agent break-in power

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Carter administration intends to propose that a new, secret court be given power to authorize covert government intelligence agents to break into the homes and offices and open the mail of certain Americans.

But with President Carter's proposal still at least five days from being made public, debate already has begun over just which Americans should be targets of such intrusions.

The question is whether the government can act against any American believed to be an agent of a foreign power or only against Americans suspected of criminal activity. Another question is just how certain of that criminal activity the government must be.

The issue arises because Carter plans to propose, possibly as early as Friday, a comprehensive charter to govern a wide range of activities by U.S. intelligence agencies such as the CIA, FBI, National Security Agency and others. In his State of the Union message last month, Carter said that, because of increased U.S.-Soviet tensions, he wanted to loosen restrictions that were placed on these agencies after in-house abuses came to light in the 1970s.

Last Friday, Sen. Walter D. Huddleston, D-Ky., chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee's subcommittee on charters and guidelines, said the charter would make some spying on Americans legal if the president ruled the investigation was "essential to the national security."

But Huddleston, who has negotiated with the administration over the charter for months, said that "the very intrusive" types of spying like opening mail and break-ins, known as "black bag jobs," would require a court order.

Sources inside the government and non-government critics of the charter in-

involved in the negotiations confirmed that the court involved is a seven-member federal court established just two years ago.

That panel, whose entire proceedings are secret, was created by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act to rule on requests for warrants for wiretapping and other electronic eavesdropping in foreign intelligence cases.

The sources and critics confirm that Carter's charter will apply the same standards for break-ins and mail-openings against Americans as the 1978 law set for wiretapping Americans.

Huddleston said the decision was a compromise that may be "to the satisfaction of no one." Civil libertarians already have said such a provision gives intelligence agencies too much freedom, and conservatives in Congress are unlikely to accept the court-order provision without a fight.

A 1972 Supreme Court decision requires the agencies to get a court warrant for wiretapping in domestic security cases, and the court record later becomes public. Their conduct in foreign intelligence cases is governed by Executive Order No. 12036, signed by Carter on Jan. 24, 1978.

Carter's order allows FBI counterintelligence agents to conduct break-ins covertly in this country, even against Americans, if the president has authorized the general activity and the attorney general has approved the specific break-in and determined that there is probable cause to believe the American is an agent of a foreign power. The order does not define the standards for judging when an American is an agent of a foreign power.

But Carter's order requires that mail-opening be done under a normal criminal warrant. Such warrants, governed by the U.S. Constitution's Fourth Amendment, require probable cause to conclude that a

crime has been committed or is about to be committed.

These are the warrants that police use in situations such as a search of a suspected burglar's apartment for stolen goods. They require that the suspect be informed of the search. Sources said such notification requirements effectively have halted the use of mail-opening in foreign intelligence cases.

The 1978 law and Carter's new charter together would allow wiretapping, break-ins and mail-openings against Americans whom the government believes are engaged knowingly in spying or other secret actions to benefit a foreign power. The government must at least suspect those actions may involve a crime.

Speaking for the critics, Jerry Berman of the American Civil Liberties Union says they prefer the tougher standard of normal criminal warrants: specific evidence that a crime has been or will be committed.

Berman argues that the wiretapping bill is a reasonable compromise because only recently have court decisions put the telephone under Fourth Amendment protection. But he says searches of mail, homes and offices long have been covered by the Fourth Amendment, and the Carter charter will apply a looser standard than for normal criminal warrants.

Defenders of the charter, who asked not to be named, argue it is a reasonable compromise.

"The charter will allow mail opening again, and this constitutes a big, fat genie for the FBI," said one defender familiar with the charter issues.

This defender granted Berman's point that the standards for granting break-in and mail-opening warrants "represent a loosening of the Fourth Amendment as a matter of law but not as a matter of fact.

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must have been at least one other person firing. Such a person would provide the "missing link" which would truly solve the discrepancies between the eyewitnesses' accounts and Dr. Noguchi's findings.

In fact, such a person was in the kitchen pantry at the time of the shooting; moreover, this person had both a possible motive to murder Kennedy, and the gun to do it with. The section following is a study of the evidence that there was a second gunman in the pantry that night, and that this gunman was security guard Thane Eugene Cesar.

### SECTION A

#### The Sound of Two Guns Firing

#### Kennedy's Security

We shall begin this section with a general discussion of the security precautions which were taken on the night of the shooting. The Senator had specifically eschewed police protection, and his own rather undisciplined security force consisted only of Bill Barry, Rafer Johnson, and Roosevelt Grier. None of

these three men were close enough to Kennedy at the time the shots were fired to be of much use to him.

In addition to Kennedy's small force, and the Ambassador's regular security detail, sixteen security guards were brought in from the outside by the Ambassador Hotel; approximately seven of them recruited from the Ace Guard Security Service of Van Nuys, California.<sup>1</sup>

It is self-evident that the guards provided by the Ambassador did not guard Kennedy very well. Roosevelt Grier provided the FBI with a few specifics on the "security" provided. Grier told the FBI that shortly prior to the shooting he had entered the press room

132. William Turner and John G. Christian, "FBI Evidence Points to Second Gun in RFK Case," *Pacific News Service* release, June 7, 1976.
133. Lowenstein, *Oui*, Vol. 5, No. 5, p. 116.
134. Linderman, *Penthouse*, Vol. 7, No. 10, p. 101.

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY  
Penn Jones, Editor  
P. O. Box 1140  
Midlothian, Texas 76065

# An insider's guide to moviemaking

By JOHN H. RICHARDSON  
*Los Angeles Daily News*

LOS ANGELES — "One of my close friends said I should go see a film at the University of Texas student union called 'Night of the Living Dead.' I went to see it, and I knew then what (kind of movie) I was going to make. That picture just flipped me out. It made me see how the horror genre could be given new life.

"I'd already been working on a story about kids in isolation, and, after seeing 'Dead,' the rest of it just fell into place one evening in about 30 seconds, while looking at chain saws in the Montgomery Ward hardware department."

That's Tobe Hooper talking, and the movie inspired by those Montgomery Ward chain saws was, of course, "The Texas Chainsaw Massacre." Along with filmmakers like Oliver Stone, Lizzie Borden, Sam Raimi and George Romero, Hooper is

quoted in a useful new book called "Making Movies: The Inside Guide to Independent Movie Production." Perfect for aspiring filmmakers but also interesting for film buffs, it is written by John Russo (producer of "Night of the Living Dead") and will come out in March.

Hooper and several of the other filmmakers have written entire chapters of the book, which covers everything from the basics of movie equipment to understanding and getting distribution to tricks for filming effectively on no money. It even has an appendix with sample contracts.

For example, Borden (who made a splash with "Born in Flames," a film that took her four years to make on pocket money and spare weekends) suggests ways to make financial limitations an artistic asset by using cheap non-sync sound cameras. "You could have moments of contact that would be in sync,

but the rest of the film you would operate in a sort of freewheeling space, which was important to me because I couldn't afford always to do sync sound."

Hooper talks about fighting to make it in Hollywood after his independent splash, Romero talks about getting started and learning to make films, and makeup artists like Dick Smith and Tom Savini talk about their areas of expertise.

And finally there is an inspirational chapter: "It was a very desolate period," writes one filmmaker of his years just after getting out of film school. "I wrote 11 screenplays. No agent would represent me. I couldn't even get an agent to read those things. I drove a cab, I got married. I was a messenger for a while. My wife had to support me."

The author of the chapter is Oliver Stone, who eventually saw one of those 11 screenplays win the picture Oscar — "Platoon."



# THE OTHER CHEEK

By J David Truby

Did you read that the Justice Department is going to back into a sort of look-see about some of the murder of John F. Kennedy? If anything significant or even looking like truth comes out of that, I will personally eat an entire edition of the NEW YORK TIMES . . . well done, without salt or comment.

Like the Warren Commission and the HSCA, the Justice Department is putting on investigative blinders to severely limit what it sees. They will look only at "technical findings," and stay away from "the conflicts."

I think they will steer very clear of the truth, too.

My friend Guido Garboon, a streetwise crook, snickered and told me, "Hey, I wish I was one of the boys mixed up in the JFK job . . . I'd still have the government covering for me, too, just 'cause I used to do other jobs for them."

Garboon allows that the Justice Department's limited look into the case is like local police trying to stop

speeders by examining the material composition of the roadways drivers race on.

It's a good gamble by the men who really run things in America. Frankly, I think they're right when they gamble that the public doesn't really give a damn anymore about who really was behind the JFK killing. Inflation, Iran and gasoline prices are on our minds today. These men have gotten away with murder.

I still don't like the idea, though. And, I am really upset that our major news media continue to promote the coverup. But, finally, at long last, I now understand WHY the major national news media could care less about the truth behind JFK's death.

It took Mike Wallace's honesty to make me see that.

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A poor man kills someone and is often executed for it, while a man in uniform is often given a medal for the same act. Sometimes he gets more medals for the more people he kills. Meanwhile, a rich man has someone hire someone who hires someone else to get some people to shoot a President. He is deadly sure his Country Club Cousins will close silent ranks behind him. He's right.

That's how it works. Mike Wallace was right. You know only what you are supposed to know.

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### MORE STRANGE DEATHS !!

We printed the connection and strange death of Dorothy Kilgallen in Vols. I and II of FORGIVE MY GRIEF, and in a review of the current book KILGALLEN by Lee Israel.

The death of Kilgallen's husband, Richard Kollmar (60) was January 7, 1971, a week after he had broken his shoulder in an unexplained fall in the luxurious townhouse at 45 E. 68th. St. where Miss Kilgallen also died.

Now famed fashion designer, Anne Fogarty (60) has been found dead in a tragic sequel to the sudden deaths that claimed Kollmar and Miss Kilgallen.

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WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN



LOUIS NICHOLS



ALAN H. BELMONT

By J. DAVID TRUBY  
Six FBI agents died mysteriously — before they could give evidence to the recent Congressional investigation into the John F. Kennedy assassination, *The NEWS* has learned.

Their strange deaths were the latest episodes in the bizarre curse of death that continues to stalk those linked to the JFK probe.

Eighteen suspects, witnesses and investigators died less than three years after the 1963 assassination. They were murdered, committed suicide or died under questionable circumstances.

The odds against this happening from natural causes is a phenomenal 100,000 trillion to one!

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• J.M. English, died of "totally unexpected heart attack" in October 1977;

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• James Cadigan, who died after he suffered "injuries from a fall at home" in August 1977;

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All six had been involved in the original JFK investigation and all were scheduled to testify before the recent congressional probe of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Their deaths coincided with

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the beginning of the congressional committee investigation. None of the six lived long enough to testify.

Of the six, Sullivan was considered a key witness. Just before he was shot to death, he met with congressional staff members and told them of a strange conversation he had with FBI director J. Edgar Hoover just after the assassination.

"I'm concerned about having something issued so we can convince the public that Lee Harvey Oswald is the real assassin," Sullivan quoted Hoover as saying.

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The former number three man in the FBI, Sullivan headed the bureau's counter-intelligence division. Many top Washington journalists suggest that Sullivan unofficially ran all black bag, bugging and other top secret activities for the bureau.

Sullivan's personal attorney Joseph Casey says his client had been summoned to testify before the House Committee. Two days after Sullivan's death, a man claiming to be Clifford A. Fenton Jr., a committee investigator, showed up at the dead man's home to collect his files and papers.

In Washington, a committee spokesman admitted at the time that there was a Clifford A. Fenton Jr. on the staff but no one would confirm or deny that he had visited Sullivan's home.

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Cadigan was a documents expert who had knowledge of highly classified documents relating to the case. English headed the FBI laboratory where the JFK death weapons were tested. Kaylor was a chemist who examined fingerprints found near the assassination scene.

The congressional investigation concluded that the Kennedy assassination was a conspiracy — not the act of a lone assassin as the Warren Commission had concluded.

But the committee fell short of producing any evidence of others who might have been involved in the conspiracy.

Now, with the deaths of these additional FBI agents, the mystery surrounding the assassination continues to grow.

Some of the other mystery deaths in the JFK case since 1963 include:

JFK's supposed assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, gunned down while he was surrounded by cops in the Dallas police station. His killer Jack Ruby later died in prison.

Reporter Jack Hunter, who was investigating Ruby, he was killed when a policeman reportedly dropped his gun and it went off.

Columnist Dorothy Kilgallen who mysteriously died in her apartment three days after a 30-minute interview with Ruby. She told a friend she was about to crack the Kennedy case.

Wealthy businessman Clay Shaw who was tried and acquitted in conspiring to kill Kennedy by New Orleans District Atty. Jim Garrison. Shaw was found dead in his home of undetermined causes.

*The Weekly World News*  
Feb 5, 1980  
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A further anomaly is revealed in HSCA's statement that "Tomlinson handed the bullet to a Secret Service agent standing by the door to the emergency entrance."<sup>7</sup> Once again Pool's deposition is the only authority cited. This is in direct contradiction to two reports filed by Secret Service Special Agent Richard E. Johnsen.<sup>8</sup> Johnsen stated that he received CE399 from O.P. Wright, Director of Security, at Parkland Memorial Hospital. Mr. Tomlinson was never questioned by Specter as to what he did with the bullet after he found it on the stretcher. A search of the HSCA volumes fails to reveal any effort by the Committee to contact Mr. Tomlinson or Mr. Wright to resolve this discrepancy. (Editor's note: O. P. Wright is deceased.)

Josiah Thompson appears to be the only author to have contacted either Tomlinson or Wright since the publication of the Warren Report.<sup>9</sup> Thompson relates no information indicating that his conversations revealed the existence of Mr. Pool. If anything, Tomlinson seems to confirm his original testimony.<sup>10</sup> Furthermore, Wright clarifies his own role. As stated by Thompson:

Wright first learned of its (CE399) existence when hospital engineer Darrell Tomlinson came to him and told him of its discovery on a hospital stretcher. Together they went to a vestibule where the bullet was seen to lie on a stretcher blocking the entrance to the men's room. The bullet lay exposed between the stretcher mat and its rim. Wright examined it and then went to find a federal officer who would take custody of the bullet. After one refusal from an FBI agent, he found Agent Johnsen, who agreed to accept the bullet.<sup>11</sup>

In one short paragraph HSCA has created more mysteries than it has solved. Why isn't Mr. Pool present in Mr. Tomlinson's testimony? Why isn't Mr. Pool mentioned in Mr. Wright's recollections? How did HSCA discover Mr. Pool? From whom did S. A. Johnsen receive the "magic bullet", Mr. Wright (as he claims) or Mr. Tomlinson (as Pool claims).

The next step is for a researcher in Dallas to contact Mr. Pool and attempt to answer these questions.

<sup>7</sup> 7 HSCA-JFK 356, 18.

<sup>8</sup> CE1024:799; CE1024:800.

<sup>9</sup> Josiah Thompson, Six Seconds in Dallas (1967) p.154-161.

<sup>10</sup> Thompson, p.157-158.

<sup>11</sup> Thompson, p.155-156.

Editor's Note: Because of the special insert in this issue, the regular monthly NAME INDEX by Mary Ferrell has been rescheduled for next month.

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY  
July 22, 1977

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EDITOR: Penn Jones

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principals, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption. Always fight demagogues of all parties. Never belong to any party. Always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. Never lack sympathy with the poor. Always remain devoted to the public welfare. Never be satisfied with merely printing news. Always be drastically independent. Never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

Joseph Pulitzer  
April 10, 1907

The Dallas Morning News

Tuesday, June 24, 1980

# Ex-chief Curry dies

By JAMES EWELL  
and SUZANNE DuBEAU

Jesse E. Curry, 66, the former Dallas police chief whose stormy administration included John F. Kennedy's assassination, Lee Harvey Oswald's shooting, a crime rate that kept pace with the city's growth and two heart attacks, died at his Lakewood home Sunday night.

A third heart attack apparently was the cause of Curry's death.

After taking two of his granddaughters for ice cream cones Sunday evening, Curry settled down for a nap before his customary viewing of the 10 p.m. news, his daughter Cathey Tresp said.

But when his wife, Bee, couldn't awaken him, fire department paramedics were summoned. Curry was taken to Baylor Medical Center, where he was pronounced dead on arrival shortly after 10 p.m.

Mrs. Tresp said her father, who had complained of "feeling tired" recently and had suffered from diabetes for years, always said he hoped to die in his sleep.

His quiet death contrasts sharply with his tumultuous years as Dallas police chief from 1960 to February 1966.

In September 1961, eight Dallas schools were integrated and Curry was faced with insuring the black

students' safety. It was a triumph for Curry when the first phase of integration was carried out with no hint of public disorder.

Born in Hamilton, Hamilton County, he moved to Dallas with his parents as a child and graduated from Crozier Tech High School.

He was hired merely as an extra policeman during the Texas Centennial in 1936, but stayed on and worked his way up to assistant police chief during the latter part of the late Carl Hansson's 15-year administration.

Curry took over from the retiring Hansson in 1960 at a time when disension racked the police ranks.

Hansson and his police officers were bitterly divided over creation of the Dallas Police Association. The police chief and other city administrators were dead-set against the group's formation.

Curry inherited the dissension when he took over and went along with the city fathers' philosophy. But the association was formed and Curry soon earned the respect of association members by dealing openly with them and the tension eased.

Unlike his predecessor, Curry operated on an open-door policy, allowing police officers, reporters and pri-



Dallas Morning News

Jesse Curry ... Former  
Dallas police chief dies.

vate citizens to drop in unannounced.

George Carter, a veteran Dallas newspaperman, said Chief Curry "made the chief's office a public office."

Congratulated around the world



for the speedy capture and arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald only two hours after the president's assassination, Curry was condemned the next day for Oswald's shooting by Jack Ruby in the basement of police headquarters.

Curry accepted the barrage of criticism aimed at him, along with the blame for the incident.

As other policemen explained, Curry wanted to make sure the press could see for themselves that Oswald hadn't been mistreated. After hearing rumors to that effect, he went out of his way to announce in advance the prisoner's transfer from the city jail to the county jail.

Jack Ruby knew, too. And the whole world watched a second shooting on television.

Curry wrote a book, *J.F.K. and the Assassination*, which was published in 1969, three years after his retirement. He presented no new theories or gave no new physical evidence but complained that federal and state agents actually hindered the assassination investigation by their presence at Oswald's interrogation.

"Any experienced investigator will admit that the proper way to interrogate a prisoner is to be alone with the prisoner without distraction. Because of the constant pressure from other investigative agencies, (retired Dallas police homicide Capt. Will Fritz, was never allowed to carry out an orderly private interview with Lee Harvey Oswald," Curry said.

HE CONTINUED, "the Dallas homicide bureau was caught in a politically motivated crossfire from the press and the other law enforcement agencies. The interrogation was a 3-ring circus."

In his book he said Oswald played the role of an "indignant and belligerent prisoner who had no knowledge of anything."

"He had an ignorance that made it impossible to communicate even simple questions," Curry added.

He said that for years later he continued to wonder whether or not Capt. Fritz, the homicide department head, could have obtained crucial information from Oswald if he'd been allowed to spend two or three hours alone with him under normal interrogative conditions.

Fritz, now retired, was known as a "whiz" at interrogation.

Curry recalled how he led the mortcade to Parkland Memorial Hospi-

tal after the shooting and Jacqueline Kennedy's actions while waiting for attendants to remove her husband from the car.

He wrote, "She sat immobilized, unable to move. She just sat there holding the president's head in her lap—somehow hoping to heal it like a little girl holds a doll. Little sounds like restrained whimpers were her only reaction at first."

RECALLING the Oswald shooting, he said he shouldn't have allowed newsmen to congregate in the basement. He said, "There had been rumors that officers were beating Oswald up. We decided to show the world that we were not."

"If I had thrown the press out, I would have been crucified. As it was, I got crucified anyway."

He reflected on those events at his retirement in 1966. "I wake up every now and then at two or three in the morning, thinking about Kennedy, Oswald and Ruby, and can't go back to sleep."

His daughter said her father finally overcame those sleepless nights, but he didn't discuss it with her as much as he did her husband. She and her mother believe he wrote all he knew about the assassination and didn't take any secrets to the grave.

She said the controversy surrounding the assassination sometimes bothered him, but she added, "I don't think so much of it was guilt, but maybe the pressure of not ever really knowing what happened."

Curry always maintained that he couldn't say with absolute certainty that it was Oswald who killed the president because Oswald was never physically placed in the room where the shots were fired. He left that to history to decide.

OTHER CONTROVERSIES came on the heels of the Kennedy assassination. While Dallas police were taking the heat, Curry made a disturbing announcement. He disclosed that the FBI had known about Oswald and a report by one of their agents showed Oswald capable of committing the assassination.

The Dallas police hadn't been tipped off. The FBI knew Oswald was in Dallas, Curry said, and knew he was suspected in Cuban activities, worked downtown and was considered a risk to the president. When Curry dropped this bombshell, relations between FBI director J. Edgar Hoover and Curry's office froze. Hoo-

ver claimed his agency was embarrassed and the two were no longer on speaking terms.

For the next four years, the Dallas police department was excluded from the FBI's national training academy and it was not until the early 1970s that the law enforcement agencies had any kind of working relationship.

After Curry retired, he became chief of security for Texas Bank and Trust, now First City Bank until two heart attacks sidelined him in 1976.

He then worked as a private insurance investigator until his death.

Curry was a Mason and was honored only two Sundays ago as the oldest member of St. John's United Methodist Church.

He is survived by his wife and daughter; a son, Gene Curry; two step-daughters, Margie Hollis and Karen Fouts; a brother, Pete Curry; a sister, Mabel Hollis, and 10 grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday at Ed C. Smith Funeral Chapel with burial in Grove Hill Cemetery.

Norfolk, Virginia  
Ledger-Star  
June 18, 1980

## Ruby psychiatrist found dead in motel

MEXIA, Texas (AP) — Dr. John Holbrook, a psychiatrist who testified at the murder trial of Jack Ruby almost 20 years ago, has died at the age of 56.

Holbrook's body was found Monday in a Mexia motel. Authorities said notes were found beside his body and at his Dallas home.

Lawyer Jack Ayers, who represented Holbrook, said the notes contained "no suicidal intentions."

"We've been told that he may have died of a massive coronary," Ayers said.



# THE OTHER CHEEK

By J David Truby

Did you read that the Justice Department is going to back into a sort of look-see about some of the murder of John F. Kennedy? If anything significant or even looking like truth comes out of that, I will personally eat an entire edition of the NEW YORK TIMES . . . well done, without salt or comment.

Like the Warren Commission and the HSCA, the Justice Department is putting on investigative blinders to severely limit what it sees. They will look only at "technical findings," and stay away from "the conflicts."

I think they will steer very clear of the truth, too.

My friend Guido Garboon, a streetwise crook, snickered and told me, "Hey, I wish I was one of the boys mixed up in the JFK job . . . I'd still have the government covering for me, too, just 'cause I used to do other jobs for them."

Garboon allows that the Justice Department's limited look into the case is like local police trying to stop

speeders by examining the material composition of the roadways drivers race on.

It's a good gamble by the men who really run things in America. Frankly, I think they're right when they gamble that the public doesn't really give a damn anymore about who really was behind the JFK killing. Inflation, Iran and gasoline prices are on our minds today. These men have gotten away with murder.

I still don't like the idea, though. And, I am really upset that our major news media continue to promote the coverup. But, finally, at long last, I now understand WHY the major national news media could care less about the truth behind JFK's death.

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Good Cops / Bad Cops by Edward E. Shev, M.D. is a memoir of a police psychiatrist. The book chronicles ten years of experiences (1965 - 1975) as a psychiatric consultant to police departments in Sausalito, San Francisco, Boston and Montgomery County (Baltimore). During the decade of Shev's memoir there was a real national consciousness about law enforcement and the role of the police in a democratic society.

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice released the Task Force Report on the Police in 1967. The report states that all future police personnel "should be required to have completed at least two years of college preparation at an accredited institution....The ultimate goal is that all personnel with general enforcement powers have baccalaureate degrees." In 1973, The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals recommended that all police officers have "an undergraduate degree or its equivalent no later than by 1982." The climate of the times, the Viet Nam war, the civil rights movement, the student demonstrations at Berkeley, Washington and Kent State, the police incited riot at the Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1968, charges of police brutality throughout the country and the hew and cry for law and order, all contributed toward a national awareness for accountability and professionalism for police officers. In the midst of this climate Shev commenced working with police.

He began his work in Sausalito attempting to discover the behavioral characteristics of good police officers. Using supervisors evaluations and personal in depth interviews with the officers themselves, Shev concludes the following. (1) Good police officers are primarily interested in helping people. (2) They do not take their work home with them. (3) They use very little physical force. On the average they had drawn their guns only one and one half times in a ten year period and few had ever had ever used their night sticks. From these behavioral patterns a personality profile of ideal policemen emerged. They have IQs between 110 and 140, are loyal to their department, have probably withstood family disruptions in childhood and thus know their own minds. They must be able to make an observation without getting emotionally caught up in it. They must not have authoritarian attitudes. Having determined the behavioral characteristics and personality traits of an ideal officer, Shev's research led him to conclude that there are three categories of police; natural cops, treatable cops and untreatable cops. To quote:

The "natural" cops constitute only 5 percent of all police; these are men and women who know intuitively how to handle both the work and the pressures of being a cop. Their own personalities form the basis for the confidence and discretion that police work requires daily, and they seem to absorb the cop's detailed knowledge and training almost as if they knew it all beforehand.

The second category comprises 60 percent of all police, the "treatable" cops. Most of the time these persons perform their duties well, but they have to work hard to master all the skills of being a police officer. More important, each man or woman in this majority has a breaking point, an aspect to his or her personality that may jeopardize police and citizens in a situation of extreme pressure or under just the right combination of forces. Yet these basically healthy cops can perform as capably as the "naturals" if they are encouraged to recognize their weaknesses and to overcome their tendency to overreact under the pressures that affect them adversely.

But the really dangerous police are the 35 per cent who make up the third category. These are the "untreatable" men and women-the bad cops. Their personalities are not suited to police work, and they are unable to learn about themselves or accept treatment that would allow them to function adequately as police officers. One cop in three is untreatable, and the actions of this minority are usually responsible for the bad reputation of police in many communities.

The examples and data mustered to support Shev's analysis are indeed alarming. No other profession in America would tolerate a certain thirty-five percent failure nor a probability of a ninety-five percent failure. Airline pilots are meticulously screened both before and during employment which demonstrates that both the techniques and the technology for such are available. Generally police candidates are hired, given a brief training, put on a short probationary period and then become institutionalized into the expected role and then forgotten (until they get into trouble when an internal investigation covers things up



for PR purposes.)

The real tragedy of the Shev indictment is that since the tumultuous times and epidemic social unrest of the Viet Nam era, the idea of improved law enforcement had been forgotten in the United States. Police courses in 'community relations' have been dropped from the California police training curriculum. Degree requirements are non-existent in most departments. Minority group studies and behavioral science courses in sociology and psychology have been reduced throughout Texas. Nationally we are very behind where we were in the late 1960s.

Research developed during the period of the Shev study is conclusive, reliable and valid. We presently know how to select, train, educate and supervise law enforcement personnel in ways compatible with democratic ideals. We are not now desperately in need of more re-

search as was the case in the 60s. The fact is we are not even trying to do as well as we know how to do. And unfortunately, among the general public, the municipal and state administration and with the academic community - **NOBODY SEEMS TO GIVE A DAMN.**

Anybody who cares should read Shev's book. Unless a renewed national focus is placed upon professional competency in peace officers, much of the general public will continue to need protection from the police rather than receive protection through the police.

- Robert M. Platt

Robert Platt, Phd, is Chairperson of Behavioral Science at Tarrant County Junior College in Fort Worth, Texas.

## NEW ORLEANS MAFIA BOSS MARCELLO INDICTED JUNE 17 IN FBI BRILAB INVESTIGATION

Our readers are probably aware of Mr. Marcello's recent indictment. But maybe you missed the excellent story about him in the March 9 Dallas Morning News, which we reprint below:



### Marcello spins web in Dallas

By BRUCE SELCRAIG

When the FBI's Brilab investigation began to unravel last month, criminal intelligence officials in Texas again were faced with the question of just how much influence — whether real or imagined — New Orleans Mafia boss Carlos Marcello has within the state.

It's a question that has perplexed some of them for three decades.

Short, pudgy and now 70 years old, the astute and mysterious Marcello was the big catch in the Brilab (bribery-labor) investiga-

tion, which used FBI agents posing as Prudential Insurance representatives to develop public corruption cases. Delighted federal sources say Brilab probably will produce the strongest case yet against the man who many believe operates the Mafia's most independent and elaborately insulated organization.

Although Marcello's clandestine trips into Texas (especially along the border) have been reported as far back as the 1940s, his activity in Texas has remained clouded by labyrinthine business connections, poor law enforcement intelligence and fanciful rumors.

**SOME SAY MARCELLO**, his family or his innumerable associates have

direct connections to criminal activities in Texas' four largest cities and at least eight South Texas counties. Others say he is in semi-retirement, that his operations are almost totally legitimate and his presence within the state may be little more than a mirage — more innuendo than substance.

What Texas law enforcement officials seem agreed on is that they aren't really sure.

"There's a definite tie to Dallas. There's no doubt, in my opinion," says Ken Lyon of the Dallas Police Department's intelligence division. "We can show the direct ties from here to New Orleans and Marcello, but as far as proving that he's running something in Texas... we can't do it."

And apparently neither can anyone else.

A Brownsville FBI agent: "If we go by rumor, he's everywhere. He's a shadow hanging over the entire Valley, and he gets credit for a lot of the economic boom down here. We feel sure he's connected to many of the larger land deals, but good luck finding his name on anything."

A TEXAS DEPARTMENT of Public Safety investigator: "Our information on Marcello has really been skimpy for the last five years. We just don't see him as being that strong of an influence here. We may be wrong. But I think if he was throwing his weight around, our informants would let us know."

And then there is Aaron Kohn, retired director of the New Orleans Metropolitan Crime Commission and the country's most recognized authority on Marcello. Lately, needless to say, he's been in great demand.

"What you can be sure of is that you're dealing with a very aggressive, very expensive and very enterprising businessman," says Kohn, who's watched the movements of the "Little Man" for the past 25 years. "He

controls thousands of acres of real estate, but nobody really knows how many firms are Marcello-influenced."

The lesson to be learned from Brilab, Kohn says, is not what Marcello is accused of, but how he operates.

"He is a power broker. He gets a piece of the action by acting as the intermediary for other people. The game is influence."

There may be none better than Marcello. After his conviction in 1968 for assaulting an FBI agent, the mighty boss summoned no less than 30 prominent citizens to write letters urging clemency and vouching for Marcello's character. Among those who helped their friend in a time of need were a sheriff, a state legislator, a bank president, three insurance agencies, a former revenue agent, five doctors and a funeral director.

"A PERFECT gentleman... that would describe him," says Brownsville attorney Emilio Criswell, one of Marcello's legion of lawyers. "He's a very loyal and personable person. When he takes you in, you're his friend. He's always given me the impression that if you needed something, he'd be there to help."

Like most of his colleagues throughout the country, Marcello has moved away from extortion, gangland killings and the traditional Mafia enforcement tools. But none of them has perfected the art of "legitimizing" their organization quite as well as Carlos Marcello.

On the surface, Marcello's fortune — educated guesses place it at more than \$200 million — has been built on extensive real estate holdings, restaurants, hotels (two Holiday Inns), sightseeing buses, nightclubs, housing subdivisions and even shrimp boats, among his many commercial enterprises. At one time a Louisiana intelligence report listed 46 companies Marcello was believed to have owned or controlled.

Two Marcello development firms

— Marsh Investments, Inc., and Churchill Farms, Inc. — have maintained thousands of acres of prime New Orleans property, including Marcello's own colonial estate in suburban Metairie.

And helping Marcello keep it all within the family are his son, Joseph Carlos, and six brothers, Sammy, Vincent, Joe Jr., Pascal, Anthony and Peter, all of whom were born and brought up in New Orleans. The tight family control also has discouraged the sort of nasty power struggles that have eaten away at many of the nation's organized crime families.

IT IS AN ORGANIZED crime conglomerate, with subsidiaries in gambling, prostitution, narcotics, trucking, clothing, meat packing, real estate and politics. And it has operated like any expansion-minded company.

Marcello's first ventures into Dallas usually are traced back to 1950, when he and former Dallas wine importer Joe Civello, who the FBI considered to be the Mafia boss of Dallas, struck an alliance. Although no records bear Marcello's signature, veteran Dallas police sources say he invested heavily in land in Dallas and financed restaurants, bars and other businesses.

The Dallas-New Orleans connection apparently functioned without much attention until November 1957, when the New York state police descended on a barbecue dinner party at the Apalachin, N.Y., estate of mobster Joseph Barbara. As those in attendance scurried into the nearby forest, police arrested 65 of the country's top Mafia leaders, among them Joe Civello of 5311 Denton Drive, Dallas.

Why wasn't Marcello in Apalachin? The standing theory is that Civello, who died in 1970, was sent in his place because Marcello was under increased federal surveillance in New Orleans.

THE THEORY gained considerable



weight when, some months after Civello's return, federal authorities found from subpoenaed phone records that Civello had made numerous calls to Jefferson Music Co. in New Orleans. The store was owned by Sammy and Vincent Marcello and was one of the few places Carlos Marcello could be reached by phone.

In the '50s and '60s Marcello's name kept circulating around Dallas as he began forging connections with the area's burgeoning bookmaking rackets. But his name was about all that surfaced — at least publicly.

It was not until 1973 that Marcello, who loathes publicity, appeared in Dallas newspapers with any regularity.

• In March 1973, a Dallas drug dealer named Andre August Crossley, who was well-known to authorities in Texas and Louisiana, was arrested for possession of LSD. In Crossley's diary, police found Marcello's name and the phone number of one of his motels, the Town and Country Inn in Shreveport, La.

• Before Crossley's arrest, The Dallas Morning News reported Marcello had met with several Dallas businessmen in an East Dallas restaurant and stayed in the Fairmont Hotel. Sources told The News the subject of the meeting, which Dallas police

claimed at first did not occur, was the control of gambling operations.

• Four months later, Dallas police uncovered a sophisticated hijacking ring that dealt in stolen international and interstate shipments and that supposedly was financed by vending machine interests connected to Marcello. During the investigation of the 30-man ring, one of the group's low-level members, Doyle Harry Ward, offered to provide information about the ring's financial backers in return for immunity from prosecution.

On the morning Ward was to have met with police to discuss the deal, someone shot him three times and dumped his body beside a road in far northeast Dallas County.

Although their ties to Marcello apparently range from "direct" to "tenuous," at least 40 local citizens are listed by Dallas intelligence officials as suspected of being Mafia members or as having associations with the Mafia.

In 1972, THE Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council issued a report saying 18 individuals within the state were active members of the Mafia (or La Cosa Nostra) and that another 99 are known to be associates. It is in this speculative area of re-

lationships where organized crime intelligence in Texas — if not everywhere else — often becomes hazy and circumstantial.

Joe Campisi, the 62-year-old owner of Campisi's Egyptian Restaurant, 5610 E. Mockingbird, openly admits his friendship with the Marcellos and says he's traveled to New Orleans often to visit the family.

This has prompted various law enforcement agencies to do everything from analyzing his long-distance phone records to searching through garbage cans outside his home. One batch of phone records reportedly turned up as many as 20 calls a day to New Orleans, to which Campisi replies: "Don't you call your friends a lot?"

HE ALSO WAS subpoenaed in 1978 to appear before the House Assassinations Committee, which last year determined that the assassination of President Kennedy probably was a conspiracy and that Mafia figures Seno Trafficante and Carlos Marcello could have played significant roles. Campisi, however, says he never went to Washington.

In the most public display of friendship between the two families, Joseph C. Marcello (Carlos' son) and possibly two other family associates showed up at the November 1974

wedding of Campisi's son, Corky. The venerable Italian restaurateur, who says he's known Carlos only for about five years, still simmers at the mention of the wedding.

"So what? One of the Marcellos came to my son's wedding. I'm supposed to be prosecuted for it?" Campisi said recently, a bit exasperated with the all-too-familiar questions.

"I'm proud that I know those people (the Marcellos). They're beautiful people, the whole family. I don't know Peter. I know Sammy, Vincent and Anthony. I play golf with Vincent all the time. They're really fun to be around. They're just good people. I don't know of anything wrong that they do.

"I DON'T CARE what they say about me," he says, over his wife's protests that he's even speaking to a reporter. "I know what's in my heart. I can lay down and go to sleep at night. I haven't mistreated anybody ... and as long as people don't mess with me and my family, I still like 'em. I don't have any animosity. I don't have any enemies. The only enemies I have are the newspapers."

But despite the number of alleged, reported and supposed associates of the mob that are believed to be present in Dallas, no one organized family has exerted any control.

"Dallas is still open to anybody," says intelligence officer Ken Lyon. "There are several families here. In fact, you could maybe identify members of six different (Mafia) families, but no one family has control and there's no feuding at the moment that we can detect. We keep hearing there'll be an attempted takeover in the gambling area, but so far we haven't seen it."

DALLAS FBI Agent Jim Siano says he's seen no activity in Dallas on Marcello's part for almost the past three years.

"We keep hearing this innuendo, these inferences that organized crime is operating here, but we have no indication of it," he said.

One of the biggest skeptics is Dist. Atty. Henry Wade, who says he seriously doubts Marcello or any other Mafia figure has much influence in the Dallas area.

"Frankly, I don't think there's much organized crime in Dallas, and I don't think Carlos Marcello has any more to do with running organized crime in Dallas than you do," says Wade, who described Joe Owsin as just a little guy who ran a liquor store.

"I think the whole idea of the Mafia is overrated. I think it's just sort of a romantic thing for reporters to write about."

GOOD OLE HENRY !! -P.J.

## Marcello's record shows chain of run-ins with law

Carlos Marcello, FBI No. 292542, was born Caligero Mincoreo on Feb. 6, 1910, in Tunia, Tunisia, in North Africa. Eight months later, his Sicilian parents, Giuseppe and Louise, emigrated to New Orleans, where Marcello and his six brothers have lived since.

His first brush with law enforcement agencies came when he was 19. The following is a rundown of some of his subsequent involvements with the justice system:

• Marcello quit school at the age of 14. When he was 19, Marcello and two juveniles were arrested for robbing the Canal Bank in Algiers, La., but the charges were dropped.

• May 1930: Marcello was arrested and convicted of assault in the robbery of a Chinese grocery. He was sentenced to serve from nine to 14 years in Angola State Prison but was pardoned in July 1935 by Gov. O.K. Allen at the request of an Algiers, La., politician doing a favor for Marcello's parents.

• November 1938: Marcello was busted for selling 23 pounds of marijuana. He was fined \$76,830 but pleaded poverty and settled for \$400. He served less than 10 months in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

• In the 1930s, Marcello served as the local agent for New-York Mafia boss Frank Costello's gambling operations (slot machines and rigged dice games) and later went into business with Costello and Meyer Lansky,

with the deportation in 1947 of New Orleans' Mafia chief, Sam Corallo. Marcello assumed the throne.

• March 1951: Marcello was called before Sen. Estes Kefauver's committee hearings on organized crime. He pleaded the Fifth Amendment 152 times and was charged with contempt of congress. The case died.

• January 1952: Marcello was arrested on charges of aggravated battery outside a bar. Witnesses wouldn't testify, so the charges were dropped.

• 1953: The U.S. government issued its first deportation order against Marcello, an action he nullified by contesting in the courts after 27 years and more than 30 separate court actions.

• April 1961: U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy orchestrated an attempt to have Marcello deported to Guatemala because of an allegedly forged birth certificate he maintained there. In the heavily criticized manuscript, federal authorities arrested Marcello in New Orleans as he made his routine report to immigration officials and flew him to San Jose Pinula, Guatemala, where he was held in a hotel.

He reportedly speeded up his exit by promising to donate money to the construction of a local school and was driven to El Salvador, then Honduras. He re-entered the United States through Miami. Just days be-

fore the episode began, Marcello was ready to be deported to Italy, but at the last moment Italy's government backed down.

• By 1964, the House Assassinations Committee wrote in its report last year, Marcello was "widely recognized as one of the ten most powerful Mafia leaders in the United States."

• October 1963: Carlos and brother Joseph C. were tried on charges of conspiracy and perjury in connection with the false Guatemalan birth certificate. They were found not guilty.

• October 1964: Marcello was indicted on charges of bribing a member of the 1964 conspiracy jury and conspiracy to murder the chief witness against him. The targeted witness later was unwilling to testify. A year later Marcello was acquitted.

• September 22, 1966: Marcello was arrested at La Stella restaurant in Forest Hills, N.Y., along with his brother Joseph Jr., Seno Trafficante, Carlo Gambino, Joseph Colombo and eight other powerful Mafia members in what has been termed the "Little Apalachin" meeting. (The first known national Mafia convention was held in 1953 in Apalachin, N.Y., where 65 Mafia top were arrested.)

• September 30, 1966: Marcello returned to the New Orleans Airport and was greeted by a throng of reporters and his chief nemesis, FBI

agent Patrick Collins. Bellowing, "This is my town. I'm the boss here," Marcello threw a punch at Patrick. He was indicted for assault on a federal officer and tried in May 1968 by a Laredo jury. Amid charges of jury tampering, the jurors announced themselves desiccated, and a mistrial was declared.

A year later in Houston, he was retried, convicted, fined \$5,000 and sentenced to two years, but U.S. Dist. Judge John Singleton reduced his time to six months, most of which Marcello spent in the hospital for federal prisoners in Springfield, Ill.

• April-1970: Life magazine reported that in the preceding eight years, the Louisiana state revenue department had had no record of taxes on the Marcello fortune and that Marcello had at least four ranking state officials on the take.

• June 1970: Jefferson Parish Health Director John Stotler filed a complaint against a garbage dump on the property of the Marcellos' Marsh Investment firm. Stotler, who later received phone calls telling him to drop the complaint, was found murdered ten months later.

• February 1975: Marcello and two others were acquitted of conspiracy and extortion charges in the alleged takeover of a suburban New Orleans nightclub.

• June 1975: After a Houston Post investigation, the Texas Attorney General's office sued a New Orleans

firm named Pelican Tomato Co. for failing to have a license to operate in the state. Subsequent court testimony showed that the firm was controlled by Joseph Marcello Jr. (Carlos' brother), and that Carlos received one-third of the company's profits. It is the only known case where a Marcello-controlled firm has surfaced in Texas.

• February 1980: An Oklahoma newspaper reported that during the FBI's Bribe investigation, agents tapped Marcello's phones and overheard plans about an alleged scheme by four Mafia families to siphon \$1 million a month from the Teamsters union pension funds. This summary does not include numerous immigration cases, several tax cases and Marcello's many appearances before grand juries and legislative committees looking into organized crime.

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Fort Worth Star-Telegram 6-13-80

FORT WORTH STAR TELEGRAM WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1980

## Appeals court has denied Oswald autopsy rehearing

The 2nd Court of Civil Appeals Thursday denied a motion for a rehearing sought by British author Michael Eddowes, who claims the body buried in Fort Worth's Rose Hill Cemetery is not that of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The court's action clears the way for Eddowes to appeal his case to the Supreme Court, if he so chooses.

Eddowes claims the body buried here in 1963 is not that of President John F. Kennedy's accused assassin, but a Soviet secret agent. Eddowes has been unsuccessful in his efforts to have the remains exhumed for autopsy.

The appeals court last month decided that, as a British citizen, Eddowes has no right to sue Tarrant County officials who refuse to take such action without a court order.

Eddowes also has to prove "justiciable interest" in the case beyond the sale of his book, *Lee Harvey Oswald Report on the Activities of an Impostor who Assassinated President John F. Kennedy*.

Neither Eddowes nor his attorney, John E. Collins, was available for comment.

Collins, however, predicted before the appeals court issued its ruling that the case would go to the Supreme Court.

## Pentagon, White House eye nerve-gas weapons

WASHINGTON (AP) — Concern about reported Soviet use of chemical agents in battle appears to be pushing some key Carter administration officials toward a conclusion that the United States should produce new nerve gas weapons.

"If the Russians continue to go the way they are going in chemical warfare, the United States will have to say 'Enough, enough,' and go into production of binary weapons," said one administration official.

In a separate interview, a senior Pentagon official said, "There is no doubt we should start building a binary plant." He cited repeated reports that the Russians have used chemicals in Afghanistan.

Binary munitions consist of two chemical agents that experts say are harmless when kept separate. They become lethal when mixed after a bomb containing them is dropped or a shell or rocket warhead is fired.

The senior Pentagon official acknowledged that any proposal to Congress for authority and money to produce binary nerve gas weapons "is going to be a tough and emotional issue

because of an attitude of horror toward chemical warfare."

Both the Pentagon source and the administration official asked to remain anonymous.

The United States long ago renounced first use of lethal or incapacitating chemical weapons and in 1969 President Richard M. Nixon renounced any U.S. resort to germ warfare.

Apparently to deter any Soviet impulse to launch chemical warfare, the United States has maintained a stock of Wetey bombs containing the nerve gas GD. These bombs were manufactured more than 10 years ago and are becoming obsolete.

In the mid-1970s, Congress twice refused the Army's permission to produce binary weapons. The Defense Department rejected an Army bid to move toward production, but research on such weapons was allowed to continue.

The Carter administration has asked Congress for money this year to design binary production plants, but has stopped short of asking for actual production.

Army officials said they already have a 155-millimeter artillery round which could be filled with binary chemicals. Researchers are working on a binary warhead for a multiple-rocket launcher.

Several months ago, Dr. William Perry, the Pentagon's research chief, handed down word that he wanted funds earmarked to complete development of the Biqey, a binary bomb that would use the nerve agent VX. Specialists said VX is more persistent than some other forms of nerve agent and thus poisons an area longer.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown has said there was "good evidence" that the Soviets have used chemical agents in Afghanistan, at least of an incapacitating kind.

However, he spoke with less certainty about allegations the Russians had fired lethal nerve gas at Afghan rebels, saying that such reports "bear some more investigation."

So far, U.S. officials have reported no conclusive evidence of Soviet nerve gas attacks, although the belief persists in the Pentagon and elsewhere that such weapons have been used by the Soviets.

Maybe Dan was "on" something when he narrated the Zapruder film in '63 and said, "the president's head snapped forward."

### Dan Rather's no stranger to drugs

NEW YORK (AP) — Newsmen Dan Rather, who will succeed Walter Cronkite as CBS News' top anchorman, says he has tried heroin, smoked marijuana and "knows a fair amount about LSD."

Rather told a *Ladies' Home Journal* interviewer that curiosity has led him to try illicit drugs.

—As a reporter —

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY  
Penn Jones, Editor  
P. O. Box 1140  
Midlothian, Texas 76065

# Missed by Bullets, Cut by Glass--Novel

Continued from Page 1

Novel said Edwards was the only newsman he trusts now. Edwards' real name is Gerald Mundy.

The spokesman for the station Novel said he did not say where Novel is now. He said, however, that Edwards, who is news director for the station, left Novel today and went to Washington to attend a professional meeting.

Novel could not be located in Columbus, Ohio.

ON ANOTHER front of the investigation, Dean Adams Andrews Jr. and his attorney, Sam Monk Zelden, during a hearing on a motion to quash a perjury indictment against Andrews, asked Criminal District Judge Frank Shea to order the Orleans Parish Grand Jury to turn over to Andrews the entire transcript of his testimony before the jury.

Zelden said that nowhere has the district attorney's office specifically spelled out where in Andrews' testimony he is supposed to have perjured himself.

Zelden said that although the jury had released about 10 pages of testimony the specific part of the testimony which allegedly was false is not spelled out.

ANDREWS AND Zelden said that it would be impossible to prepare any kind of defense without a copy of the entire testimony given by Andrews. Zelden said that Andrews may have later corrected information which he gave in the part of the testimony which is supposed to be perjurious.

Andrews was indicted by the grand jury, which accuses him of lying about his knowledge of Clay L. Shaw and the mysterious Clay Bertrand. Shaw, retired managing director of the International Trade Mart, is accused by Garrison's office of participating in a conspiracy to murder the President. An insurance salesman, Perry Raymond Russo, testified at a preliminary hearing for Shaw that he knew Shaw as Clem Bertrand.

Andrews told the Warren Commission someone he identified as Clay Bertrand called him after assassination of President John F. Kennedy and asked him to represent Lee Harvey Oswald, the man who later was named as Kennedy's assassin. Garrison says Shaw and Bertrand are one and the same.

Two of the men subpoenaed were to show up this after-

checked out the information with people who knew Ruby and he said "It is completely incorrect."

## Oswald Didn't Kill Kennedy--Garrison

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison charges that the Central Intelligence Agency "has infinitely more power than the Gestapo and the NKVD of Russia combined" and that the super-secret spy organization knows "the name of every man involved and the name of individuals who pulled the triggers" to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison also says that "Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire a shot from the book depository building" in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, when Kennedy was assassinated.

Garrison's remarks, mostly a repetition of information revealed recently in the States-Item, were made last night in a 23-minute interview with newsman Bob Jones on a WWL-TV special broadcast.

In Washington, a spokesman for the CIA said the agency will have no comment on Garrison's allegations.

Garrison said the CIA "should be eliminated and reorganized, because you cannot have any agency in a democracy which really believes that the end justifies the means."

## Pipeline Project Cost Firms \$400 Million

NEW YORK — Oilmen believe the Colonial Pipeline from Texas to New Jersey is the largest privately financed construction project in history.

The 2,900-mile line has a capacity of 800,000 barrels a day, and work in progress will raise the latter to 960,000 barrels. The line cost nine oil companies a total of \$400 million.





noon.

Friday, five figures in Garrison's investigation were subpoenaed by Federal District Court in connection with a \$100,000 suit filed by Andrews.

Andrews, who was suspended as a Jefferson Parish assistant district attorney after his perjury indictment, filed the suit against Garrison April 18. He charges Garrison with depriving him of his civil rights.

The subpoenas were served on Dr. Nicholas Chetta, Orleans Parish coroner; Dr. Esmond F. Fatter, a physician who testified that he placed star state witness Perry Russo under hypnosis at the request of Garrison's office; Albert V. LaBiche, grand jury foreman; William Gurvich and Lynn Loisell, investigators for the district attorney.

In Detroit, an attorney for the brother of the late Jack Ruby branded as "completely incorrect" Garrison's charges that Ruby was connected with Lee Harvey Oswald and New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw.

Alan Adelson, an attorney for Earl Ruby, said Garrison told him last week that he had discovered a coded telephone number known to Oswald and Shaw that turned out to be Jack Ruby's unlisted phone number in Dallas.

Oswald was slain by Ruby before a nationwide television audience; Ruby has since died of cancer.

Adelson said Garrison told him his theory of his case against Shaw. "A lot of what he told me I can't repeat because he asked me not to. The only part that I was concerned with was when he said that Ruby, Oswald and Shaw were all working for the CIA," Adelson said. He said he went to Dallas and



Anytime is a good time to in buying right now. For exceptionally fine select Cadillac of your dreams in it within a matter of hour Cadillac motoring—the v



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Sketches of the sharp-nosed suspect

never was. Could it be that Eric Starvo Galt was in fact a fictitious person—coined with the murder of King in mind?

The man in charge of the case, Attorney General Clark, refused to discuss that—or any other—possibility. In the face of dead ends and delays, he maintained his own cool. At the weekend, he once more expressed confidence of success. The physical evidence is "very substantial," Clark reiterated. He predicted that the suspect would be caught soon—but how soon he could not say.

### The Mess in Memphis

7648 v 76 # 114 5-25-68 p.1  
**Photo After JFK  
Death Said Like  
Sketch Of Ray**

*JACKSON DAILY NEWS*  
NEW YORK (AP) — A photograph of a man arrested near the assassination scene in Dallas just after President John F. Kennedy was shot strongly resembles a sketch of a man wanted in the killing of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., according to the head of a private research group.

It's identical," Trent Gough, a Canadian actor who is chairman of a group calling itself the Kennedy Assassination Inquiry Committee, said Friday.

The photograph is of one of three men arrested in a railroad freight yard in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963 — the day Kennedy was slain. The man was described as drunk at the time.

Gough said the freight yard

Continued On Page 14

## PHOTO

Continued From Page 1

was directly behind the grassy knoll overlooking the assassination site. The photograph was taken by William Allen of The Dallas Times Herald.

The sketch was made last April 10 by Mexican police artist Sergio Jaubert, reportedly from a description provided by the FBI. The FBI is seeking James Earl Ray in connection with the King slaying.

Gough said the three men were arrested by Dallas Police Sgt. D. V. Harkness and were turned over to his superior.

He said, "There is no positive identification of any of the three."

The photograph was in a collection by Richard Sprague, a management consultant and photograph researcher who Gough said has an interest in the Kennedy case.

"I think a number of people noticed simultaneously the resemblance between the sketch and photograph," Gough said.

"Several of us were familiar with the photograph and when we saw the sketch it came to mind."

Gough said he had not talked to the FBI about the resemblance between the sketch and photograph," Gough said.

"Several of us were familiar with photograph and when we saw the sketch it came to mind."

Gough said he had not talked to the FBI about the resemblance between the photograph and the sketch.

John Mazziotta, chief of photographers for the Dallas Times Herald, said the photograph had been shown to the FBI in Texas in connection with the King slaying and that the FBI said there was no connection.

Allen no longer is with the newspaper.

Gough said his committee does not subscribe to any theory concerning the Kennedy assassination, and has "no political allegiances, left or right."



**QUIEN MATO A  
KENNEDY**



**DRAMAS DE LA HISTORIA**

**\$3**  
**PESO**  
**No.**







## La familia tiene un Presidente

El "reino" Kennedy celebra la victoria. John ha sido elegido Presidente de los Estados Unidos.  
Parados: Ethel, Steve Smith, Jack, John, Bobby, Pat, Margaret Shriver, José y Peter Lawford.  
Sentados: Eunice, Rose Kennedy, Joseph F. Kennedy, Jacqueline y Teddy.

tro, enfrente, una gran construcción. Grátulas. En el "Deposito de Libros Escolares".

El gobernador de Texas, Connally, dueño de la casa, anfitrión en la jira, invita a la señora Kennedy y al Presidente a sentarse en el enorme carruaje sacro que los llevará lentamente en tránulo a través de la ciudad. El mismo, hace un clavei en el ojal; se coloca a la izquierda de Jackie para las fotografías; después cede el lugar a los Kennedy en el automóvil y se instala sobre un asiento suplementario junto a su esposa. La multitud aplaude. 11.48. Dentro de 35 minutos...

### 11.48: LA "LEMOUSINE" AZUL EN MARCHA.

El canciller Erhard ordena un whisky. Con soda. Viaja en un tren, muy aprisa. Más aprisa que el del embajador Bohlen, representante de Kennedy a París, Francia. En Inglaterra, Sir

Alce Douglas Home, Primer Ministro, llega en ese instante a casa del duque de Norfolk, que lo ha invitado a pasar el fin de semana en su domicilio de Arundel. En El Puerto, encerrado en su gabinete de trabajo, el generalísimo Francisco Franco ha ordenado que no le molesten. Rebe Santa Teresa de Avila. Krushchev está en Kiev. Prepara por la edición de "La voz de América", que ya acce tan ofensiva despues de los acuerdos de Moscú.

Y en Dallas, en el sexto piso de un depósito de libros escolares, en la esquina de Elm Street y de Main Street, un acornerista negro dice a un joven empleado:

—No bujas para ver pasar al Presidente?

—No —responde— el otro, un muchacho de labios delgados y cutis poroso.— Me quedo aquí. Ve tú. Pero mándame el elevador...

En la campaña de propaganda, La presión del momento pone en el rostro un gesto de preocupación.





Los devotes de su personalidad. El gesto entusiasta, las felicitaciones movidas cuando habla a un pueblo. Las columnas frías del "Hartford Times" de Connecticut, propician un fondo sólido a la presentación del candidato.

En el Medio Oeste el candidato más fuerte, John F. Kennedy frente al pueblo. Aclamaciones.



4 - K

El gran carro azul arranca. Es un Lincoln, llamado así por el nombre del Presidente de los Estados Unidos que fue asesinado hace un siglo y sustituido por su vicepresidente, que se apellidaba Johnson.

Kennedy ha pedido que refinen el caparrote de plástico, colocado sobre el automóvil para protegerlo de los laos en caso de atentado. Hace mucho calor. Y así puede respirar el aire de Trotsky y levantarse para saludar a los entusiastas. ¿Y qué pesimista podría hablar de atentado, aquí? Dínos, que se decía era un niño de feroces extremistas de derecha; Dallas, co

## El triste Tío Sam

Fatiga, prisa, y des- para consideración, tienen los sentimientos que perven en el pueblo de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica. La noticia del asesinato de un Presidente, Theodore H. White, en su libro "De Kennedy a Johnson", describe así la reacción popular ante el asesinato: "... En las ca- lles, el dolor traspasa los ex- raciones de hombres y mu- jeres, congregándose en torno de los televisores y pa- rrales en los edificios que prisa- ramente fueron de inveni- bilidad y luego de comercio al por mayor".



## Un candidato popular



Rango de curules. La voz cargada de reproches.



5 - K



Los apogéos momentos de la campaña. En Palm Springs, el republicano JFK recibe una ruidosa recepción. ¡Falta sólo una hora para el triunfo!

yo recibimiento teme el círculo de Kennedy desde que el mes último un grupo de fanáticos escupió sobre el embajador ante las Naciones Unidas, Adlai Stevenson, y lo golpeó con un cartel en su abdomen estallado. Dallas recibe a Kennedy, con cariño, con alegría.

Sobre dieciséis kilómetros de carretera y de calles, decenas de hombres en camisas blancas, de mujeres con vestidos de llamativos colores, saludan delirantemente a su Presidente. Y el pesado automóvil avanza suavemente a través del clamor, a 40 kilómetros por hora; después a 20 kilómetros por hora. De manera que John Fitzgerald Kennedy puede saludar a esa población jubilosa que, sin saberlo, le está despidiendo. Ahora dentro de veinte minutos morirá, a consecuencia de uno, dos, tres, disparos de fusil.

A la misma hora, en el Capitolio de Washington, Edward Ted Kennedy, hermano menor del Presidente, preside temporalmente la sesión del Senado. Una sesión prematura, que es estudiado el problema de las libélulas cas. Robert Kennedy, el Procurador, almuerza apaciblemente en su casa de MacLean. Su madre, la señora Rose Kennedy, juega golf en Yemassee Port Carolina, la niña más célebre de los Estados Unidos, está en la escuela.

#### 12.07: A TRAVÉS DE LA CIUDAD...

El Lincoln entra en Main St. John Kennedy

Avenida Pennsylvania, en Washington. El 20 de enero de 1961, cuando preside la presidencia. Camino a la Casa Blanca.



## Hombre de multitudes

La voz que sacudia a sus partidarios, su mandíbula que se proyectaba hacia adelante: "En la larga historia del mundo, solamente a algunas generaciones se les ha otorgado la misión de defender la libertad en los momentos de mayor peligro. Yo no rehuyo esa responsabilidad: sea bienvenida. Así, compatriotas, no pregunten lo que el país puede hacer por ustedes, sino lo que ustedes pueden hacer por el país".

El hombre bicamaleado de Norteamérica...





A los 16 años.  
Agente de Inteligencia  
en Inglaterra.

## Jóven

Nació John F. Kennedy el 29 de mayo de 1917, en Brookline, Massachusetts. Desde niño, en su carácter y en su físico, mostraba las características de su ascendencia irlandesa. En 1940, se graduó en Harvard. Joseph Henry, entonces su gran jefe en Georgetown, escribió a los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica: "Iniciado, emprendedor y ambicioso, se distinguió en la escuela por su cabal espíritu al estudio y su astuta competencia en las prácticas deportivas. El 1 de noviembre de 1940 fue elegido Presidente de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica."

La magna figura del mundo. Un carácter y un espíritu en las líneas de su cuerpo. Una casa de la rebeldía y de la energía.



Año de 1938.  
Sus padres,  
embajadores  
en Inglaterra.

## Sus padres

Joe y Rose Kennedy, los padres de John, hicieron fortuna gracias a la industrialidad del Pastora -comercialmente llamado a Joe Kennedy-. La revista "Fortune", el año de 1927, calculaba su capital en 25 millones de dólares. Y aunque se sabe que se trató de un hombre de que una cifra así la acumulara sin dedicarse a operaciones tan productivas como el petróleo, dice Kennedy fue un maestro en las combinaciones para especular con valores bursátiles. En Wall Street se especulaba de que había comprado y vendido acciones en sus manos algunas veces. Joe Kennedy se hizo famoso, porque "nunca aceptó un sueldo".

se alienta a conversar alegremente con los Connally. Está encantado.

En el sexto piso del "School Book Depository" el joven empleado con aspecto en su rostro de papel amarillo, da la vuelta a unos montones de cajas de cartón. Mira por la ventana, después. Ve los dos grandes árboles cuya breve sombra en esa mediodía oculta apenas el que pasará el cortejo; y el viento grado de Irlanda del otro lado, donde se aprietan los espectadores apartados. Dominan las las casas de Main Street y entre ellas los fragmentos claros del trayecto donde aparecerá en menos de un minuto el Lincoln. Tiene en su mano un fustil. ¿Es Lee Harvey Oswald...?

Junio de 1941.  
Cobdenorato  
por sus servicios  
en Inglaterra.

## En la guerra

Oftalmía la guerra. Pero cuando el deber lo llamó a Ginebra, cumplió heroicamente. Fue testigo activo en la Guerra del Pacífico y fue condecorado por sus valiosos servicios y creciente mando, demostrados en acción bélica en el Teatro Mandat. Las heridas marcaron su cuerpo provechoso antes de las que nunca advirtió. En un segundo momento presidencial a la Unión, años después, dijo: "El aumento las responsabilidades de la Presidencia, dije que a muy pocas generaciones en la Historia le había sido de consuelo el papel de defensor de la libertad, en la hora de peligro máximo. Esta es nuestra buena fortuna; ¡y hoy la bendigo!"



## Presidente

Frente al destino, los días del mandato definen un programa. Así trabajó el Presidente JFK en la Casa Blanca.

cola. Y muchos más en el carro blindado Queen Mary. Hay dos que van colgando sobre los estrados del Queen Mary. Listos para saltar...









Barbara Carson — 55 años de edad, socióloga de California — escribió una obra tendida a la que, por nombre — "McBird" — La pluma se convirtió rápidamente en un "best-seller" en los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, antes de ser estrenada en un teatro del Barrio Bohemio de Nueva York. La razón del éxito alcanzado por la obra, no radica profesionalmente en sus meritos literarios y artísticos, sino en que alude en forma, por demás directa al dramático asesinato de John Fitzgerald Kennedy. La feroz sátira política es una novela de la tragedia "Mac-Bird" y la autora relata en versos —shakespeareanos— la historia de un vicepresidente —personaje ficticio—, pero definitivamente sugiere — que, conlucido a Mac-Bird, asemeja al presidente. Aunque la escritura sigue haber querido insinuar que el actual Presidente de los Estados Unidos, haya ascendido a su poder, por las circunstancias que se refirió a un personaje no digno lugar a duda sobre la intención de la autora Gadme. En la novela, el presidente se refirió en forma John F. Kennedy, un hombre, Bobby y Teddy, el villano Mc-Bird y su esposa, abismaron Lady McBird. Por otro lado, el éxito público alcanzado en los primeros representaciones había disminuido cuando de la forma de pensar de un pueblo que se veía en el revuelto efecto de las repercusiones del crimen que surgió la vida del mandatario. La obra no solo han aumentado, sino que hoy se proyectan hacia personajes a los que se crea al margen del asesinato.

## UNA DUDA: ¿JOHNSON?





# 1,000 responsabilidades:



La vigésima pública del candidato. La lucha por sus ideas.

Energía y pasión. El líder expresa los sentimientos de su política.

Unos venían. Nada turbaba su espíritu. Serenos, optimistas.



La chistera, prenda de lujo de quien siempre visitó deportivamente.

# 1,000 días



Jarvis, Houston. JFK, apodado de la vida la salud del humanismo.

La receptiva diplomática. La elegancia diplomática. La elegancia.

ó, la nuca a la derecha, Kennedy se inclinó hacia adelante y de lado, sobre las rodillas de su mujer. Jackie lanzó entonces gritos espantosos que en media hora darán la vuelta Jack, enloquecida, cubre el cuerpo de John. Su traje color fresa y sus medias están salpicadas de sangre. "Oh, no!" Conzaly se desploma en los brazos de su mujer. El ramo de rosas amarillas cae a los pies de Jackie...

dos sobre el estríbo del Queen Mary, ha saltado como un grillo sobre la cubierta del Lincoln. Jackie quiere ayudarlo, le tiende una mano. Hill hace un falso movimiento y cae de cabeza en el carro, sobre el cuerpo del Presidente. Neil Connally se levanta el cuerpo de Kennedy. Lo colocan sobre los cojines de imitación de cuero beige. Se ve que su pie sobresale de la portezuela. La cabeza deshecha reposa sobre las rodillas de Jackie. Ya no flores. Cella...

el carro de Lyndon B. Johnson: "¡Díjeme! ¡Díjeme! Johnson, su mujer y el senador! Scarborough se resguarda en el piso del automóvil, que a corta distancia seguía al Lincoln... Un negro atraviesa la calle al galope, extrachando a su pequeño. Inmediatamente un motociclista lanza su revólver y se lanza a la persecución del negro..."

12.30: (UN FUSIL! UN HOMBRE!

Mientras tanto, un hombre sube de cuatro en cuatro las escaleras del depósito de libros escolares. El elevador está bloqueado. Es Roy Touby, el director del Depósito, que miraba pasar el coche sobre el dintel del inmueble cuando se oyó el breve tiro. A Roy le alcanzó un policía con el revólver en la diestra.

Profundamente ensimado. La secretaria del senador del primer ministro del Congo, Patricia Lambeaux, lo comenó sistemáticamente.



# También puede morir!

El fiscal de Nueva Orleans, Jim Garrison, abrió una investigación sobre el caso Kennedy y calificó de inexacto el informe Warren, que es interpretado como la verdad oficial. Uno de los personajes importantes que amenazan con comprobar sobre una organizada conspiración, en contra de la vida del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, fue hallado muerto en su apartamento, el 22 de febrero. David W. Ferré operaba un servicio de aviación y se dijo, insistentemente, que le habían conferido el papel de salvador de uno (o más) de los asesinos de John Fitzgerald Kennedy.



BOB KENNEDY

El hijo de la trampa radica en que Garrison encuentra muchas equivocaciones en el Informe Warren. Lee Harvey Oswald radica en Nueva Orleans durante los seis meses anteriores a noviembre de 1963, pero nadie advirtió inclinaciones criminales en él.

Ahora el fiscal Garrison duda que Oswald tuviera parte activa en el asesinato. Máximo que la desaparición del testigo David W. Ferré es la número quince. Y también se atribuye suicidio. He aquí una lista de sospechas, demuestrada seria. Testigos que murieron en circunstancias extrañas.

Warren Kennedy inicialmente apareció como testigo del asesinato del policía Tippit por parte de Oswald. Pero no reconoció realmente a éste, desmintiendo su primera declaración. Después fue atendido de un balazo en la cabeza. Resultado: una nueva reafirmación.

Nancy Jane Mooney, artista del "burlesque", que fue presentada en el tribunal a causa del incidente de Kennedy, se suicidó intencionalmente. Donalug Besavilla, otro testigo del asesinato de Tippit que no reconoció en Oswald a un verdugo, fue víctima de varios atentados. Y ha desaparecido. Se ignora su paradero. Un hermano de él fue encontrado sin vida.

El periodista Bill Hunter, que investigó en el departamento de Jack Ruby sobre las causas que decidieron el fin de Lee Oswald, fue asesinado. Jim Koeltje, periodista del "Time Herald" que acompañó a Hunter en sus tareas, fue asesinado en su casa.

Tom Howard, último acompañante de Hunter, pereció de una crisis cardíaca en un hospital. Nunca se hizo público el resultado de la autopsia, que exigieron sus familiares.

William Whaley, chófer del taxi que condujo a Oswald tras el asesinato de Kennedy, murió en un accidente el 10 de diciembre de 1963. Dorothy Kilgallen, la famosa periodista a la que concedió una entrevista Jack Ruby, fue encontrada muerta en su apartamento el mes de noviembre de 1963.

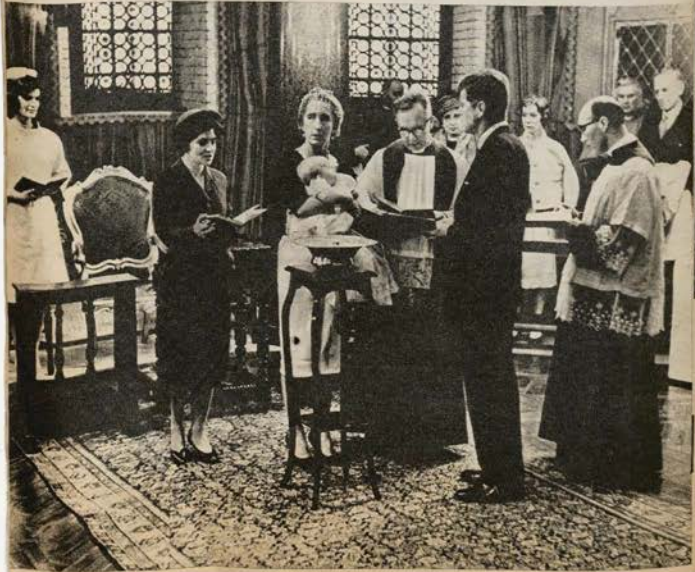
"Coincidencias?" "¡Duh!" El fiscal Garrison quiere a denunciar el caso Kennedy ya lo concebido. Y un investigador inglés, George Langhaan, señala el peligro que hoy corre la vida de Bob Kennedy. El hermano de John, en un sensacional documento que DRAMAS DE LA HISTORIA incluirá en su próxima edición.





# Primer presidente católico

JK recibiendo en audiencia por el Papa Pablo VI (derecha). Apoyados a sus Cristinas. Mía de la Princesa Radziwíl, en su habitación celebrada en la Catedral de Westminster, de Londres. (Aajap).



Rodean el edificio. Comienza el saqueo. Apenas, aprisa. El guante blanco, manchado de sangre, no se cesa de acariciar la cabeza de John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Pero está muerto. Y Jackie lo sabe, ya.

## Testimonios

**15.42. OPERACION SOBRIE EN CADAYZER**  
Nadie se ha dado todavía cuenta de su muerte. Los más grandes médicos de Texas van a intentar arrancarle a Dios el alma de John Fitzgerald Kennedy. No es sino hasta esa noche, cuando el avión Fuerza Aérea 1, conduce un fletado de hélices, que los médicos dirán: "cualquier suceso antes de llegar al hospital". Por el momento, se corrige mil precauciones que los policías y las enfermeras, ayudando a Jackie, depositan el cuerpo del Presidente sobre una camilla. Lo llevan a la sala de operaciones 1, exacta-

## Drama

mente nuevo minutos después del atentado. Jackie coloca la mano en uno de los brazos de la camilla. Tiene los ojos secos. Delante de ella corren en tropel las policías, los civiles, las enfermeras... La sala de operaciones está llena de gente. Domina la fiebre. Y el amor. Hace once de un minuto que un agente entró, mostrando un rostro de enojo y blandiendo una ametralladora "Dumas". Se creyó por segundos que vaciaría la carga de su arma. Diez segundos después es un

## Pésames

agente del F. B. I. Irregular, hace volar la pavorita, pero un agente del servicio secreto le golpea en la quijada y le tropieza. El doctor Charles James Cozzano está impaciente: "¡Habría que ceder al Presidente sobre la camilla...!"

# "Un caso de seguridad nacional"

El 22 de noviembre de 1963, el Presidente John Fitzgerald Kennedy fue asesinado por una bala disparada—verdadero oficial—por Harvey Lee Oswald, desocupado, paranoico, equipofóbico con larga historia de problemas mentales y un insidioso odio a infamia. La más exhaustiva investigación por los cuerpos tentados de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, parece demostrar que Oswald actuó solo y por su cuenta y riesgo. El Presidente de la Corte Suprema de EE. UU., Earl Warren, nombrado para su alta sintonía por ser corresponsable revolucionario de Dwight D. Eisenhower, ordenó los trabajos de investigación, reuniendo documentos probatorios que en su conjunto son hoy conocidos como el "Informe Warren", que trata de convencer de manera dilata y definitiva que Oswald fue el único asesino.

El carácter del documento, su trascendencia y formalidad le confieren jerarquía oficial como conclusión a este caso de seguridad nacional. Objektivamente se menciona el hecho de que la Comisión Warren fue integrada, en parte, por miembros del Partido Republicano, el de la oposición, comenzando por quien la presidió. Y que cinco miembros en el Procurador General de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, el hermano del Presidente asesinado Robert Kennedy, se ha mostrado satisfecho con la investigación, lo mismo que las más altas personalidades a las que leó vivir el drama de Corea. Warren ha dicho: "Durante doce años fui acusador público en California y conduje personalmente un promedio de quince procesos por asesinato cada año. Si yo fuese así en el fiscal y el caso de Oswald ocurriera en mi jurisdicción y con iguales pruebas accesorias, yo hubiera obtenido de cualquier jurado un veredicto de culpabilidad en 48 horas y jamás hubiera sido la menor que."

Lock Step



El gobernador Connally hizo un solo síndico, pero ahora le llevan a la sala de urgencias número 5. Son las 12.42. Jack Ruby se entera en la New Caledonia que han sido ordenados contra la vida del Presidente. Trazamos tres palabras inconspicuas y sale precipitadamente. Y aquel lauchero, "Oswald", ha subido en el camión. Como hay demasiadas personas, busca y continúa a pie en dirección de la estación de los Greyhound Lines. Escucha tras en ese lugar un taxi.

## ... Fue el

Y la camilla que transporta el despojo de John Fitzgerald Kennedy llega al fin a la sala de operaciones, rodeado por un conjunto de fellos, algunos de los cuales, como el senador "Harbor", está Horatio, Landon B. Johnson y Lady Byron son separados y llevados a un lugar seguro del Hospital Parkland. Lyndon mantiene una mano crispada sobre el corazón.

Mientras tanto, los médicos de Dallas registran de arriba abajo el depósito de libros colorados y terminan por descubrir, en una guardia del sexto piso, entre dos cajas de

## 22 de

papelón, un viejo fustil italiano de 6.5 milímetros y mira telescópica.

Un chiquillo negro tira de la manga a otro policía. Le asegura que ha visto salir a un señor de inmensa tal vez hace cinco o diez minutos.

Es el único testimonio recogido por un policía tan desconcentrado como cualquiera. El vago informe proporcionado por el negro va a determinar el destino de Lee Harvey Oswald: "Culpable? Inocente? ¿Una pira en el complejo? Así sacara un sinnúmero de preguntas, porqué Oswald no fue sorprendido al escapar y

## noviembre

murió sin confirmar su participación en el magnicidio. De cualquier manera, las palabras del niño condenan al fin a un desconocido que se trata de capturar, pronto. Muy pronto. ¡Muy pronto! Y nadie tiene la idea de pensar en el simpleton sorprendido ante la máquina distribuidora de Coca Cola... Los puertos de radio de la policía ya difunden la imagen del magnicidio: "Un hombre blanco, de unos 75 kilogramos de peso, unos 30 años y 1.70 m. de alto". Lee Harvey Oswald toma un taxi en Greyhound Lines. Indica al chófer que lo conduzca al número 500 North Beckey Avenue. Un poco más allá de su casa.

## Por la igualdad de blancos y negros

12.50. "LLAME A UN SACERDOTE".

En el hospital Parkland el gobernador de Texas, Connally, es transportado a la sala de cirugía y operado. Un grupo de policías monta guardia alrededor del Lincoln vacío. Medida preliminar que expone el momento de descomponerse general. Y dos agentes secretos se ponen a lavar el carro! No así.

Y en otra de las salas de operaciones, un bandada de pájaros blancos, se ven. Quince eminentes cirujanos comparten el destino de resucitar a John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Ante todo, el doctor Carrizo

La magná figura del presidente asesinado, hermano de un Muche de Abraham Lincoln.



16 de noviembre de 1963. Wensley Van Bron, guía al presidente en su visita a las instalaciones de Cabo Canaveral (Key Cape Kennedy).

administró al cuerpo una inyección de hidrocortisona recordada haber leído que el Presidente sufriría una deficiencia de adrenalina. Después el doctor Jones abrió el brazo izquierdo para colocarle una sonda hueca por la cual se le inyectaría sangre en la vena. Igual operación para la pierna izquierda, que atiende el doctor Curtis. Casi sin aliento el especialista del banco de sangre surge en la sala llevando sangre del tipo O negativo (sangre universal).

Tranquilizado. Cuando la puerta se ha abierto, ven el rostro contrabicho de Jacqueline: "¿Qué pasa? ¿Qué pasa?" Nadie le responde. Se levanta la plataforma de la camilla donde reposan las piernas para facilitar la llegada hasta el corazón. En la enorme herida que la primera bala abrió, bajo la manzana de Adán, la sangre hace espuma. Un cirujano exclama: "El aire burbujea!" Esto significa que uno de los pulmones ha sido perforado y enseguida ya no hay ninguna especie de esperanza.

Llega el célebre doctor Makolon Perry, a quien se ha notificado cuando comía en un restaurante vecino. Todavía entorpecido, cuando la puerta se abre, ven vacilar la silueta de Jackie jadeante entre el corredor, el señor y la señora Johnson que se estrechan sus manos. "¿Vamos? ¿No quieren decirme nada? ¿Qué pasa?" Jackie no asiste al principio de la operación. Traqueotomía. Los médicos no se resignan a convertirse administrados de esta muerte histórica. Kennedy ha sido despojado de su auto, de su camion, y del vendaje que le rodeaba la espalda desde que fue herido en la guerra.



## El escritor

El despacho reducido y oscuro, sala de trabajo y de estudio. En el librero, el tomo de un escritor: "Furiosos de escribir". Y en las palabras del hijo, la prueba de la fe y la confianza en sí. "Fue, durante dos mil años, toda o casi toda las generaciones se han enfrentado con problemas de una dificultad de procedentes. Y todos han sido resueltos por los hombres con la ayuda de Dios. Si ellos pudieran hacerlo, ¿por qué no hemos de poder nosotros?"









¿Cuál es el verdadero fondo de la relación que llevaron, como hombres y políticos, JFK y Lyndon B. Johnson? En la foto, el entonces presidente y el líder demócrata en la senaduría en un momento de su relación.

Lyndon B. Johnson hace el juramento ritual al asumir la presidencia de los Estados Unidos en Washington, el 22 de noviembre de 1963.

de Fidel Castro, a 130 kilómetros de La Habana, Cuba. De Gaulle llamas a sus colaboradores en El Eliseo. En el tren, Ehrhart apaga el radio. Y queda postrado con sus expedientes, sobre sus rodillas. Manos. Arreglo telefónico a Su Santidad, que está todavía en su cuarto de estudio. Dentro de unos minutos encontrarán a Paulo VI transformado, volviendo y revolviendo entre sus dedos una fotografía dedicada de Kennedy, con un porvenir tacuarta, regalo del joven Presidente. En el Capitolio, un funcionario se acerca a Ted Kennedy, que transmite la sesión del Senado y le murmura tres palabras al oído. "No", grita Teddy y se precipita a la sala. En la U. R. S. S. se celebra sin precedente. El orador de la "Política televisada" monarca interrumpo: ve correr hacia él un mensajero que le informa, directamente se-

bre la pantalla de televisión ante sus miles de espectadores, el relato del minúsculo accidente e ímprobo. Dimitir tanto, en el Texas Theater continúa el episodio. Oswald ha pagado su boleto. La cajera, que sabe lo sucedido a Kennedy, se emociona al paso de ese cliente agitado. Lo sigue. No espía, lo ve que se sienta, se levanta y se cambia de lugar. Entonces decide llamar a la policía. Tres minutos después los agentes McDonald y Carroll irrumpen. Carroll queda en la puerta cerrando la salida. McDonald se desliza por entre bastidores, detrás del telón del escenario. Distingo en la oscuridad unas quince personas. Nadie se mueve.

La cajera ha dicho a la policía que el individuo de conducta extraña se agita en el balcón. Pero Oswald ya no estaba ahí. McDonald interroga directamente a un espec-

tador sentado en la primera fila de la meta. "Detrás" indica el otro señalando el fondo de la sala. Lee Oswald, en efecto, está sentado en la tercera fila a partir del fondo. McDonald se inclina y avanza a la larga de los asientos. Oswald no advierte nada. El policía tra, recoge todo el hardware y hurga en la fila en que se encuentra Oswald sólo. El policía McDonald llega a un asiento del de Oswald. No ha visto nada aun... Y de pronto se pone de pie, levanta los brazos como si se rindiera y dice: "It's all over now..." ("Todo se acaba").

11:45: "AHORA YA NO ME QUEDA NADA!" El policía da un paso adelante y recibe un puñetazo en plena cara. Oswald lleva la mano a la

bolsa. McDonald ve las estrellas, pero también el revólver. Abreza a su adversario por la cintura. Purfosa hacia cuerpo a cuerpo. Los dos hombres rugían por el pasillo y, decididamente como en el prólogo de una película policaca, el justiciaero alcanza en extremos el seguro en el momento en que el bandido agrieta el gatillo. Click: el disparo no suena. Entonces Carroll surge como refuerzo y arranca el arma de los manos de Oswald. Le someten, por fin, Oswald, con la cabeza golpeada y supeditado, es controlado. Mañana será asesinado.

Nunca supo el título y el final de la película del Texas Theater: "La guerra es un infierno". Y justamente cuando el presunto culpable es llevado fuera del cine, la tapa del feretro se cierra sobre John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Sus labios rosados, Jacqueline los ha besado por última vez...

## Una noticia

Encabezado del "Times" de Nueva York, edición del 23 de noviembre de 1963, donde a sus lectores se les informa: "El Presidente Kennedy asesinado!" Desde entonces, presento pruebas e indicios de conspiraciones y culpas, involucrando las sospechas, ¿quién mató a Kennedy?

The New York Times  
KENNEDY IS KILLED BY SNIPER  
AS HE RIDES IN CAR IN BALLS  
JOHNSON SWORN IN ON PLANE



Las Lágrimas de Jacqueline...



# DRAMAS DE LA HISTORIA

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**FUERON TRES...**  
**NO FUE OSWALD!**

